

APPENDIX 4.3a

Historical Resources Study

**Historical Resources Study for the
Green Valley II Apartments Project
Fairfield, Solano County, California**

Taylor Alshuth, B.A.
and
Eileen Barrow, M.A./RPA

January 30, 2018



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Prepared by:



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January 30, 2018

ABSTRACT

Tom Origer & Associates conducted an historical resources survey for the Green Valley II Apartments Project near Fairfield, Solano County, California. The study was requested by and authorized by Karen Garrett, Development Manager for The Spanos Corporation. This study was conducted to meet the requirements of the City of Fairfield and those of the California Environmental Quality Act. The purpose of this report is to identify historical resources only (see definition of historical resources in the Regulatory Context section). This report will not address Tribal Cultural Resources as defined in Public Resources Code [PRC] 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

The proposed project includes the development of a 268-unit multi-family apartment complex.

This study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University (NWIC File No. 17-1620), examination of the library and files of Tom Origer & Associates, Native American contact, and field inspection of the study area. No historical resources were found within the study area. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2017-134S).

This report may contain information about the locations of archaeological sites. For the protection of these resources, this report, and such location information, should not be publicly circulated.

Synopsis

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Project: | Green Valley II Apartments |
| Location: | near Fairfield, Solano County |
| Quadrangles: | Cordelia 7.5' series |
| Study Type: | Intensive |
| Scope: | 13.31 acres |
| Finds: | None |

Key Project Personnel

Eileen Barrow provided project oversight for this study. Mrs. Barrow has been with Tom Origer & Associates since 2005. She holds a Master of Arts in cultural resources management from Sonoma State University. Mrs. Barrow's experience includes work that has been completed in compliance with local ordinances, CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 (NHPA) requirements. Her professional affiliations include the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for California Archaeology, the Cotati Historical Society, the Sonoma County Historical Society, and the Western Obsidian Focus Group.

Taylor Alshuth prepared the report and participated in the fieldwork for this study. Mr. Alshuth obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology from Humboldt State University in 2014, after obtaining an Associate of Arts degree in Anthropology at Santa Rosa Junior College in 2012. He has been affiliated with the Society for California Archaeology, the Archaeological Institute of America, and the Archaeological Conservancy. Mr. Alshuth has been a part of northern California archaeology since 2014.

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes an historical resources survey for the Green Valley II Apartments Project, near Fairfield, Solano County, California. The study was requested and authorized by Karen Garrett of The Spanos Corporation. This study was conducted in compliance with the requirements of the City of Fairfield and those of the California Environmental Quality Act. The proposed project includes the development of a 268-unit multi-family apartment complex. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2017-134S).

REGULATORY CONTEXT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that historical resources be considered during the environmental review process. This is accomplished by an inventory of resources within a study area and by assessing the potential that historical resources could be affected by development. The term “Historical Resources” encompasses prehistoric and historical archaeological sites and built environment resources (e.g., buildings, bridges, canals). An additional category of resources is defined in CEQA under the term “Tribal Cultural Resources” (Public Resources Code Section 21074). They are not addressed in this report. Tribal cultural resources are resources that are of specific concern to California Native American tribes, and knowledge of such resources is limited to tribal people. Pursuant to revisions to CEQA enacted in July of 2015, such resources are to be identified by tribal people in direct, confidential consultation with the lead agency (PRC §21080.3.1).

This historical resources survey was designed to satisfy environmental issues specified in the CEQA and its guidelines (Title 14 CCR §15064.5) by: (1) identifying historical resources within the project area; (2) offering a preliminary significance evaluation of the identified cultural resources; (3)

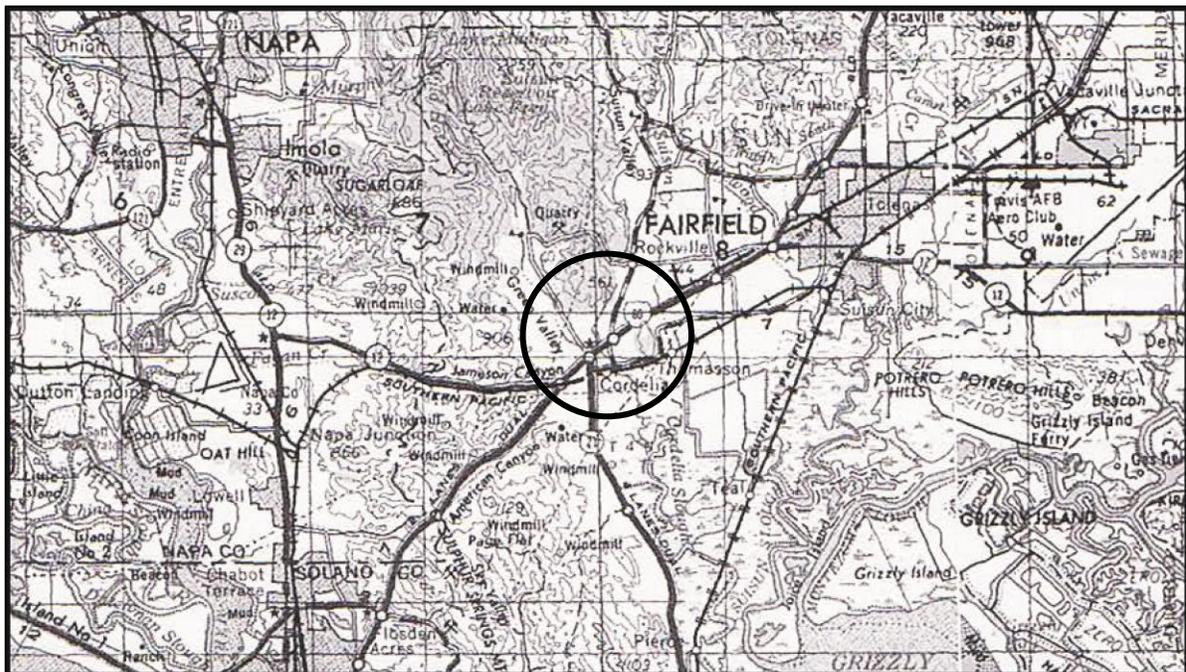


Figure 1. Project vicinity (adapted from the 1980 Santa Rosa and 1980 Sacramento 1:250,000-scale USGS maps).

assessing resource vulnerability to effects that could arise from project activities; and (4) offering suggestions designed to protect resource integrity, as warranted.

Resource Definitions

Historical resources are classified by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) as sites, buildings, structures, objects and districts, and each is described by OHP (1995) as follows.

Site. A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Building. A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail, or a house and barn.

Structure. The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

Object. The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.

District. A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Significance Criteria

When a project might affect an historical resource, the project proponent is required to conduct an assessment to determine whether the effect may be one that is significant. Consequently, it is necessary to determine the importance of resources that could be affected. The importance of a resource is measured in terms of criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14 CCR, §4852(a)) as listed below. A resource may be important if it meets any one of the criteria below, or if it is already listed on the California Register of Historical Resources or a local register of historical resources.

An important historical resource is one which:

1. Is 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.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.

4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, eligibility for the California Register requires that a resource retains sufficient integrity to convey a sense of its significance or importance. Seven elements are considered key in considering a property's integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The OHP advocates that all historical resources over 45 years old be recorded for inclusion in the OHP filing system (OHP 1995:2), although the use of professional judgment is urged in determining whether a resource warrants documentation.

PROJECT SETTING

Study Area Location and Description

The study area (APNs 0148-540-300 and 0148-540-270) is bounded by Business Center Drive to the north and west, Lincoln Highway and Neitzel Road to the east, and APNs 0148-540-250 and 0148-540-260 to the south. It consists of 13.31 acres situated on generally level land and is located approximately 5.2 miles west of Fairfield, in Solano County, as shown on the Cordelia 7.5' USGS topographic map (Figure 2).

The geology of the study area consists of alluvial deposits that date to the Holocene Epoch (11,700 years ago to present) (Dibblee and Minch 2006; Graymer *et al.* 1999).

Soils within the study area belong primarily to the Brentwood series, with a small portion of the west side of the study area belonging to the Antioch-San Ysidro complex (Bates 1977:Sheet 29). Brentwood soils are moderately well-draining soils found on alluvial fans. These soils formed in materials derived from sedimentary sources. In a natural state, these soils support the growth of annual grasses and forbs. Historically, parcels containing Brentwood soils were used for irrigated orchard, row crops, forage crops, dry farmed grain, wildlife habitat, and recreation (Bates 1977:13-14).

Antioch and San Ysidro soils are moderately well-draining soils found on terraces. These soils formed in alluvium from sedimentary sources. In a natural state these soils support the growth of annual grasses and forbs. Historically, parcels containing Antioch and San Ysidro soils were used for sugar beets, irrigated row crops, pasture, grain, sorghum, dry farmed small grain, wildlife habitat, and recreation (Bates 1977:11-12 and 34-36).

The closest water source is Green Valley Creek located approximately 875 meters southwest of the study area. However, a small, ephemeral drainage once flowed through the study area, and is presently shown as channelized through the study area.

Cultural Setting

Archaeological evidence indicates that human occupation of California began at least 11,000 years ago (Erlandson *et al.* 2007). Early occupants appear to have had an economy based largely on hunting, with limited exchange, and social structures based on the extended family unit. Later, milling

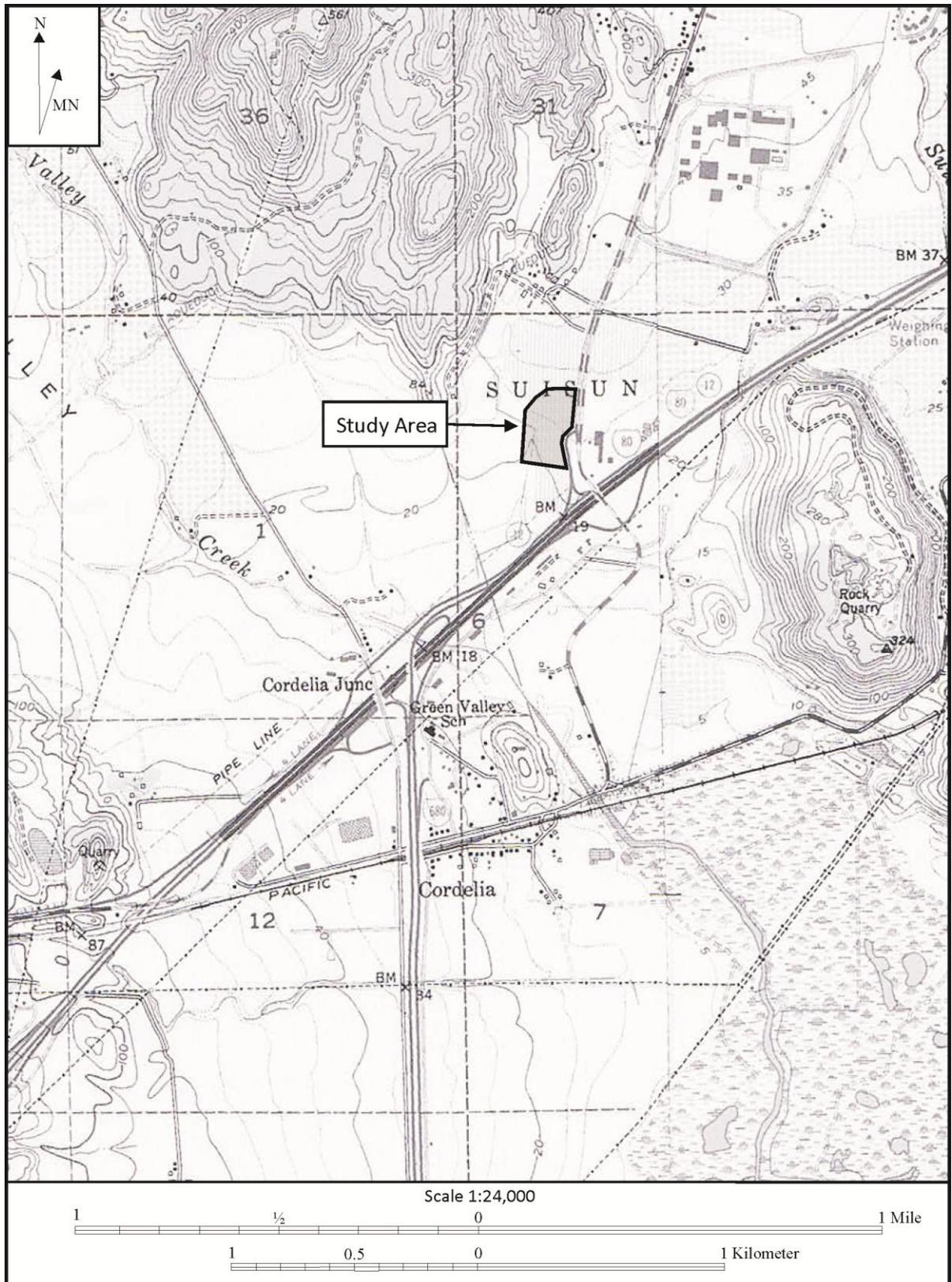


Figure 2. Study area location (adapted from the 1980 Cordelia and 1980 Fairfield South 7.5' USGS topographic maps).

technology and an inferred acorn economy were introduced. This diversification of economy appears to be coeval with the development of sedentism and population growth and expansion. Sociopolitical complexity and status distinctions based on wealth are also observable in the archaeological record, as evidenced by an increased range and distribution of trade goods (e.g., shell beads, obsidian tool stone), which are possible indicators of both status and increasingly complex exchange systems.

At the time of European settlement, the study area was included in the territory controlled by the Patwin (Johnson 1978; Kroeber 1925). The Patwin were hunter-gatherers who lived in rich environments that allowed for dense populations with complex social structures (Barrett 1908; Kroeber 1925). They settled in large, permanent villages about which were distributed seasonal camps and task-specific sites. Primary village sites were occupied continually throughout the year and other sites were visited in order to procure particular resources that were especially abundant or available only during certain seasons. Sites often were situated near sources of fresh water and in ecotones where plant life and animal life were diverse and abundant. For more information about the Pomo, see Johnson (1978) and Kroeber (1932).

Historically, the study area is within the Suisun Rancho. The Suisun Rancho consisted of 18,237 acres of land and was granted to Francisco Solano (Sem-Yeto, and Chief Solano) in 1842 (Cowan 1977:100). The land was sold to Mariano Vallejo, who then sold it to Archibald Ritchie (Hoover *et al.* 1990:463).

Archibald Ritchie was born in Delaware in 1806. Ritchie became a businessman who traveled the world. When gold was discovered in California, he moved his family west. Ritchie lived in Benicia from 1850 to 1854. During that time he also acquired the Suisun, Guenoc, and Collayomi ranchos. While squatters were not a problem for his properties in Lake and Napa counties, the squatters living on the Suisun Rancho caused on-going legal battles for him until his death in 1856 (Guerke-Shrode 2004).

STUDY PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS

Native American Contact Procedures

A request was sent to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) seeking information from the sacred lands files and the names of Native American individuals and groups that would be appropriate to contact regarding this project. Letters were also sent to the following groups:

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians

This contact represents notification that Tom Origer & Associates is conducting the historical resources study for the project. It does not constitute consultation with tribes.

Native American Contact Results

The NAHC responded on December 14, 2017. The results of their sacred lands file review were negative. A list of Native American Contacts with regards to the current project was provided.

No additional responses have been received as of the date of this report. A log of contact efforts is appended to this report, along with copies of correspondence (see Appendix A).

Archival Study Procedures

Archival research included examination of the library and project files at Tom Origer & Associates. A review (NWIC File No. 17-1620) was completed of the archaeological site base maps and records, survey reports, and other materials on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park. Sources of information included but were not limited to the current listings of properties on the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources, and California Points of Historical Interest as listed in the Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Property Directory* (OHP 2012).

The Office of Historic Preservation has determined that structures in excess of 45 years of age should be considered potentially important historical resources, and former building and structure locations could be potentially important historic archaeological sites. Archival research included an examination of historical maps to gain insight into the nature and extent of historical development in the general vicinity, and especially within the study area. Maps ranged from hand-drawn maps of the 1800s (e.g., GLO) to topographic maps issued by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

In addition, ethnographic literature that describes appropriate Native American groups, county histories, and other primary and secondary sources were reviewed. Sources reviewed are listed in the "Materials Consulted" section of this report.

Based on the results of the prefield research, it was anticipated that prehistoric and historic-period resources could be found within the study area. Prehistoric archaeological site indicators expected to be found in the region include but are not limited to: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements such as slabs and hand-stones, and mortars and pestles; and locally darkened midden soils containing some of the previously listed items plus fragments of bone, shellfish, and fire affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

Archival Study Findings

Archival research found that the study area had been included as part of several larger studies (Martin and Self 2006; McGuire 1977; McIvers 1982; Wiberg 1993). These studies did not locate historical resources within the current study area. Several studies have been conducted adjacent and within a quarter-mile of the study area. These studies have resulted in recording four resources within a quarter-mile of the study area (Chavez 1980c, 1980d; Erickson 2007; McIvers *et al.* 1982). The nearest resource is approximately 950 feet from the study area and does not have the potential to extend into the study area (Chavez 1980d). Table 1 lists the studies conducted within a quarter-mile of the study area.

There are no reported ethnographic sites within one mile of the survey area (Johnson 1978; Kroeber 1925, 1932).

Table 1. List of studies conducted within ¼ mile of the study area

| S# | Report Title | Author | Date |
|-----------|---|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 5082 | Cultural Resource Assessment of the Stonedene Apartment Project, Solano County, California. | Ann S. Peak & Associates, Inc. | 1991 |
| 5123 | Report of Preliminary Archaeological Survey, Hoffman Property, Green Valley, Solano County, California. | Dietz, S. and T. Jackson | 1978 |
| 5167 | Cultural Resources Evaluation of the North Bay Aqueduct Alignment Alternatives (Routes 1, 4, and 6), Solano County, California. | Chavez, D. | 1980a |
| 5172 | Archaeological EIR Report for Cordelia Commerce Park, Fairfield, California. | Wiant, W. | 1976 |
| 5174 | Letter report regarding the Rockville Hills Park Project, Solano County, California. | Chavez, D. | 1980b |
| 5688 | Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Kacor Project Area, near Cordelia, Solano County, California. | Clark, M. | 1982 |
| 6281 | The Prehistoric and Historic Resources of Cordelia and Portions of Green and Suisun Valleys: Solano County, California: An Overview for Cordelia Redevelopment Plan. | Derr, E. | 1982 |
| 10706 | Upper Mangels Ranch Archaeological Study Survey Report. | Derr, E. | 1989 |
| 11907 | An Evaluation of CA-SOI-307H. The Mangels Ranch Complex, Solano County, California. | Peak & Associates, Inc. | 1990 |
| 12104 | Department of Transportation Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Addendum 1 for the Benicia/Martinez Bridge System Project. | Love, M. | 1990 |
| 16497 | An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the approximately twenty acre Greystone Mangels Ranch Parcel in the Cordelia Area of the City of Fairfield, Solano County, California. | Clark, M. | 1994 |
| 18058 | Letter report regarding the results of Archival Research and Field Inspection of the Lower Mangels Ranch Project Area, Fairfield, Solano County, California. | Holman, M. | 1995 |
| 19263 | Finding of Effect Report: Benicia-Martinez Bridge System Improvement Project, Contra Costa and Solano Counties, California CC-680 21.2/21.5, SOL-680 0.0/13.1, SOL-780 0.7/7.2, SOL-80 10.8/14.2 04193-006010. | Caltrans | 1991 |
| 24034 | Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Reconfiguration of I-80/I680 Interchange Connectors, construction of Interstate 80 Auxiliary Lanes from the I-80/I-680 Interchange to Route 12 East, Near Cordelia in Solano County 04-Sol-80 KP 20.6/25.59 (PM 12.8/15.9) EA 04-249-0T1600. | McBride, K. | 2001 |
| 33902 | Geoarchaeological Study for the Fairfield Corporate Commons Project, Fairfield, Solano County, California. | Gerike, C. and N. Kaptain | 2007 |
| 34315 | Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of the Fairfield Corporate Commons Project, City of Fairfield, Solano County, California. | Jones & Stokes | 2004 |
| 34410 | A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Study for the East-West Water Transmission Pipeline Project - Phase 2. Fairfield, Solano County, California. | Jones, E. | 2007 |
| 35494 | Subsurface Archaeological Resources Presence/Absence Study for the Fairfield Corporate Commons Project, Fairfield, Solano County, California. | Kajankoski, P. and C. Gerike | 2007 |
| 36373 | Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Fairfield Corporate Commons Project, Fairfield, Solano County, California. | Jones, E. and T. Fuerstenberg | 2009 |
| 36425 | Letter report regarding the results of a Cultural and Paleontological Resources Study for the Green Valley Plaza Project, Fairfield, Solano County, California. | Jones, E. | 2008 |
| 45102 | Historic Property Survey Report for the Interstate 80/Interstate680/State Route 12 Interchange Project. | Bowen, M. and A. Reynolds | 2009 |

A review of 19th and 20th century maps shows no buildings within the study area (Eager 1890; GLO 1855; Thompson & West 1878; USACE 1940, 1942; USGS 1896, 1898, 1901a, 1901b, 1951, 1968, 1980). However, the 1951 and 1968 maps show a drainage flowing through the west portion of the study area. By 1980, this drainage is channelized.

Field Survey Procedures

An intensive field survey was completed by Eileen Barrow on January 22, 2018. Ground visibility ranged from excellent to poor, with vegetation being the primary hindrance.

In addition to surface survey, three hand-dug auger holes were excavated using a 4-inch diameter barrel auger to examine subsurface soils within the study area (Figure 3).

Field Survey Findings

Archaeology

All three auger holes were excavated to a depth of 150 centimeters. The soil from all three augers showed the same characteristics with the upper 10 centimeters being a gray-brown clay loam. Below 10 centimeters, soils turned an orange brown to the bottom of the hole. In the bottom of Auger Hole #3, water was observed in the bottom and soils appeared to be getting slightly gravelly.

No archaeological site indicators were observed either during the course of the surface survey or in the auger holes.

Built Environment

There are no buildings or structures on within the study area. There is a single oak tree within the study area. This oak tree sits on an 'island' that is approximately 18 inches higher than the remainder of the property. On this 'island' there is a shallow ditch in the approximate location of the channelized creek shown on the 1980 map. There are no other signs of this ditch on the property.

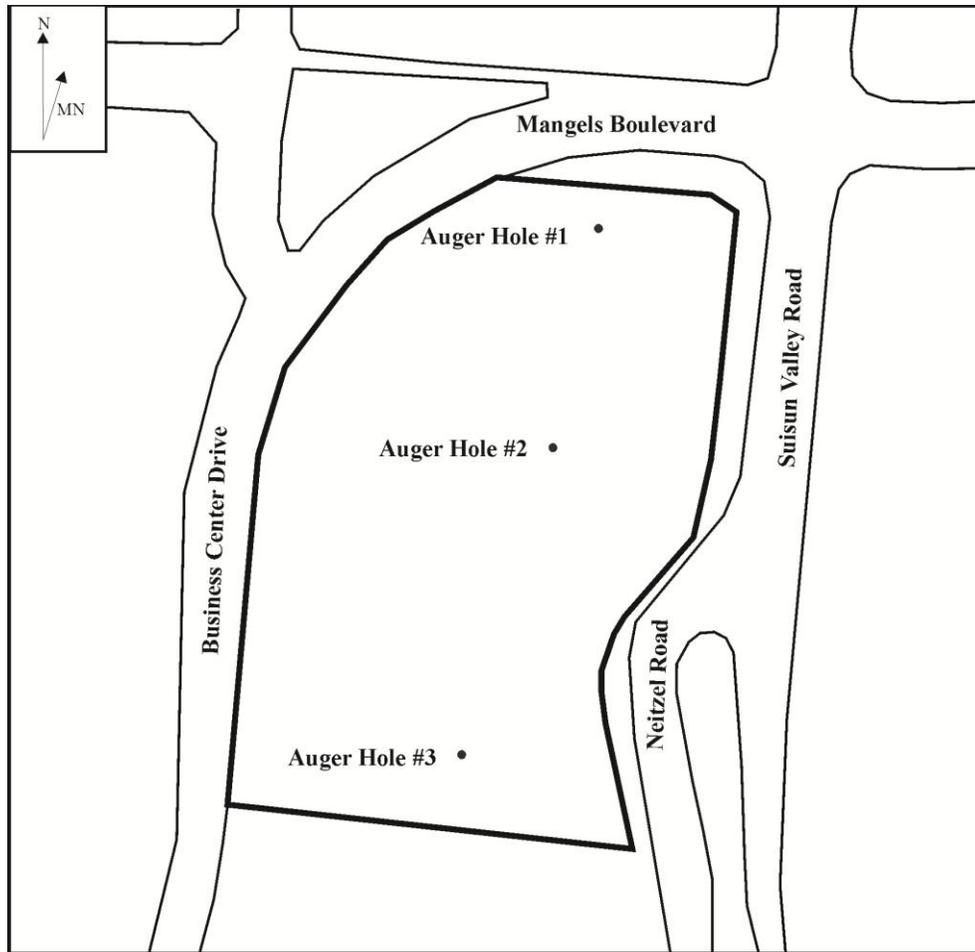


Figure 3. Location of Auger Holes within the study area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Known Resources

The small remnant of ditch would not be eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources because the integrity of the resource has been compromised; therefore no resource specific recommendations are required.

Potential for Buried Archaeological Sites

Determining the potential for buried deposits factors includes landform age, distance to water, slope of the study area, and archaeological data (Meyer and Kaijankoski 2017). The study area was essentially level and at one time had a small drainage flowing through it. The geology of the study area is made up of Holocene epoch deposits. These geologic deposits date from about 11,700 years ago to the present. Buried prehistoric archaeological sites are found in or beneath Holocene-age depositional landforms (Meyer and Rosenthal 2007). Based on the study area's geologic age, our analysis of the environmental setting, and incorporating King's (2004) analysis of soil sensitivity for buried sites, the study area has a high potential for buried prehistoric archaeological sites. However,

the three auger holes excavated within the study area did not contain archaeological site indicators. In addition, the presence of an oak tree located on an 'island' of dirt that is approximately 18 inches higher than the rest of the study area suggests soils have been removed from the study area.

Accidental Discovery

In keeping with the CEQA guidelines, if archaeological remains are uncovered, work at the place of discovery should be halted immediately until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the finds (§15064.5 [f]). Prehistoric archaeological site indicators include: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements (e.g., slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles); bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils. Midden soils may contain a combination of any of the previously listed items with the possible addition of bone and shell remains, and fire-affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

The following actions are promulgated in the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d) and pertain to the discovery of human remains. If human remains are encountered, excavation or disturbance of the location must be halted in the vicinity of the find, and the county coroner contacted. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify the person or persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent makes recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains with appropriate dignity.

SUMMARY

Tom Origer & Associates completed an historical resources study for the Green Valley II Apartments Project, near Fairfield, Solano County, California. The study was requested and authorized by Karen Garrett of The Spanos Corporation. This study was conducted in compliance with the requirements of the City of Fairfield and with CEQA requirements. No historical resources were found within the study area and therefore no resource-specific recommendations are warranted. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2017-134S).

MATERIALS CONSULTED

Ann S. Peak & Associates, Inc.

1976 *Cultural Resource Assessment of the Stonedene Apartment Project, Solano County, California*. Document S-5082 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

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Bowen, M. and A. Reynolds

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1980b Letter report regarding the Rockville Hills Park Project, Solano County, California. Document S-5174 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

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Appendix A

Native American Contact

Copies of Correspondence

Native American Contact Efforts
Green Valley II Apartments, near Fairfield, Solano County

| Organization | Contact | Action | Results |
|--|----------------|--------------------|---|
| Native American Heritage Commission | | Email 12/11/17 | The NAHC responded on 12/14/17. The results of their sacred lands file review were negative. A list of Native American contacts was provided with regards to the current project. |
| Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians | Charlie Wright | Letter 12/19/17 | No response received as of the date of this report. |
| Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation | Leland Kinter | Letter 12/19/17 | No response received as of the date of this report. |

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

(916) 373-3710

(916) 373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Green Valley Apartments

County: Solano

USGS Quadrangles

Name: Cordelia

Township 4N Range 2W Rancho Suisun MDBM

Date: December 11, 2017

Company/Firm/Agency: Tom Origer & Associates

Contact Person: Taylor Alshuth

Address: PO Box 1531

City: Rohnert Park Zip: 94927

Phone: (707) 584-8200 Fax: (707) 584-8300

Email: taylor@origer.com

Project Description:

The project area is approximately 13 acres. The project proponent is proposing a new apartment development.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



December 14, 2017

Taylor Alshuth
Tom Origer & Associates

Sent by Email: Taylor@orgier.com
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Green Valley Apartments, Solano County

Dear Mr. Alshuth:

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 black ink, appearing to read "Sharaya Souza".

Sharaya Souza
Staff Services Analyst
(916) 573-0168

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
12/14/2017**

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

(530) 796-2143 Fax

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

(530) 473-3301 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 Green Valley Apartments, Solano County.

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

December 19, 2017

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

RE: Green Valley Apartments Project, Fairfield, Solano County, California

Dear Mr. Wright:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Solano County, for which our firm is conducting a historical resources study. This notification does not constitute formal consultation. The Green Valley Apartments Project consists of a proposed apartment development. The City of Fairfield is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Cordelia and Fairfield South, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Taylor Alshuth
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

December 19, 2017

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

RE: Green Valley Apartments Project, Fairfield, Solano County, California

Dear Mr. Kinter:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Solano County, for which our firm is conducting a historical resources study. This notification does not constitute formal consultation. The Green Valley Apartments Project consists of a proposed apartment development. The City of Fairfield is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Cordelia and Fairfield South, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Taylor Alshuth
Associate

