

Appendix E
Cultural Resources Report

**DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY AND EFFECT
FOR THE FAIRVIEW AT NORTHGATE PROJECT
CITY OF VALLEJO
SOLANO COUNTY CALIFORNIA**

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September 2017
(Revised January 3, 2019)
(Job #17-056)

INTRODUCTION

The Study Area lies on the east side of Interstate 80, 2.5 miles northeast of downtown Vallejo, southeast of the intersection of Admiral Callaghan Lane and Turner Parkway. The Study Area lies in the southwest quarter of section 5 and northwest quarter of section 8, Township 3 North Range 3 West on the Cordelia 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (Figures 1, 2 and 3). The excavation depth for the project will be in the 5-10 feet range on the eastern side of the property and as much as 20 feet on the western side.

The following description of the Fairview at Northgate project description has been written in contemplation of the City adoption of its general plan update prior to public hearings for this project.

I. REQUESTED ENTITLEMENTS:

1. A Tentative Subdivision Map (see attached exhibit) to divide the property into:
 - a) 187 residential lots and common area encompassing 22.6 acres
 - b) One (1) 0.25-acre park parcel in combination with a 0.25 acres C3 basin
 - c) Five (5) commercial parcels
 - d) One (1) central corridor open space parcel of 5.1 acres
2. A Planned Development Master Plan and Unit Plan (PDMP) to permit development of the 187 lot Small Lot Subdivision. See the "Further Detailing" section below for further information with respect to the residential subdivision. Major Conditional Use Permits for:
 - a) a 15 pump/30 stall gasoline service station; and,
 - b) a pad building with a drive through window.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The development will include a mixture of commercial, residential and open space uses.

The Commercial uses will accommodate approximately 180,000 square feet of building area. The commercial area will be developed into five buildings plus the gasoline service station with a related 50-square foot kiosk. The largest building will be approximately 153,000 square feet in area located on parcel of 16.7 acres. Parking will be accommodated for this portion of the Commercial project by providing a total of 774 parking stalls, of which 16 will be reserved for handicap accessible parking. Potential use for the largest building is a warehouse/distribution retail store. The north end of the site will be developed into four buildings ranging in size from 3,000 square feet to 9,400 square feet on a site approximately 3.6 acres in size. Parking will be accommodated for this portion of the Commercial project by providing a total of 156 parking stalls, of which 8 will be reserved for handicap accessible parking. Potential uses for the four buildings are general neighborhood services such as restaurants, health and fitness clubs, medical clinics, pharmacies, salons, laundry, clothing, convenience stores and other related services.



Figure 1



PROJECT SUMMARY:
 LAND USE:
 RESIDENTIAL - 24.2 AC
 COMMERCIAL - 2.8 AC
 TOTAL - 27.0 AC
 RESIDENTIAL SUMMARY:
 LOT COUNT:
 91 - 42287 LOTS
 26 - CLUSTER LOTS
 COMMERCIAL SUMMARY:
 MAJOR RETAIL: 152,138 SF
 SHOPS & RETAIL: 27,400 SF
 * SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION

OVERALL SITE PLAN
 FAIRVIEW at NORTHGATE
 Vallejo, California
 AUGUST 2017



Figure 2

Fairview At Northgate Project

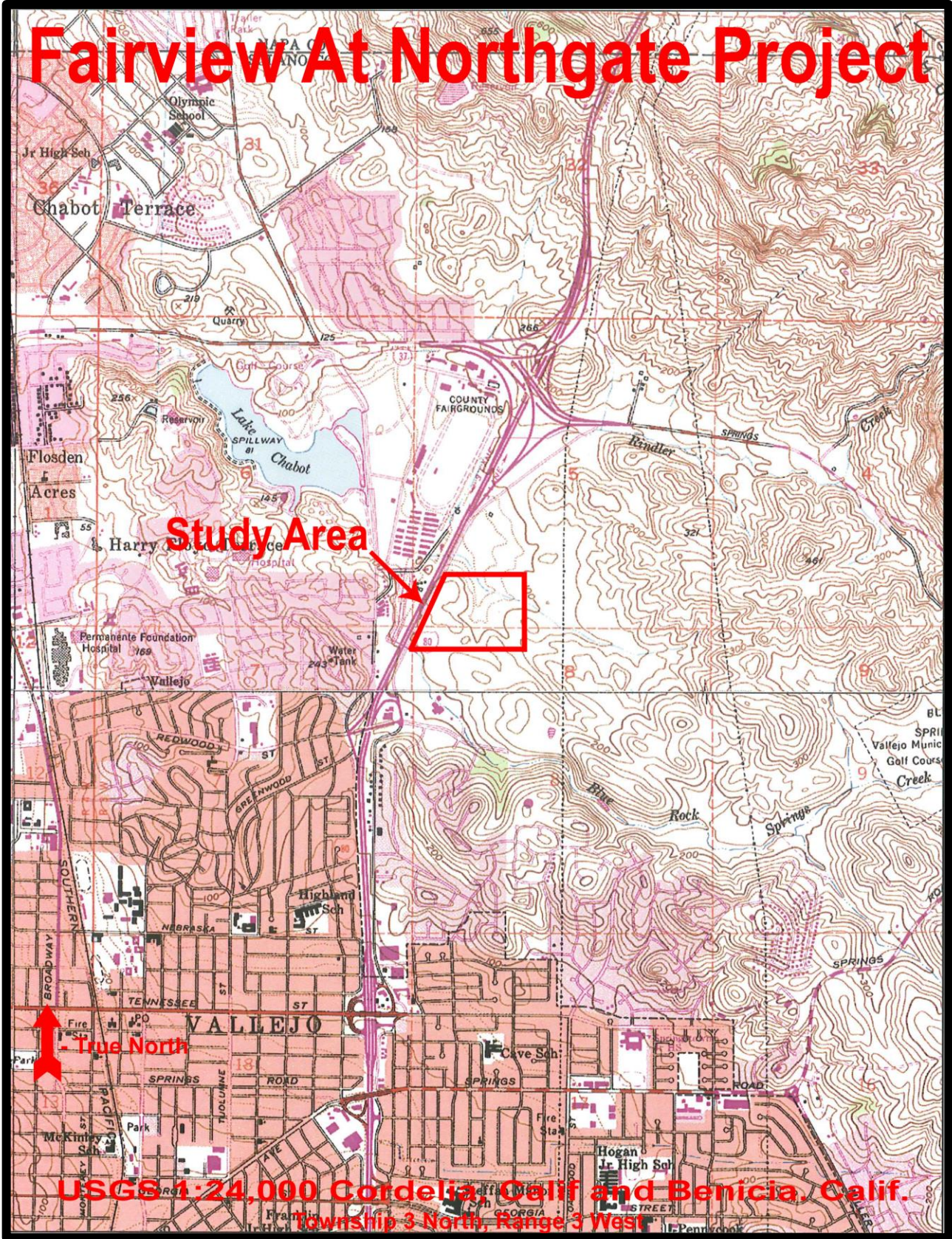


Figure 3

The parking areas will incorporate a full complement of C3 drainage facilities within the commercial area parking area. The buildings will be designed to promote a pedestrian and bicycle friendly environment to encourage alternative transportation modes other than personal automobiles. A complete signage plan will be submitted during the entitlement process.

The Residential component will consist of a community of 187 single family detached units comprised of two home types. Ninety-six (96) units will be developed as homes fronting on a private courtyard with alley loaded garages. The remaining ninety-one (91) units will be developed as traditional single family detached units on a lot with a 42-foot minimum width and a depth of a minimum of 85 feet. These building types require use of the Planned Development Zone. The following additional data points are instructive:

- a) The average density for the combined residential use is 7.9 units per gross acre.
- b) The project's plan submittal will provide a description of the architectural styles as well as floor plans and elevations of the planned residential buildings.
- c) The community HOA will maintain the open space areas as well as the C3 basins.
- d) The City standard for residential parking is 38 spaces. The plan provides 110 spaces.
- e) The park dedication requirement is calculated to be 2.42 acres. The project will provide parks and privately maintained greenspace to fulfill the parkland dedication requirements. In the event an insufficient amount of parkland is dedicated per the Quimby requirements, the project will pay an in-lieu fee to mitigate for required amount of insufficiently provided parkland acreage.
- f) Park site and Water Quality Basin. The park site will encompass area dedicated for year-round use as an active neighborhood park as well as a separate area for use as a year-round C3 urban runoff water treatment basin. It is intended that the usable park area will be 0.25 acres, and the water treatment basin will be approximately 0.25 acres. Given the nature of the large users in the commercial area pedestrian access will be oriented to the service uses at the north end of the site just west of the entry to the residential community.
- g) A HOA will be formed for the residential portion of the site only with assessments placed upon each residential unit to provide for proper ongoing maintenance and replacement of private common area landscaping and storm drainage infrastructure including features associated with water quality/CIII requirements, erosion control, and landscaping. HOA formation documents and covenants, conditions, and restrictions (CC&R's) shall establish strict guidelines on monitoring and maintenance requirements based upon reasonable obligations set forth by the developer and any agencies having jurisdiction over any specific facility or infrastructure designated to be maintained by the HOA. The HOA and CC&R's shall be formed prior to any occupancies within the residential portion of the Project such that the proper disclosures regarding obligations and assessments are properly and clearly disclosed at the time of home sales.

The Open Space area within the project includes a central open space corridor separating the Commercial and Residential components, providing a buffer from the Commercial portion of the project. This area will carry protective restrictions that will not allow public use and the open space will be securitized by perimeter fencing, other than private gates for maintenance accessibility from the Commercial component. The project HOA will own and maintain the open space area.

A land use table is provided below:

Fairview at Northgate			
USE	ACRES	SQUARE FEET	UNITS
Commercial	20.3		
Large User		152,138	
Pad Building #1		3,000	
Building #2		9,400	
Building #3		7,140	
Building #4		7,960	
Gasoline Service		50	
Residential	22.6		
Single Family Detached Traditional			91
Single Family Detached Courtyard			96
Open Space / Other			
Central Corridor	5.15		
Park/WQ Basin	0.5		
Right of Way	<u>1.6</u>		
TOTALS	50.15	179,688	187

Cultural Resources

The proposed project will require Clean Water Act (CWA) permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers, and the applicant will participate as a consulting party to assist the federal agency in demonstrating compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470f; regulations codified at 36 CFR Section 800).

The current project involved collection of background data, including a record search through the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Native American consultation, and a complete pedestrian survey of the Study Area.

Melinda Peak served as principal investigator for the current study, preparing the report, with Michael Lawson completing the fieldwork (resumes, Appendix 1).

REGULATORY CONTEXT

The Section 106 review process is implemented using a five step procedure: 1) identification and evaluation of historic properties; 2) assessment of the effects of the undertaking on properties that are eligible for the National Register; 3) consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and other agencies for the development of a memorandum of agreement (MOA) that addresses the treatment of historic properties; 4) receipt of Advisory Council on Historic Preservation comments on the MOA or results of consultation; and 5) the project implementation according to the conditions of the MOA.

The Section 106 compliance process may not consist of all the steps above, depending on the situation. For example, if identification and evaluation result in the documented conclusion that no properties included in or eligible for inclusion are present, the process ends with the identification and evaluation step.

FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATION

Decisions regarding management of cultural resources hinge on determinations of their significance (36 CFR 60.2). As part of this decision-making process the National Park Service has identified components which must be considered in the evaluation process, including:

- o criteria for significance;
- o historic context; and
- o integrity.

Criteria for Significance

Significance of cultural resources is measured against the National Register criteria for evaluation:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, 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 (36 CFR 60.4).

Historic Context

The historic context is a narrative statement “that groups information about a series of historic properties based on a shared theme, specific time period, and geographical area.” To evaluate resources in accordance with federal guidelines, these sites must be examined to determine whether they are examples of a defined “property type.” The property type is a “grouping of individual properties based on shared physical or associative characteristics.” Through this evaluation, each site is viewed as a representative of a class of similar properties rather than as a unique phenomenon. A well-developed historical context helps determine the association between property types and broad patterns of American history. Once this linkage is established, each resource's potential to address specific research issues can be explicated.

Integrity

For a property to be eligible for listing in the National Register it must meet one of the criteria for significance (36 CFR 60.4 [a, b, c, or d]) and retain integrity. Integrity is defined as “the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period.”

The following discussion is derived from National Register Bulletin 15 (“How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation”).

Within the concept of integrity, there are seven aspects or qualities that define integrity in various combinations. The seven aspects are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain historic integrity, a property will possess several or usually most of these aspects. The retention of specific aspects is necessary for a property to convey this significance. Determining which of the seven aspects are important involves knowing why, where and when the property is significant.

The prescribed steps in assessing integrity are as follows:

- define the essential physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance;
- determine whether the essential physical features are visible enough to convey their significance;
- determine whether the property needs to be compared with similar properties; and,
- determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present.

Ultimately, the question of integrity is answered by whether or not the property retains the identity for which it is significant.

All properties change over time. It is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics. However, the property must retain the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity. The essential physical features are those features that define why a property is significant.

A property's historic significance depends on certain aspects of integrity. Determining which of the aspects is most important to a particular property requires an understanding of the property's significance and its essential physical features. For example, a property's historic significance can be related to its association with an important event, historical pattern or person. A property that is significant for its historic association is eligible for listing if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person.

A property important for association with an event, historical pattern, or person ideally might retain some features of all seven aspects of integrity. Integrity of design and workmanship, however, might not be as important to the significance, and would not be relevant if the property were an archeological site. A basic integrity test for a property associated with an important event or person is whether a historical contemporary would recognize the property as it exists today. For archeological sites that are eligible under criteria A and B, the seven aspects of integrity can be applied in much the same way as they are to buildings, structures, or objects.

In sum, the assessment of a resource's National Register eligibility hinges on meeting two conditions:

- o the site must possess the potential to be eligible for listing in the National Register under one of the evaluation criteria either individually or as a contributing element of a district based on the historic context that is established; and
- o the site must possess sufficient integrity, i.e. it must retain the qualities that make it eligible for the National Register.

For the National Register, “a district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of “... objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.” The identity of a district derives from the relationship of its resources, which can be an arrangement of functionally related properties.

STATE REGULATIONS

State historic preservation regulations affecting this project include the statutes and guidelines contained in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Public Resources Code sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 and sections 15064.5 and 15126.4 (b) of the CEQA Guidelines). CEQA

Section 15064.5 requires that lead agencies determine whether projects may have a significant effect on archaeological and historical resources. Public Resources Code Section 21098.1 further cites: A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

A “historical resource” includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript that is historically or archaeologically significant (Public Resources Code section 5020.1).

Advice on procedures to identify such resources, evaluate their importance, and estimate potential effects is given in several agency publications such as the series produced by the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR), *CEQA and Archaeological Resources*, 1994. The technical advice series produced by OPR strongly recommends that Native American concerns and the concerns of other interested persons and corporate entities, including, but not limited to, museums, historical commissions, associations and societies be solicited as part of the process of cultural resources inventory. In addition, California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods regardless of the antiquity and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, California Public Resources Codes Sections 5097.94 et al).

The California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code Section 5020 et seq.)

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) maintains the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Properties listed, or formally designated as eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places are automatically listed on the CRHR, as are State Landmarks and Points of Interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

For the purposes of CEQA, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. When a project will impact a site, it needs to be determined whether the site is an historical resource. The criteria are set forth in Section 15064.5(a) (3) of the CEQA Guidelines, and are defined as any resource that does any of the following:

- A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, the CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a) (4) states:

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5, 7051, And 7054

These sections collectively address the illegality of interference with human burial remains, as well as the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites. The law protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction, and establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project, including the treatment of remains prior to, during, and after evaluation, and reburial procedures.

California Public Resources Code Section 15064.5(e)

This law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction. The section establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project and establishes the Native American Heritage Commission as the entity responsible to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains.

Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes as part of CEQA and equates significant impacts on tribal cultural resources with significant environmental impacts. AB 52 defines a “California Native American Tribe” as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission. AB 52 requires formal consultation with California Native American Tribes prior to determining the level of environmental document if a tribe has requested to be informed by the lead agency of proposed projects. AB 52 also requires that consultation address project alternatives, mitigation measures, for significant effects, if requested by the California Native American Tribe, and that consultation be considered concluded when either the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, or the agency concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. Under AB 52, such measures shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and adopted mitigation monitoring program if determined to avoid or lessen a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource.

CULTURAL SETTING

Ethnography

The Patwin occupied the southern Sacramento Valley west of the Sacramento River from the town of Princeton, north to Colusa, south to San Pablo and Suisun bays. Patwin territory extended approximately 90 miles north to south and 40 miles east to west. Distinction is made between the River Patwin, who resided in large villages near the Sacramento River, especially between Colusa and Knights Landing, and the Hill Patwin, whose villages were situated in the small valleys along the lower hills of the Vaca Mountains and Coast Range, with concentrations in Long, Indian, Bear, Capay, Cortina and Napa valleys (Johnson 1978:350; Powers 1877:218). The term "Patwin" refers to the people belonging to the many small contiguous independent political entities in this area who shared linguistic and cultural similarities. Hill and River Patwin dialects are grouped into a North Patwin language, separate from South Patwin, spoken by people who live near present-day Knight's Landing and Suisun. Together, these are classified as southern Wintuan and belonging to the Penutian language family as do the languages of the Miwok and Costanoan peoples (Johnson 1978:350-359; Kroeber 1925:351-354).

Politically, the Patwin were organized in small tribes or tribelets, each consisting of a primary village with satellite villages. Tribelets were autonomous and differed from other such units in minor cultural variations. Dialects might encompass several tribelets. Territories were vaguely defined, but included fishing and gathering areas used by the group. In each village, the leader or chief administered subsistence ventures, such as hunting or gathering, and presided over ceremonies. Social and economic activities were divided among families within a village, with certain families responsible for different specialties such as trapping ducks, collecting salt, making foot drums, or performing particular dances or shamanistic rituals (Johnson 1978:354-355).

Patwin territory includes the riverine environment of tule marshes, vines and brush near the Sacramento River, the flat grasslands dotted with oak groves, and the hills and small valleys of the Coast range. The villages situated on low bluffs near the river were often very large; in 1848, General Bidwell estimated at least 1000 residents at *Koru*, near Colusa (Powers 1877:219). In the hills, the Patwin settled in the small valleys, particularly along Cache and Putah creeks, where large populations were reported. The plains were least hospitable; there, villages were sparse because of winter flooding and lack of reliable water sources during the dry months. As Powers described:

In winter, there was too much water on them, in summer none at all, and the aborigines had no means of procuring an artificial supply. Besides there was no wood on them, and the overflowed portions in early summer breed millions of accursed gnats, which render human life a burden and a weariness. Hence, they were compelled to live beside water-sources, except during certain limited periods in the winter, then they established hunting-camps out on the plains (Powers 1877:219).

Kroeber noted that the Patwin responded to these seasonal changes by shifting their habitation sites:

The valley people evidently had their permanent villages on the river itself -- that is, in the marsh belt -- but appear to have left this during the dry half of the year to live on the adjacent plains, mostly by the side of tributaries. The upland people built their winter homes where the streams issue on these creeks, and in summer moved away from the main water courses into the hills or mountains (Kroeber 1925:354).

Within a village, the Patwin constructed earth-covered semi-subterranean structures. The Hill Patwin used a circular floor plan while the River Patwin favored an elliptical shape. Four types of building occurred in a predictable pattern: the ceremonial dance house was placed a short distance to the north or south of the village, the sudatory or sweat house was positioned to the east or west of the dance house, and the menstrual hut was built on the edge of the village, farthest from the dance house. Family dwellings could be erected anywhere within the community. Family lodges were built by one's paternal relatives while the other structures were the product of a communal effort. They used readily available materials, forming a framework of saplings, and covering the walls and roof with mud and brush (Johnson 1978:357-358; Powers 1877:220-221).

Natural resources flourished in Patwin territory. They gathered seeds and plant foods and hunted game animals on the plains, shot or netted ducks and other migratory water fowl in the thick tule marshes, and netted salmon and other fish in the rivers and streams. Some of these activities were conducted by groups or families assigned to particular resource areas by a village chief.

Acorns were a staple in the Patwin diet. Two types of Valley oak and rarely, live oak acorns, were gathered at communally-owned groves (Johnson 1978:355). The common practice was to store abundant quantities of acorns in tall granaries to assure against hunger in years of poor harvest. Kroeber observed a Patwin granary more than eight feet tall and three feet in diameter (Heizer and Elsasser 1980:99). Women prepared the bitter crop by pulverizing the acorns, then leaching out the bitter tannic acid before making bread or acorn soup. At privately-owned gathering tracts on the plains, families gathered seeds, including sunflower, alfalfa, clover, bunchgrass, wild oat and yellow-blossom. The Patwin also collected a variety of bulbs, nuts, roots and berries. These included buckeye, pine nuts, juniper berries, manzanita berries, blackberries, wild grapes, brodiaea bulbs, and tule roots. To obtain salt, the Patwin scraped off rocks that were found near Cortina, burned a grass that grew on the plains, or obtained it in trade from the neighboring Pomo (Johnson 1978:355).

King salmon, silver salmon and steelhead trout that run from the ocean to freshwater rivers and streams were an important diet item. Explorers observed Patwin fishing for salmon with a boom net in 1854 (Heizer and Elsasser 1980: Figure 37). The Patwin also caught smaller fish and collected mussels from the river bottom. They attracted wild ducks by setting out realistic decoys, then drove the fowl into large nets stretched above the marshes. Hunters also netted mud hens, geese and quail. The Suisun tribelet pursued waterfowl in tule rafts (Powers 1877:220). The Patwin hunted large game, such as tule elk, deer, antelope and bear, and took many varieties of

small animals, reptiles, insects and birds either to eat or to use for ceremonial and practical materials (Johnson 1978:355).

The ceremonial life of the Patwin was centered on the Kuksu cult system, which features one or more secret societies, each with its own dances and rituals. The Kuksu cult occurs among several north central California tribes, but it was more elaborate among the Patwin who possessed three secret societies: the Kuksu, ghost and Hesi types, each with a slightly different purpose. The ghost society stressed initiation, the Kuksu emphasized curing and shamanistic functions, and the Hesi elaborated on ceremonial dance (Johnson 1978:353). In addition to ritual duties, shamans were called upon to heal the sick by applying native medicines or by sucking out the offending spiritual cause of the illness. The Patwin generally buried their dead, although the tribelets furthest south may have cremated the deceased. The Patwin near Colusa bent the body, wrapped it with strings of shell money, and covered it with an animal skin secured with ropes. They interred the corpse with material goods in a grave situated within a village or within 100 yards of a dwelling or dance house (Kroeber 1925:359-361).

Historical accounts of the Patwin include the early mission registers of baptisms, marriages and deaths of Indians taken to Mission Dolores and Mission San Jose as early as 1800. In 1823, Mission San Francisco Solano was established in nearby Sonoma and it continued the missions' work until about 1832-1836, when all the missions were secularized. During this time, several Mexican land grants were awarded and large ranchos were established on Putah and Cache creeks (Johnson 1978:351).

Pre-contact population is difficult to estimate, but a survey of various sources seems to indicate that the Patwin may have numbered 4000 before their first encounter with non-Indians. The Patwin suffered from a succession of devastating impacts to their numbers: missionization, punitive military expeditions, and fatal confrontations with ranchers took their toll on the populace. John Work's party of trappers from the Hudson's Bay Company came down the Sacramento River in 1832, returning up the river in 1833. They unintentionally introduced a deadly disease to native California and, in their wake, a malaria epidemic swept through the Sacramento Valley. Just four years later, in 1837, smallpox raged through the villages and, as a result of these diseases, up to 75 percent of the Patwin died (Cook 1955). Those who survived these tragedies eventually settled on small reservations or worked as ranch laborers. Throughout the 1800s and 1900s, the population decreased; in 1972, the Bureau of Indian Affairs counted only eleven Patwin in the entire territory. Three reservations--Colusa, Cortina and Rumsey--remain active; they are occupied primarily by descendants of Wintun and other groups (Johnson 1978:352).

Prehistory

Humans are believed to have resided in Solano County for the past 13,000 years. Archeologists who have studied these past cultures have uncovered evidence of widespread activities that allowed them to divide these previous 13,000 years into periods or phases based on the kinds of subsistence behaviors practiced.

Six periods have been identified with locally defined phases and regional cultures added to the mix. The six periods are (Milliken et al. in Jones and Klar 2007):

- Early Holocene (Lower Archaic), 8000 - 3500 B.C
- The Early Middle Period (Middle Archaic), 3500 B.C. - 500 B.C.
- The Lower Middle Period (Initial Upper Archaic), 500 B.C. – A.D. 430
- Upper Middle Period (Late Upper Archaic), A.D. 430 – A.D. 1050
- Initial Late Period (Lower Emergent), A.D. 1050 – A.D. 1550
- Terminal Late Period: Protohistoric Ambiguities, A.D. 1550 - 1775

Early Holocene (Lower Archaic), 8000 B.C. – 3500 B.C.

Few Bay Area sites have been discovered to represent this time period. A pattern of generalized mobile foraging with artifacts such as the milling slab and hand stone (mano and metate), and large wide stem and leaf shaped projectile points common.

The Early Middle Period (Middle Archaic), 3500 B.C. – 500 B.C.

New technological advances involving the use of the mortar and pestle first appear during this period as does the first evidence for the manufacture of shell beads. Researchers suggest increased sedentism occurred as did an expansion in trade.

The Lower Middle Period (Initial Upper Archaic), 500 B.C. – A.D. 430

A dramatic shift in the types of shell beads being manufactured is observed at site with components dating to this period. New types of bone tools, such as the barbless fish hooks, first appeared indicating an increasing exploitation of the immediate environment, probably brought on by increasing populations pressures.

Upper Middle Period (Late Upper Archaic), A.D. 430 – A.D. 1050

A.D. 430 witnessed another dramatic shift in the selection of bead styles and the way people were buried. What caused this dramatic cultural upheaval is uncertain. The formally popular style of shell beads became obsolete with new, smaller varieties becoming widespread.

Initial Late Period (Lower Emergent), A.D. 1050 – A.D. 1550

Populations continued to increase as did resource exploitation and with it a whole new level of the manufacture of numerous, finely-made grave goods that were buried with the dead. Social stratification can also be observed in the differing amounts of grave goods interred with a particular individual. The bow and arrow appeared in the area around A.D. 1250 causing among other things, a shift in the procurement of rock types and sources used in the manufacture in this new technological innovation.

Terminal Late Period: Protohistoric Ambiguities, A.D. 1550 – 1775

Once again, the style of shell beads abruptly changed throughout the Bay Area. Grave goods became less common and some researchers have suggested that populations were faced with increasing stress by over population and perhaps the early introduction of European-based diseases.

Historic Context

The land for many years was not specifically associated with the community of Vallejo, but rather was located in the Vallejo Township, comprised of the many thousands of acres of agricultural land. Vallejo was the service area for the local farmers and ranchers of the Township.

The General Land Office plat for Township 3 North Range 3 West shows the Study Area as a portion of an 80-acre landholding, partially in section 5 and section 8. The land was owned by “Mitchell” in that year, and was apparently acquired by Ann Mitchell by 1863, and possibly as early as 1860. The 1863 map shows two fences on the property, and the home is in the northwestern corner of the property.

There is an Annie Mitchell in the Vallejo Township that would include the Study Area in 1860, with 3 sons and a daughter, and two farmworkers in the household. She is apparently widowed by this date, and is working as a farmer.

In 1870, Ann Mitchell is living on the land with four children, and a 9-year-old girl with a different surname. Ann Mitchell was born in Ireland in 1825, She had a second child born in New York in 1856 (Edward), with her next son born in California in 1858 (Federal Census 1870).

Ann Mitchell’s occupation is farming, with her 80 acres valued at \$7,000 and having \$400 in personal property in 1870. Anna Mitchell is also listed in the 1880 Agricultural Schedule as the landowner, with 80 acres of land, 55 acres of which was used for growing wheat. She also had 25 acres of grassland, with 7 horses and 2 cows (Agricultural Schedule for the Federal Census 1880).

The 1878 Solano County map shows Mrs. Mitchell as the landowner. In 1880, Ann Mitchell is again listed in Solano County in the census, with her 4 children in the household.

By 1915, the 80-acre tract was owned by W.E. Cochran. Cochran lived on the property at about this time, and in 1920, the census places him on the property on Upper Springs Road, with his wife and two children, working a “General Farm.” By 1926, he has moved into Vallejo, and is working as a “dairyman.”

On April 6, 1926, W.E. Cochran sold the land to August and Minnie Kuckuk (Solano County Deeds Book 287: 431). Kuckuk had been born in Pymont, Germany in 1884, and came to the United States in 1902. In 1910, he had married and had a 7-month-old daughter, Melusine. He was working as a clerk at a liquor store. His wife, Minnie, had German-speaking Swiss parents. The family lived in Ward 1 in Vallejo (Federal Census 1910; 1920; World War II Draft Registration).

By 1918, Kuckuk had started work at the Mare Island Navy Shipyards, and registered for the draft. He was a concrete worker at the time. At that point, it is not certain where they lived, with a General Delivery address in Vallejo (Draft Registration Records for World War I).

In 1920, the family lived on the Napa Road, and Kuckuk still worked at the Navy Shipyards as a survey team member. The family had added a son, Walden, in 1912 (Federal Census 1920).

Ten years later, the family had begun to use the last name “Cooke” instead of Kuckuk. They are listed on the project area in the census, with August still at Navy Shipyards, joined by son Walden, working as an apprentice. Older daughter Melusine was no longer in the household, having married Nealy Vance, but another daughter and son had been added to the family (Federal Census 1930).

The legal name change may not have occurred for a few years with August list in City Directories in the early 1930s. A 1933 deed to allow the State Highway to be constructed across the property uses the name Cooke, but indicates that they were “formerly known as August and Minnie Kuckuk.” The formal construction of the highway did split the parcel, placing the house on the west side of the road. This split made the project area more of a difficulty for physical management, and likely became land leased out for grazing on a seasonal basis.

What apparently did occur with the new highway creating an opportunity for the family was the construction of an “auto court” near the family home. An auto court was a small motel, common during the Depression era, and many times run as a “mom and pop” business. In 1940, August remained at the shipyards as a surveyor, with Minnie the owner/manager of the auto court. Three children lived in the home: oldest daughter Melusine Vance, daughter Evelyn, and son Melvyn. Melusine and Evelyn both worked with their mother on the family auto court business, one as a bookkeeper and one as an assistant (Federal Census 1940).

Gradually, with the 1930s construction of the highway, later expanded to a freeway by 1968, adjacent to the property, the region has become residential and commercial in nature, with the Study Area appearing to remain open space, with use by off road vehicles in recent years.

RESEARCH

A record search was conducted for the Study Area at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System on June 9, 2017 (RS#16-1834, Appendix 2).

The Study Area had one previous survey conducted in 1973 (Dietz and Jackson 1973) along the extreme northern edge, although this could also be a mapping error. There are no cultural resources recorded within a 0.10-mile radius.

Other cultural surveys have been conducted in the vicinity of the Study Area.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The Native American Heritage Commission was contacted for a check of their Sacred Lands file for properties near the Study Area. Their reply of May 17, 2017, indicated that there were no sacred sites in the immediate project vicinity. They supplied a list of Native American contacts for the project vicinity that could provide more information: Charlie Wright, Chairperson of the Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians and Leland Kinter, Chairperson of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. Both groups were contacted by letter on May 18, 2017, with a request for any information or concerns they might have regarding the proposed project.

Yocha Dehe replied by letter on June 20, 2017 stating that the Study Area was within their ancestral tribal territory and that the project could impact known archaeological/cultural sites and requested a copy of the cultural resource study for the project (Appendix 3). The final report will be provided to their office.

FIELD ASSESSMENT

Michael Lawson completed a field survey of the project site on June 16, 2017, with a complete inspection of the entire proposed project site (Figure 4).

The vegetation of the site consists mostly of dead grasses, but occasional native oaks as well as ornamental and fruit trees can be found throughout parcel. The soil visibility was excellent due to recent plowing, and rodent disturbance. The soil is uniform throughout survey area in color, texture and moisture content; a medium tan sandy loam with light gravel and sporadic cobbles of local stone.

Five to ten-meter wide parallel transects were used during the survey, for complete coverage of the Study Area. Where necessary, the surveyor dug small holes dug to clear vegetation and to examine the sediments.

The field surveyor found no evidence of prehistoric period or historic period cultural resources within the Study Area.

Environmental Setting

The Study Area has three soils series: Clear Lake clay; Dibble-Los Osos loams; and Dibble-Los Osos clay loams. Clear Lake clay is distributed along the western margin and as a wedge between the other two soil series near the center of the Study Area. Clear Lake clay is derived from igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks and normally forms in basins. It is a somewhat poorly drained clay that can be as deep as 80 inches. Dibble-Los Osos loam is located in the eastern portion of the Study Area and covers about 50 percent of the total area. It is derived from weathered sandstone and is quite shallow, averaging only about 30 inches in depth. Dibble-Los Osos clay loam is located in the western portion of the Study Area. It is also composed of weathered sandstone and has similar characteristics to Dibble-Los Osos loam, except has a slightly high content of clay particles (www.usga.gov).

Fairview At Northgate Project Survey Coverage

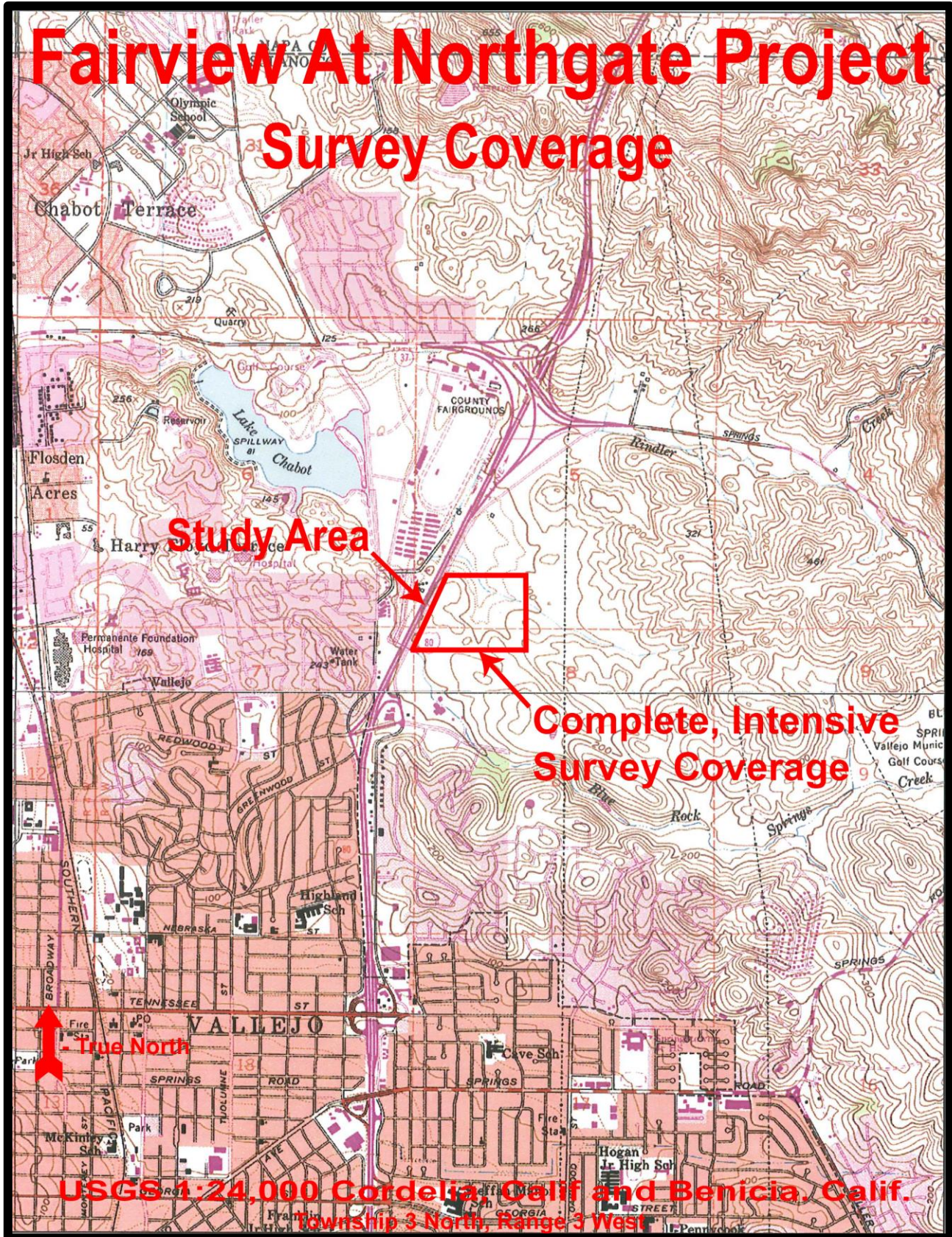


Figure 4

The Study Area is located between two spring fed drainages with the southernmost- Blue Rock Springs Creek, adjacent to the extreme southwestern portion of the Study Area. A small, intermittent drainage transects the Study Area in the northeastern portion. The probability of encountering buried deposits of prehistoric period material is probably low throughout that portion of the Study Area containing Dibble-Los Osos loams and Dibble-Los Osos clay loams, but may have a moderate potential in areas containing Clear Lake clay, especially in that portion of the Study Area near Blue Rock Springs Creek.

EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

As a result of the identification and evaluation efforts, an agency official may find that there are no historic properties present or there are historic properties present but the undertaking will have no effect upon them as defined in Section 800.16 (i).

If the agency official finds there are historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking, the agency official shall apply the criteria of adverse effect. “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” (Section 800.5 (a)). There are three possible findings:

- **Finding of no historic properties affected:** There is no effect of any kind on the historic properties.
- **Finding of no adverse effect:** There could be an effect, but the effect would not be harmful to the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register; or
- **Adverse effect:** There could be an effect, and that effect could diminish the integrity of such characteristics.

There are no historic properties present in the Study Area. With regard to Section 106 of the NHPA, it is recommended that agency seek concurrence from the California SHPO with a finding of “no historic properties affected” per § 800.4(d) (1).

Similarly, we believe that within the Study Area, there are no properties of significance under the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources. For CEQA review, there be a less than significant effect to cultural resources from the implementation of the project.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There is always a possibility that a site may exist in the Study Area and be obscured by vegetation, siltation or historic activities, leaving no surface evidence. In order to assist in the recognition of cultural resources, a training session for all workers should be conducted in advance of the initiation of construction activities at the site. The training session will provide information on recognition of artifacts, human remains, and cultural deposits to help in the recognition of potential issues.

In addition, during the initial grading we recommend that a qualified archeologist be present to observe the initial land disturbance, and be able to halt work in the immediate vicinity should artifacts, exotic rock, shell or bone be uncovered during the construction. The monitor will be able to document the finding, and determine if additional work is necessary to excavate or remove the artifacts or feature.

Discovery of Human Remains

In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the Solano County Coroner has determined that the remains are not subject to any provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of death, and the recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative. The coroner shall make his or her determination within two working days from the time the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative, notifies the coroner of the discovery or recognition of the human remains.

If the Solano County Coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and if the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

After notification, the NAHC will follow the procedures outlined in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, that include notification of most likely descendants (MLDs), and recommendations for treatment of the remains. The MLDs will have 24 hours after notification by the NAHC to make their recommendations (PRC Section 5097.98).

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WRA Environmental Consultants

2017 Delineation of Waters of the U.S. Report, Fairview at Northgate, Vallejo, Solano
County, California.

APPENDIX 1

Resumes

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

MELINDA A. PEAK
Senior Historian/Archeologist
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20 #329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
(916) 939-2405

January 2017

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Peak has served as the principal investigator on a wide range of prehistoric and historic excavations throughout California. She has directed laboratory analyses of archeological materials, including the historic period. She has also conducted a wide variety of cultural resource assessments in California, including documentary research, field survey, Native American consultation and report preparation.

In addition, Ms. Peak has developed a second field of expertise in applied history, specializing in site-specific research for historic period resources. She is a registered professional historian and has completed a number of historical research projects for a wide variety of site types.

Through her education and experience, Ms. Peak meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for historian, architectural historian, prehistoric archeologist and historic archeologist.

EDUCATION

M.A. - History - California State University, Sacramento, 1989
Thesis: *The Bellevue Mine: A Historical Resources Management Site Study in Plumas and Sierra Counties, California*
B.A. - Anthropology - University of California, Berkeley

RECENT PROJECTS

Ms. Peak completed the cultural resource research and contributed to the text prepared for the DeSabra-Centerville PAD for the initial stage of the FERC relicensing. She also served cultural resource project manager for the FERC relicensing of the Beardsley-Donnells Project. For the South Feather Power Project and the Woodleaf-Palermo and Sly Creek Transmission Lines, her team completing the technical work for the project.

In recent months, Ms. Peak has completed several determinations of eligibility and effect documents in coordination with the Corps of Engineers for projects requiring federal permits, assessing the eligibility of a number of sites for the National Register of Historic Places. She has also completed historical research projects on a wide variety of topics for a number of projects including the development of navigation and landings on the Napa River, farmhouses dating to the 1860s, bridges, an early roadhouse, Folsom Dam and a section of an electric railway line.

In recent years, Ms. Peak has prepared a number of cultural resource overviews and predictive models for blocks of land proposed for future development for general and specific plans. She has been able to direct a number of surveys of these areas, allowing the model to be tested.

She served as principal investigator for the multi-phase Twelve Bridges Golf Club project in Placer County. She served as liaison with the various agencies, helped prepare the historic properties treatment plan, managed the various phases of test and data recovery excavations, and completed the final report on the analysis of the test phase excavations of a number of prehistoric sites. She is currently involved as the principal investigator for the Clover Valley Lakes project adjacent to Twelve Bridges in the City of Rocklin, coordinating contacts with Native Americans, the Corps of Engineers and the Office of Historic Preservation.

Ms. Peak has served as project manager for a number of major survey and excavation projects in recent years, including the many surveys and site definition excavations for the 172-mile-long Pacific Pipeline proposed for construction in Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles counties. She also completed an archival study in the City of Los Angeles for the project. She also served as principal investigator for a major coaxial cable removal project for AT&T.

Additionally, she completed a number of small surveys, served as a construction monitor at several urban sites, and conducted emergency recovery excavations for sites found during monitoring. She has directed the excavations of several historic complexes in Sacramento, Placer and El Dorado Counties.

Ms. Peak is the author of a chapter and two sections of a published history (1999) of Sacramento County, *Sacramento: Gold Rush Legacy, Metropolitan Legacy*. She served as the consultant for a children's book on California, published by Capstone Press in 2003 in the land of Liberty series.

Michael D Lawson

Archaeologist
Sacramento CA

Resume

- Extensive monitoring of open space, streets and project development areas for prehistoric period and historic period resources. Areas monitored include Sutter Street in Folsom; Mud Creek Archeological District in Chico; Camp Roberts, San Luis Obispo County; Avila Beach, San Luis Obispo County; Edgewood Golf Course, South Lake Tahoe; Davis Water Project, Davis; Star Bend levee section, Sutter County; Feather River levees, Sutter County; Bodega Bay, Sonoma County; San Jose BART line extension, Santa Clara County; and numerous sites for PG&E in San Francisco.
- 22 years of experience working in CRM, volunteer, and academic settings in California historic, proto historic, and prehistoric archaeology.
- Expertise in pedestrian survey, excavation, feature (including burial) exposure, laboratory techniques, research. Field positions include crew chief and lead technician.
- Master flintknapper, focusing for 20 years on California/Great Basin cutting tool and projectile forms and production techniques, as well as stone source research. Proto historic glass use for projectile points also a major focus. Research done in person at Phoebe Hearst Museum, Berkeley.
- 18 years of experience in traditional blacksmithing with focus on mid to late 19th century coal/charcoal forge techniques. Special interest in analysis of historic artifacts.
- 15 years independent study of late 19th century to mid-20th century farm and ranch equipment.
- Extensive independent study of historic era household, industrial and military items.
- Independent study of Yahi/Southern Yana occupation and survival strategy in the Mt. Lassen foothills, including field trips and research. Discoveries contributed to 3 publications.
- Current independent research project focus on Yahi adaptation strategy during time of hiding from 1870 to 1911 in Deer, Antelope and Mill Creek Canyons.

Education

- B.A. Anthropology with focus on archaeology. California State University Sacramento.
- A.A. General Education, lower division completed in Anthropology.

Field experience

Survey, excavation, photography conducted in 46 California and 3 Nevada counties over 20 years.

Notable historic archaeology projects include Virginia Town excavation of Gold Rush Era Chinese mining camp; test excavation and data recovery at stage stop on Green Valley Rd, Placer County; monitoring and collection of burial material at historic Kilgore cemetery, Rancho Cordova, Car; Monitoring, data recovery, photography, and artifact cataloguing for Sutter Street Revitalization Project, Phase One, Historic Folsom, CA; Monitoring, test excavation, data recovery at The Presidio of San Francisco, CA; Monitoring for 230 kv line installation for PG&E in historic San Francisco, Ca. to name just a few.

Prehistoric and Proto-historic site project involvement highlights include survey, monitoring, excavation Twelve Bridges Golf Course, Lincoln, CA; survey, monitoring, excavation Clover Valley Lakes, Rocklin, CA; survey of Diamond Valley, Alpine County, CA; Survey, excavation, burial care and monitoring of Feather River Levee Setback Project, Sutter County, CA; monitoring, excavation, burial care, Feather River West Levee Project, Yuba County, CA; survey, monitoring, excavation, and burial care Alamo Creek Detention Basin Project, Solano County, CA; monitoring, excavation, burial care, BART extension Project, San Jose, Milpitas, CA; Survey, excavation San Clemente Island, US Channel Islands, Los Angeles County, CA.

Additional Skills

Mike is known for extensive knowledge of historic and prehistoric artifacts and regularly instructs new undergraduates as well as graduates on artifact identification, use, manufacture and commonality.

Mike is also known for his willingness to share and teach his expertise in field techniques from surveying to excavation and feature work.

APPENDIX 2

Record Search



6/9/2017

NWIC File No.: 16-1834

Neal Neuenschwander
Peak & Associates, Inc.
3161 Godman Avenue
Chico, CA 95973

re: Fairview at Northgate Project

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Cordelia USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1/10th of a mile radius:

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 1/10th of a mile radius:	None
Reports within project area:	S-5068.
Reports within 1/10th of a mile radius:	S-38752.
Other Reports within records search radius:	S-595, 848, 2663, 9462, 9795, 12492, 17835, 30204, 32596, & 33600. These reports are classified as Other Reports; reports with little or no field work or missing maps. The electronic maps do not depict study areas for these reports, however a list of these reports has been provided. In addition, you have not been charged any fees associated with these studies.

- Resource Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database Records:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Digital Database Records:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- OHP Historic Properties Directory:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:** enclosed not requested nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): enclosed not requested nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey: enclosed not requested nothing listed

Ethnographic Information: enclosed not requested nothing listed

Historical Literature: enclosed not requested nothing listed

Historical Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed

Local Inventories: enclosed not requested nothing listed

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed

Shipwreck Inventory: enclosed not requested nothing listed

***Notes:**

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

Caltrans Bridge Survey: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Lisa C. Hagel
Researcher

APPENDIX 3

Native American Consultation

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



May 17, 2017

Neal Neuenschwander
Peak & Associates

Sent by Email: peakinc@yahoo.com
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Fairview at Northgate, Cordelia, Solano County

Dear Mr. Neuenschwander:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. **Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.**

I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. **By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult.** If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: Sharaya.souza@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Sharaya Souza".

Sharaya Souza
Staff Services Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
5/17/2017**

Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians
Charlie Wright, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1630 Wintun / Patwin
Williams, CA 95987
(530) 473-3274 Office
(530) 473-3301 Fax

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Leland Kinter, Chairperson
P.O. Box 18 Wintun (Patwin)
Brooks, CA 95606
lkinter@yochadehe-nsn.gov
(530) 796-3400
(530) 796-2143 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessments for the updated contact list for Fairview at Northgate, Cordella, Solano County.

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY



May 18, 2017

Charlie Wright, Chairperson
Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians
P.O. Box 1630
Williams, CA 95987

Subject: Fairview at Northgate Project, Solano County, California

Dear Honorable Chairperson Wright,

The Fairview at Northgate Project involves the development of an approximately 57-acre parcel located on the east side of Interstate 80 in Vallejo. A record search is currently underway at the Northwest Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System.

If you wish to have input or comment on the proposed Fairview at Northgate Project, please don't hesitate to contact me, Neal Neuenschwander, Staff Archeologist, Peak & Associates, Inc., 3161 Godman Avenue, Chico, CA 95973, (530) 342-2800, peakinc@yahoo.com. Thank you for your time reviewing this letter and attached map.

Sincerely,

Neal Neuenschwander

Neal Neuenschwander
Staff Archeologist

Enc. USGS topographic map of the project area

- 3941 Park Drive, Suite 20#329, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762/Phone: (916)939-2405/peakinc@sbcglobal.net
- 3161 Godman Avenue, Suite A, Chico, CA 95973/Phone: (530)342-2800/ peakinc@yahoo.com

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY



May 18, 2017

Leland Kinter, Chairperson
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
P.O. Box 18
Brooks, CA 95606

Subject: Fairview at Northgate Project, Solano County, California

Dear Honorable Chairperson Wright,

The Fairview at Northgate Project involves the development of an approximately 57-acre parcel located on the east side of Interstate 80 in Vallejo. A record search is currently underway at the Northwest Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System.

If you wish to have input or comment on the proposed Fairview at Northgate Project, please don't hesitate to contact me, Neal Neuenschwander, Staff Archeologist, Peak & Associates, Inc., 3161 Godman Avenue, Chico, CA 95973, (530) 342-2800, peakinc@yahoo.com. Thank you for your time reviewing this letter and attached map.

Sincerely,

Neal Neuenschwander

Neal Neuenschwander
Staff Archeologist

Enc. USGS topographic map of the project area

- 3941 Park Drive, Suite 20#329, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762/Phone: (916)939-2405/peakinc@sbcglobal.net
- 3161 Godman Avenue, Suite A, Chico, CA 95973/Phone: (530)342-2800/ peakinc@yahoo.com



YOCHA DEHE
CULTURAL RESOURCES

June 20, 2017

Peak & Associates
Attn: Neal Neuenschwander, Staff Archeologist
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20 #329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

RE: Northgate Project

Dear Mr. Neuenschwander:

Thank you for your project notification letter dated, May 18, 2017, regarding cultural information on or near the proposed Northgate Project, Vallejo, Solano County. We appreciate your effort to contact us and wish to respond.

The Cultural Resources Department has reviewed the project and concluded that it is within the aboriginal territories of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. Therefore, we have a cultural interest and authority in the proposed project area.

Based on the information provided, the Tribe has concerns that the project could impact known archaeological/cultural sites. Please send us the cultural resource study for this project.

Should you have any questions, please contact the following individual:

James Sarmiento, Cultural Resources Manager
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Office: (530) 723-0452
Email: jsarmiento@yochadehe-nsn.gov

Please refer to identification number YD - 05302017-01 in any correspondence concerning this project.

Thank you for providing us with this notice and the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Marilyn Delgado
Cultural Resources Director