

Appendix C

Cultural Resources Assessment

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

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NOVEMBER 2019

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

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) INFORMATION

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Firm: Dudek

Project Proponent: Cloverdale Unified School District

Report Date: November 2019

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

Type of Study: Archaeological Inventory

Resources:

USGS Quads: Cloverdale, California 1:24,000; T 11N, R 10W, Section 7 & 18

Acreage: Approximately 7 acres

Permit Numbers:

Keywords: Cloverdale USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle; Intensive Pedestrian Survey

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Cloverdale Unified School District Project (project) is located at three locations in Cloverdale, California: Cloverdale High School, Washing Middle School, and Jefferson Elementary School. The project area consists of developed land, primarily athletic fields and paved recreation areas, as well as grassy areas, landscaping, and riparian vegetation in the channelized creek south and east of the Cloverdale High School Football Field. The project area intersections Public Lands Survey System (PLSS) areas Sections 7 and 18 of Township 11 North, Range 10 West, which fall on the Cloverdale, CA 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle. The project area of potential effect (APE) is approximately 6.45 acres, and is represented by the maximum direct area of disturbance for all three campuses. The vertical APE is anticipated to be less than 15 feet below the surface, as represented by the maximum depth of excavation activities.

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

This study consisted of a records search of the APE and a half-mile radius around the project APE, a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, Native American tribal coordination, and an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the APE. A Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search did not identify cultural resources in the APE; however, 55 previously recorded resources have been identified within a half-mile area. A NAHC SLF search was positive for the presence of Native American cultural resources within the search area (comprised of the area within the 1 x 1 mile Section 7). Subsequent Native American outreach was attempted by letter and phone for the project was made with NAHC-listed Tribal representatives. Representatives from the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria responded, indicating that the APE does not fall in this tribe's traditional ancestral territory. The Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley was identified by the NAHC as the group to be specifically contacted for additional information relating to the NAHC SLF search results, no response to Dudek outreach attempts (outside of Graton Rancheria) has been received by this tribe or others on the NAHC Contact list.

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

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identified to be mixed in soils with modern-era refuse, concrete fragments, and other construction waste along the creek bank and within a nearby spoils at Cloverdale High School. This material is likely to have been mixed with construction waste taken from elsewhere that has been used to maintain the channelization of this creek, and does not represent a cultural resource. The APE has been subject to past modification through earth-moving activities. Based on the results of the records search, archaeological survey, and the disturbed nature of the APE, no unanticipated significant archaeological resources are likely to be present. No cultural resources will be impacted (No Historic Properties Affected) by the project as currently designed and no additional archaeological work, including monitoring, appears to be required.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Cloverdale Unified School District's Project (project) is located at three locations in Cloverdale, California: Cloverdale High School, Washing Middle School, and Jefferson Elementary School (Figure 1). The currently proposed project would entail management of riparian vegetation along drainages within these five public spaces. The project area intersects PLSS Sections 29 and 32 of Township 13 North, Range 8 East; Section 7 of Township 13 North, Range 9 East; and Section 3 of Township 12 North, Range 8 East; on the Auburn 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle.

The APE includes approximately 6.45 acres of combined area between three different school locations. The project area consists of developed land used for recreation and athletics, including lawn, dirt track, playgrounds and paved courts. The vertical APE is represented by the maximum depth of disturbance, which is planned to range from less than a foot up to maximum of 15 feet below ground surface.

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

1.2 Regulatory Context

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

1.2.1 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

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

NRHP guidelines for the evaluation of historic significance were developed to be flexible and to recognize the accomplishments of all who have made significant contributions to the nation's

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history and heritage. Its criteria are designed to guide state and local governments, federal agencies, and others in evaluating potential entries in the NRHP. For a property to be listed in or determined eligible for listing, it must be demonstrated to possess integrity and to meet at least one of the following criteria:

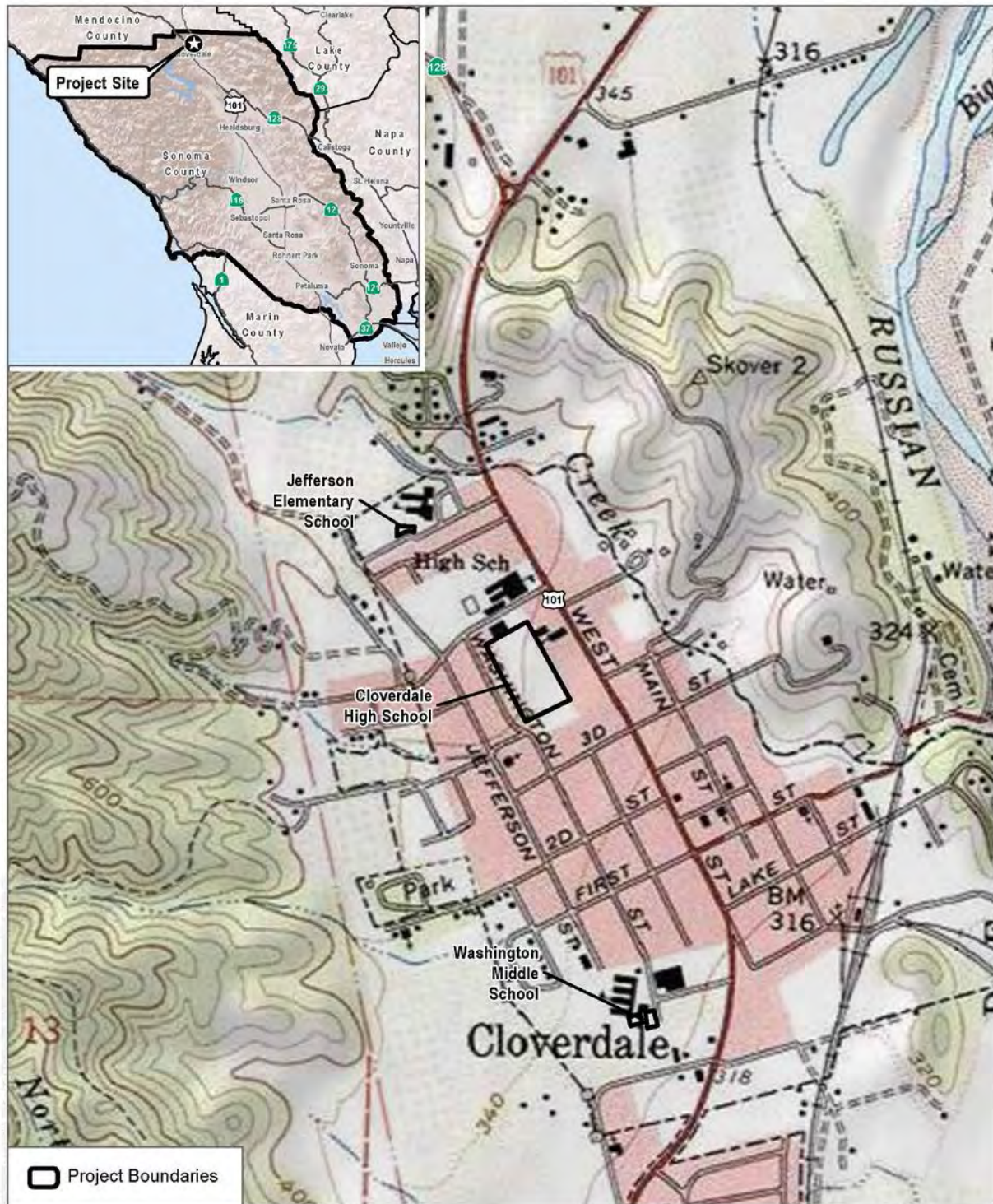
The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

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

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

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

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Series Cloverdale Quadrangle

DUDEK 0 500 1,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Cloverdale Schools Districts Improvement Project

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SOURCE: ESRI/2018

DUDEK 0 100 200 Feet

FIGURE 2a

Area of Potential Effect

Cloverdale High School Stadium Improvement Project

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SOURCE: ESRI 2018



FIGURE 2b

Area of Potential Effect

Washington Middle School Project

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SOURCE: ESRI 2018

DUDEK 0 50 100 Feet

FIGURE 2c

Area of Potential Effect
Jefferson Elementary School Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2.2 California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and CEQA

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

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

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

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

California Environmental Quality Act

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

California Health and Safety Code

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

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

1.3 Report Structure and Key Personnel

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

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

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2 PROJECT CONTEXT

2.1 Environmental Context

The project area falls within the Coast Ranges physiographic province in the present-day city of Cloverdale in Sonoma County, California. Average annual temperatures in the area range between 47 and 74 degrees Fahrenheit (Western Regional Climate Center 2019). Winter rains are substantial, with annual precipitation averaging 43 inches per year. Bedrock geology consists of Quaternary alluvium and terrace deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated (USGS 2019). Soils within the project area are mapped as Pajaro clay loam overwash on 2-5% slopes (Web Soil Survey 2019). This soil consists humus-rich alluvium deposited on terraces, and is somewhat poorly drained and frequently flooded.

2.2 Cultural Context

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

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

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

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

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

Archaic Period (6000 BC–AD 1000)

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

Emergent Period (AD 1000–1800)

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

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

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

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1750)

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

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

2.2.3 The Historic Period (post- AD 1769)

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

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

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

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3 RESEARCH METHODS

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

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

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

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

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

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4 RESULTS

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

4.1 Records Search Results

A records search was completed for the current APE and a half-mile buffer by staff at the Northwestern Information Center (NWIC) at California State University Sacramento on September 22, 2016. The records search identified 50 previous studies which have been performed within a half-mile radius of the records search area; of these (Table 1). The records search did not identify any cultural resources within the APE, however 33 cultural resources have been identified within a half-mile of the APE (Table 2; Confidential Appendix B).

Table 1 Previous Cultural Resource Studies within ½ Mile of APE

Report ID	Year	Author	Title
S-000114	1975	David A. Fredrickson	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Cherry Creek Subdivision Number Two, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-000922	1978	Janis Offermann	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Rancho Musalacon Subdivision in Western Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California.
S-000922	1978	Janis Offermann	Exploratory Auger Borings at CA-SON-1100, the "Rancho Musalacon" Site
S-001115	1978	Carol Sutton	Cultural Resources Survey Report of a Proposed Road Widening, 04-Son-101, Post Miles 50.0-52.0 04209-399151
S-002226	1980	James P. Quinn	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Crystal Creek Subdivision Project, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California.
S-002379	1980	Cris D. Porter	An Archaeological Investigation of a .92 hectare (2.3 acre) parcel, Jefferson & School Streets, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-002443	1981	Paul Amaroli	An Archaeological Survey of a Parcel (AP 1-151-24) in the City of Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-002719	1981		Historic Properties Survey Report, 04-SON-101, R49.8/R54.2, 04225-121451, Cloverdale Bypass
S-002719	1973	Michael J. Moratto	Proposed Highway Improvements Near Cloverdale: An Archaeological Evaluation (Ref. 04-Son-101-49.8/56.2, 0.6 Mi. s/o Hiatt Rd. to Mendocino Co. line, 04134-121451-121461)
S-002719	1981	Margaret Buss and Jeffery Bingham	Archaeological Survey Report for the Cloverdale Bypass Project, Sonoma County, 04-SON-101 R49.8/R54.2 04225-121451
S-002719	1980	David W. Mayfield	Ethnographic Study of the Cloverdale Vicinity
S-002719	1980	John W. Snyder	An Historic Architectural Survey of Cloverdale Bypass, 04-SON-101, P.M. 49.8/54.2
S-002719	1981	Fred Wasserman	Addendum Historic Architectural Survey of Cloverdale Bypass, 04-SON-101, P.M. 49.8/54.2, 04219-121451
S-002719	1981	Fred Wasserman	Architectural Revaluation of the Cannon House, 120 Mulberry Street, Cloverdale Bypass, 04-SON-101, P.M. 49.8/54.2, 04225-121451

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Report ID	Year	Author	Title
S-002719	1981	Fred Wasserman	Second Addendum Historic Architectural Survey of Cloverdale Bypass, 04-SON-101, P.M. 49.8/54.2, 04219-121451
S-002719	1981	June Dollar	A Native American Study for the Proposed Rerouting of Route 101 in Cloverdale, Sonoma County, 04-SON-1-R49.8/R54.2
S-006664	1984	Robert A. Stilling and Jane Adams Stilling	An Archaeological Survey of Assessor's Parcel No.010-101-05, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California.
S-008081	1984	Alan P. Garfinkel, Jeffrey C. Bingham, Michael Delacorte, Stephen Hammond, David Heyes, Robert Jackson, and Lawrence Weigel	Final Report, Archaeological Investigations at CA-SON-1344, a Makahmo Pomo Site, near Cloverdale, California, 04-Son-101 R49.8/R54.2 04225-121451-3 CULT
S-008193	1986	Suzanne B. Stewart	An Archaeological Study for the Proposed Spring Meadows Subdivision in Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California.
S-010149	1988	David G. Bieling	An Archaeological Investigation of 9.49 Acres of Land Located at 791 Jefferson Street, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-010244	1988	Jay M. Flaherty	An Archaeological Survey of Proposed Development by Professional Apartment Management, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California (letter report)
S-010503	1989	Katherine M. Dowdall and Allan G. Bramlette	An Archaeological Investigation of CA-SON-1503, a Limited Activity Site in Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-012763	1990	Anne Bloomfield	Report on Historical Architectural Resources on the M. P. Rosen Project Site, Highway 101 and Hot Springs Road, Cloverdale, California
S-017053	1995	Vicki R. Beard	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Matovich Property at 440 Asti Road, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-017237	1995	Sunshine Psota	Limited Archaeological Monitoring of Jefferson Street Reconstruction Project, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California (letter report)
S-017327	1995	Vicki R. Beard	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Citrus Gardens Project, 432 Cloverdale Boulevard, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-017659	1995	Cassandra Chattan and Cassandra Michaud	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Proposed Vineyard Meadows West Project, Located off of Merlot Drive, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-019203	1997	Greg Morre	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Westside Project, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-020517	1998	Barry A. Price	Cultural Resources Assessment, Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility SF-449-50, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California (letter report)
S-021292	1998	David Chavez	Archaeological Survey Report, 04-SON-101 PM R52.2/R52.5 EA 1S1401, Repair of Three Roadway Slide Areas on the Southbound Side of Route 101/ Cloverdale Bypass
S-021293	1998	David Chavez	Archaeological Survey Report, 04-SON-101 PM R52.8 EA 1S1401, Repair of Roadway Slide Damage on the Southbound Side of Route 101/ Cloverdale Bypass

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Report ID	Year	Author	Title
S-021725	1999	Kelda Wilson and Michael Newland	An Archaeological Study for the Cloverdale Boulevard Reconstruction Project, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-021726	1999	Kelda Wilson	An Archaeological Study for the Cloverdale Sidewalk Replacement Program, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-022521	1999	Janine M. Loyd, Theodore E. Jones, and Thomas M. Origer	A Cultural Resources Study for the Cloverdale Senior Center, 311 North Main Street, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-022736	2000	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Point Arena to Robbins and Point Arena to Sacramento, California: Volume I
S-022736	2000	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.	Volume II - Project Maps: Final Cultural Resources Inventory Map Atlas for the Williams Communications, Inc. Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Point Arena to Robbins and Point Arena to Sacramento, California
S-022736	2000	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.	Volume III, Technical Appendices: Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc. Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Point Arena to Robbins and Point Arena to Sacramento, California
S-024858	2002	Don Bignell	A Cultural Resources Study of a 1.2 Acre Parcel Located at 121 Healdsburg Avenue, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-025628	2002	Vicki R. Beard and Toni Douglass	Historic Property Survey Report for the Cloverdale Boulevard Redesign Project, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-025628	2001	Vicki R. Beard	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Cloverdale Boulevard Redesign Project Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-025628	2002	Vicki R. Beard and Toni Douglass	Historic Architectural Survey Report for the Cloverdale Boulevard Redesign Project Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-025628	2002	Vicki R. Beard	Finding of No Adverse Affect for the Cloverdale Boulevard Redesign Project, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-025912	2002	Jay M. Flaherty	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of 1.3+/- Acres, City of Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California (APN 001-161-005)
S-026677	2003	Carolyn Losee	Cloverdale Fire Station (letter report)
S-027800	2003	Sally Evans	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Lands of Zanzi, 509 West Second Street, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, CA.
S-028869	2004	Elizabeth Bedolla	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Property Located at 221 Live Oak Lane, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, CA.
S-030300	2005	Cassandra Chattan and Richard Greene	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of Assessor's Parcel 116-050-001, 116-060-012, 116-060-025, 116-060-027, 116-060-033, 116-060-063, 116-060-067, 001-350-005, and 001-350-038, Totaling 43 Acres in Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-031636	2006	Cassandra Chattan	A Cultural Resources and Historic Structures Evaluation of the Ferro Motel Property, 520 & 530 South Cloverdale Blvd., Cloverdale, Sonoma County
S-031737	2004	Carole Denardo and Daniel Hart	Archaeological Resources Technical Report for the Sonoma Marin Rail Transit (SMART) Project, Sonoma and Marin Counties, California
S-031737	2004	Garcia and Associates	Historic Architectural Resources Technical Report for the Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) Project

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Report ID	Year	Author	Title
S-033511	2007	Laura Leach-Palm, Patricia Mikkelsen, Jerome King, Paul Brandy, Lindsay Hartman, and Bryan Larson	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 4 Rural Conventional Highways in Alameda, Marin, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Sonoma Counties
S-034812	2009	Aniela Travers	Cultural Resources Analysis, Citrus Fair/CN0368, 1 Citrus Fair Drive, Sonoma County, Cloverdale, California 94525, EBI Project No. 61095499
S-034890	2007	Sandra A. Ledebuhr and Thomas M. Origer	An Archaeological Survey of the Property at 215/217 North Cloverdale Boulevard, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California
S-034986	2008	Cassandra Chattan	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Plaza Thyme Square, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, CA
S-042055	2013	Scott M. Hudlow	Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey for Cloverdale Family Apartments, City of Cloverdale, California
S-047225	2015	Kimberly Butt	Historic Property Survey Report, Safe Routes to School Phase 2 Project, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California, STPL - 5039 (023)
S-047225	2015	Kyle Rabellino	Archaeological Survey Report for the Safe Routes to School Phase 2 Project Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California, STPL - 5039 (023)

As noted above, a NWIC records search of the area did not identify any cultural resources within the APE, however 33 cultural resources have been identified within a half-mile of the APE (Table 2).

Table 2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within ½ Mile of APE

Primary Number	Age	Type	Resource Name	Proximity to APE
P-49-001028	Prehistoric	Sparse lithic scatter	Rancho Musalacon Site	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-001262	Prehistoric	Lithic and fire-affected rock scatter, possible midden	1-04-SON-101 PM 49.8/54.2	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-001263	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2-04-SON-101 PM 49.8/54.2	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-001540	Historic	Building	Isaac E. Shaw Building	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-001544	Historic	Building, Structure	Gould-Shaw House	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002135	Prehistoric	Sparse lithic scatter	Martinelli Site (3-04-Son-101)	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002552	Prehistoric	Lithic debitage and tool isolated finds	ARS 97-11-11	Within 1/2 mile

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Primary Number	Age	Type	Resource Name	Proximity to APE
P-49-002834	Historic	Building, Structure, Object, Element of district	Northwestern Pacific Railroad	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002918	Historic	Building	CBR 1	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002919	Historic	Building	CBR 2	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002920	Historic	Building	CBR 3	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002921	Historic	Building	CBR 4	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002922	Historic	Building	CBR 5	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002923	Historic	Building	CBR 6	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002924	Historic	Building	CBR 7	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002925	Historic	Building	CBR 8	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002926	Historic	Building	CBR 9	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002927	Historic	Building	CBR 10	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002928	Historic	Building	CBR 11	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002929	Historic	Building	CBR 12	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002930	Historic	Building	CBR 13	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002931	Historic	Building	CBR 14	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002932	Historic	Building	CBR 15	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002933	Historic	Building	CBR 16	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002934	Historic	Building	CBR 17	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002935	Historic	Building	CBR 18	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002936	Historic	Building	CBR 19	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002937	Historic	Building	CBR 20	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002938	Historic	Building	CBR 22	Within 1/2 mile

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Primary Number	Age	Type	Resource Name	Proximity to APE
P-49-002939	Historic	Building	CBR 23	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002940	Historic	Building	CBR 24	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002941	Historic	Building	CBR 25	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002942	Historic	Building	CBR 26	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002943	Historic	Building	CBR 27	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002946	Historic	Building	CBR 30	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002947	Historic	Building	CBR 31	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002948	Historic	Building	The Food Bank	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002949	Historic	Building	CBR 33	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002950	Historic	Building	CBR 34	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002951	Historic	Building	Cloverdale Cyclery	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002952	Historic	Building	CBR 36	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002953	Historic	Building	CBR 37	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002954	Historic	Building	CBR 38	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002955	Historic	Building	CBR 39	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002956	Historic	Building	CBR 41	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002957	Historic	Building	CBR 42	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002958	Historic	Building	CBR 43	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002959	Historic	Building	CBR 44	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002960	Historic	Building, Site	Oaks Motel	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002961	Historic	Building	Vadon House	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002962	Historic	Building	CBR 47	Within 1/2 mile

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Primary Number	Age	Type	Resource Name	Proximity to APE
P-49-002963	Historic	Building	CBR 48	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002964	Historic	Building	Pacific Autoworks	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-002965	Historic	Building	CBR 21	Within 1/2 mile
P-49-003167	Prehistoric	Obsidian flake isolate	ARS 04-056-11	Within 1/2 mile

Historical Map Review

Historic aerial photographs of the project area were available for the years 1971, 1993, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 (Historicaerials 2019). Based on the 1971 aerial, the three portions of the APE consisted of undeveloped fields and a football field encircled by an un-paved track. The project area looks to be in the same condition in the 1993 aerial. By 2005, the APE appears as it does today. The APE is surrounded by development including parks, roads, and residential buildings.

4.2 Geomorphological Information

Bedrock geology consists of Quaternary alluvium and terrace deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated (USGS 2019). Soils within the project area are mapped as Pajaro clay loam overwash on 2-5% slopes (Web Soil Survey 2019). This soil consists humus-rich alluvium deposited on terraces, and is somewhat poorly drained and frequently flooded. Recurring alluvial action and flooding would serve to support the development and presence of cultural deposits in the area. The Russian River Valley was an attractive resource for both Native and Euro-American populations inhabiting the region, and any stable terraces would have potential for subsurface deposits of cultural materials. The three project sites have additionally been subject to substantial development, the least developed area being the Cloverdale High School athletic field. Evidence of grading and cuts are present around the athletic field itself. Additionally, concrete and other construction debris was noted along the banks of the creek in this area, indicating the historical and modern modification of the bank has occurred within the intent of channelizing the flow of water here. Given the frequent flooding and poor drainage of the soil within the APE, and the absence of evidence for subsurface deposits of cultural materials based on pedestrian survey, the likelihood of prehistoric deposits within the project area is low and the potential for historical-era refuse is considered to be low-moderate.

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4.3 Field Survey Results

Dudek Archaeologist Ross Owen, MA, RPA conducted the intensive-level pedestrian survey of the entire project APE on August 9, 2019 using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. Native ground surface visibility was variable, and was restricted areas by existing development or low-laying vegetation.

Cloverdale High School

This APE consists of a fenced-in grass football field encircled by a dirt track, with grassy areas and athletic facilities on the perimeter of the enclosed area (Figure 3). No cultural material or indications of cultural resources deposits were observed in this area. An unnamed creek flows in a channelized drainage along the southern and eastern limits of the project site. All natural and erosional subsurface exposures along the creek and rodent burrows were inspected, as well as exposed patches of topsoil within the track and field complex. Approximately 30 % present of the exposed ground surface was directly observable. Evidence cut and fill activity is observed on the north and east of the athletic field, and channelization of drainage to the east and south of the fields has occurred.



Figure 3. Cloverdale High School Athletic Field, View southeast

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Approximately 10 displaced historic-era ceramics, possibly from the same original white-ware plate, and machine-made bottle glass were identified to be intermixed with modern refuse within, and adjacent to, an adjacent to a spoils pile the southeastern corner of the fenced-in track and field area. Additionally, brick fragments, cement, and bottle glass of mixed possible historic-era and modern age were also present in the channelized creek banks and creek-bed. Based on observation of mixed historic-era material with modern construction and other refuse, it appears that this material has been redeposited from elsewhere in the last, likely the intent of maintaining stream channelization over time. Recordation as cultural resources is not appropriate. Inspection of historical aerial imagery and maps did not reveal any historic-era structures within the project area that suggest the presence of intact subsurface deposits of archaeological significance. As such, the proposed work is unlikely to impact any significant archaeological deposits.

Washington Middle School

The project site is primarily paved basketball courts (Figure 4), with a small-patch of unpaved land overgrown with grasses. No cultural resources were identified during the survey of this area. Modern refuse was noted in the unpaved area housing two dumpsters. Approximately 40% of the native ground surface was observable at this school, the paved areas representing the primary obstacle to visibility. Proposed work in this area is not anticipated to impact any significant archaeological deposits.

Jefferson Elementary School

This project site consists of a children's playground, and an open area with planted trees, and a mix of manicured lawn and tan-bark (Figure 5). Previous impacts to the site have included the development of the land during school construction, the construction of the playground and the fencing along the southern edge of the project site. Approximately 40 % of the native ground surface was observable in through woodchips and grassy areas. No cultural resources were recorded during the survey of this area. Proposed work in this area is not anticipated to impact any significant archaeological deposits.

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Figure 4. Washington Middle School Basketball Courts, View west



Figure 5. Jefferson Elementary School, View east

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4.4 Tribal Coordination

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted by Dudek on July 17, 2019 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on August 12, 2019 indicating that the search had identified Native American resources in the search area (comprised of the area within the 1 x 1 mile Section 7). Subsequent Native American outreach was attempted by letter (e-mail sent August 22, 2019) and phone for the project was made with NAHC-listed Tribal representatives (Table 3). Representatives from the Graton Rancheria Tribe of Federated Indians (Graton Rancheria) responded, observing that the APE does not fall in this tribe's traditional ancestral territory. The Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley was identified by the NAHC as the group to be specifically contacted for additional information relating to the NAHC SLF search results, no response to Dudek outreach attempts (outside of Graton Rancheria) has been received by this tribe or others on the NAHC Contact list. Tribal correspondence documents are included in Appendix C.

Table 3 Tribal Coordination

Tribal Representative	Tribe/ Organization	Letters (e-mail)	Phone	Comments
Patricia Hermosillo	Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians	8/22/2019	9/5/2019	None received or direct contact made
Chris Wright	Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians	8/22/2019	9/5/2019	None received or direct contact made
Gene Buvelot; Greg Sarris; Buffy McQuillen; Hector Garcia	Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	8/22/2019	n/a	Response received 8/23/2019. Determined the project area not to be in traditional ancestral territory
Dino Franklin, Jr.	Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria	8/22/2019	9/5/2019	None received or direct contact made
Marjorie Mejia	Lytton Rancheria	8/22/2019	9/5/2019	None received or direct contact made
Jose Simon III	Middletown Rancheria	8/22/2019	9/5/2019	None received or direct contact made
Scott Gabaldon	Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley	8/22/2019	9/5/2019	None received or direct contact made

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5 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The current cultural resources inventory was completed to satisfy the requirements of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. Dudek's Phase I cultural resources Inventory of the APE suggests that there is a low potential for the inadvertent impact to previously unidentified cultural resources or deposits. The NWIC records search failed to identify any recorded resources within the APE or the immediately surrounding vicinity. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search did indicate that Native American resources are on file for the search area (comprised of the area within the 1 x 1 mile Section 7). The Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley was identified by the NAHC as the group to be specifically contacted for additional information relating to these search results. No response to Dudek outreach attempts has been received by this tribe or others on the NAHC Contact list, outside of Graton Rancheria who deferred to other traditionally geographically affiliated tribes. Intensive-level pedestrian survey did not result in the identification of any archaeological sites or potentially significant cultural resources. A small number of historic-era ceramic sherds were observed to be mixed in soils with modern-era refuse, concrete fragments, and other construction waste along the creek bank and within a nearby spoils at Cloverdale High School. This material is likely to have been mixed with construction waste taken from elsewhere that has been used to maintain the channelization of this creek, and does not represent a cultural resource. Ground surface visibility was sufficient for gaining a representative sample for assessing the presence of cultural resources. All areas of the Project APE have been subject to previous disturbance, and are unlikely to contain significant prehistoric or historical-era archaeological material or deposits.

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

5.2 Recommendations

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

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

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APPENDIX A

Key Personnel Resumes

Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA

Archaeologist

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

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

Select Project Experience

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

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



Adam Giacinto

Education

*San Diego State University
MA, Anthropology, 2011*

*Santa Rosa Junior College
AA, Anthropology, 2004*

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

Professional Affiliations

*Register of Professional
Archaeologists*

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

*American Anthropological
Association*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Pertinent Experience

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

Additional Experience

Development

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Education

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

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

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

Energy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Military

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

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

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

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

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

Resource Management

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

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

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

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

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

Third Party Review and Monitoring

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

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

Tribal

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

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

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

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

Water/Wastewater

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B (CONFIDENTIAL)

Records Search Maps and Information

APPENDIX C
NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

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: Cloverdale High School Project (Dudek #11995)

County: Sonoma

USGS Quadrangle Name: Cloverdale, CA

Township: 11 North; Range: 10 West; Section(s): 7

Company/Firm/Agency: Dudek

Street Address: 1630 San Pablo Avenue

City:Oakland Zip: 94612

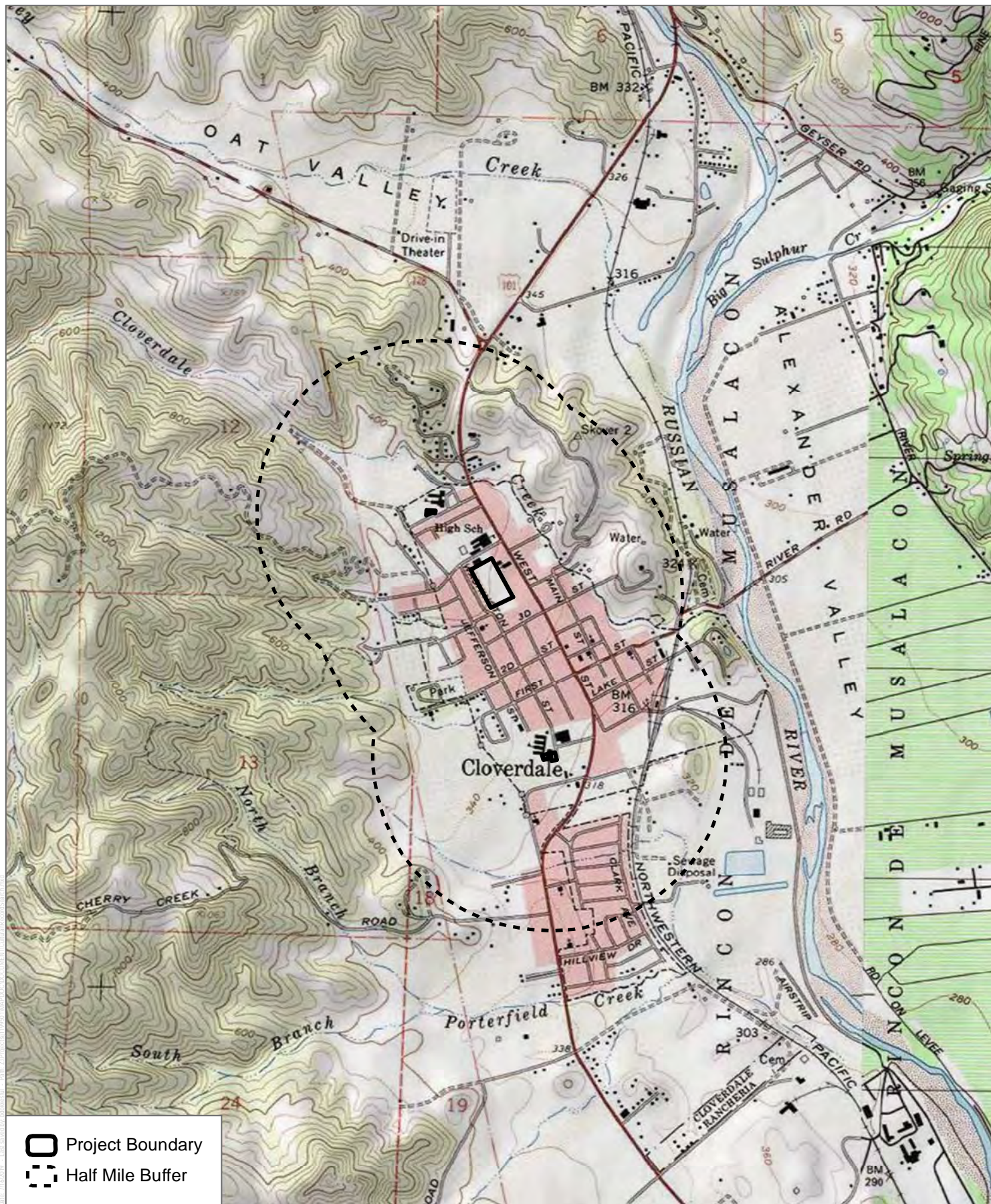
Phone: 760-334-1156

Fax: N/A

Email: wburns@dudek.com

Project Description:

Cloverdale Unified School District plan on implementing improvement and new construction on their Coverdale High School campus to address growing student attendance.



SOURCE: USGS Cloverdale Quad, Township 11N / Range 10W / Sections 07 & 18

DUDEK



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Records Search
Cloverdale High School Project

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>
Twitter: @CA_NAHC



August 12, 2019

William Burns
Dudek

VIA Email to: wburns@dudek.com

RE: Cloverdale High School Project, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Burns:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts List
8/12/2019**

Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Patricia Hermosillo, Chairperson
555 S. Cloverdale Blvd., Suite A Pomo
Cloverdale CA 95425
info@cloverdalerancheria.com
(707) 894-5775
(707) 894-5727

Lytton Rancheria
Marjorie Mejia, Chairperson
437 Aviation Blvd. Pomo
Santa Rosa CA 95403
margiemejia@aol.com
(707) 575-5917
(707) 575-6974 - Fax

Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians
Chris Wright, Chairperson
P.O. Box 607 Pomo
Geyserville CA 95441
lynnl@drycreekrancheria.com
(707) 522-4233
(707) 522-4286

Middletown Rancheria
Jose Simon III, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1035 Pomo
Middletown CA 95461 Lake Miwok
sshope@middletownrancheria.com
(707) 987-3670 Office
(707) 987-9091 Fax

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Gene Buvelot
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300 Coast Miwok
Rohnert Park CA 94928 Southern Pomo
gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.com
(415) 279-4844 Cell
(707) 566-2288 ext 103

Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley
Scott Gabaldon, Chairperson
2275 Silk Road Wappo
Windsor CA 95492
scottg@mishewalwappotribe.com
(707) 494-9159

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Greg Sarris, Chairperson
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300 Coast Miwok
Rohnert Park CA 94928 Southern Pomo
gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.com
(707) 566-2288 Office
(707) 566-2291 Fax

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria
Dino Franklin Jr., Chairperson
1420 Guerneville Rd. Ste 1 Pomo
Santa Rosa CA 95403
dino@stewartspoint.org
(707) 591-0580 Office
(707) 591-0583 Fax

This list is current 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 Resources Code, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans Tribes for the proposed:
Cloverdale High School Project.**

August 22, 2019

Mr. Gene Buvelot,
The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
6400 Redwood Dr. #300
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

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

Dear Mr. Buvelot,

Construction of athletic facilities at Cloverdale High School, Washington Middle School, and Jefferson Elementary School is proposed by the Cloverdale Unified School District (Figures 1, 2a, 2b and 2c). The area is currently comprised of previously graded and developed land currently used for athletics and recreation at each school. The proposed project areas fall within the present-day city of Cloverdale. The project is located in Township 11N; Range 10W; Sections 7 and 18 of the Cloverdale, CA USGS map.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. Native American cultural resources were identified within the vicinity of the proposed project area. A NCIC records search and pedestrian survey did not identify any cultural resources Native American in origin that would be disturbed by the project activities. I am writing as part of the Inventory process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project. Any consultation relating to AB 52 should be directed to the lead agency.

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

Respectfully,



Ross Owen, M.A., RPA
Associate Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 916.531.8654

Email: rowen@dudek.com

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location

Figures 2a-c. Area of Potential Effect



SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Series Cloverdale Quadrangle

DUDEK 0 500 1,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Cloverdale Schools Districts Improvement Project



SOURCE: ESRI 2018

DUDEK



0 100 200 Feet

FIGURE 2a

Area of Potential Effect

Cloverdale High School Stadium Improvement Project



SOURCE: ESRI 2018

FIGURE 2b

Area of Potential Effect
Washington Middle School Project



FIGURE 2c
Area of Potential Effect
 Jefferson Elementary School Project

Adam Giacinto

From: THPO@gratonrancheria.com
Sent: Friday, August 23, 2019 8:42 AM
To: Ross Owen
Subject: Athletic Facilities in the Cloverdale Unified School District

Dear Mr. Owen,

The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, a federally recognized Tribe and sovereign government has received your correspondence requesting information on a project located at Cloverdale High School, Washington Middle School, and Jefferson Elementary School. The Tribe has reviewed the location of the project and we have determined it is not in our traditional ancestral territory, therefore have no comments on this project, at this time. We appreciate the opportunity to review the project proposal. If you have any additional questions regarding this letter please feel free to email my office at thpo@gratonrancheria.com or call the office at (707) 566-2288.

Buffy McQuillen
Tribal Heritage Preservation Officer (THPO)
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
Office: 707.566.2288; ext. 137
Cell: 707.318.0485
FAX: 707.566.2291

Hector Garcia
THPO Administrative Assistant II
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300
Rohnert Park, CA 94928
Office: 707.566.2288, ext. 138
Fax: 707.588-9809
Email: hgarcia@gratonrancheria.com
www.gratonrancheria.com



please consider our environment before printing this email.

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria and Tribal TANF of Sonoma & Marin - Proprietary and Confidential

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This transmittal is a confidential communication or may otherwise be privileged. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that you have received this transmittal in error and that any review, dissemination, distribution or copying of this transmittal is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify this office at 707-566-2288, and immediately delete this message and all its attachments, if any. Thank you.

August 22, 2019

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

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

Dear Mr. Gabaldon,

Construction of athletic facilities at Cloverdale High School, Washington Middle School, and Jefferson Elementary School is proposed by the Cloverdale Unified School District (Figures 1, 2a, 2b and 2c). The area is currently comprised of previously graded and developed land currently used for athletics and recreation at each school. The proposed project areas fall within the present-day city of Cloverdale. The project is located in Township 11N; Range 10W; Sections 7 and 18 of the Cloverdale, CA USGS map.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. Native American cultural resources were identified within the vicinity of the proposed project area. A NCIC records search and pedestrian survey did not identify any cultural resources Native American in origin that would be disturbed by the project activities. I am writing as part of the Inventory process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project. Any consultation relating to AB 52 should be directed to the lead agency.

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

Respectfully,



Ross Owen, M.A., RPA
Associate Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 916.531.8654

Email: rowen@dudek.com

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location

Figures 2a-c. Area of Potential Effect

August 22, 2019

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

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

Dear Ms. Mejia,

Construction of athletic facilities at Cloverdale High School, Washington Middle School, and Jefferson Elementary School is proposed by the Cloverdale Unified School District (Figures 1, 2a, 2b and 2c). The area is currently comprised of previously graded and developed land currently used for athletics and recreation at each school. The proposed project areas fall within the present-day city of Cloverdale. The project is located in Township 11N; Range 10W; Sections 7 and 18 of the Cloverdale, CA USGS map.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. Native American cultural resources were identified within the vicinity of the proposed project area. A NCIC records search and pedestrian survey did not identify any cultural resources Native American in origin that would be disturbed by the project activities. I am writing as part of the Inventory process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project. Any consultation relating to AB 52 should be directed to the lead agency.

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

Respectfully,



Ross Owen, M.A., RPA
Associate Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 916.531.8654

Email: rowen@dudek.com

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location

Figures 2a-c. Area of Potential Effect

August 22, 2019

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

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

Dear Mr. Sarris,

Construction of athletic facilities at Cloverdale High School, Washington Middle School, and Jefferson Elementary School is proposed by the Cloverdale Unified School District (Figures 1, 2a, 2b and 2c). The area is currently comprised of previously graded and developed land currently used for athletics and recreation at each school. The proposed project areas fall within the present-day city of Cloverdale. The project is located in Township 11N; Range 10W; Sections 7 and 18 of the Cloverdale, CA USGS map.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. Native American cultural resources were identified within the vicinity of the proposed project area. A NCIC records search and pedestrian survey did not identify any cultural resources Native American in origin that would be disturbed by the project activities. I am writing as part of the Inventory process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project. Any consultation relating to AB 52 should be directed to the lead agency.

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

Respectfully,



Ross Owen, M.A., RPA
Associate Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 916.531.8654

Email: rowen@dudek.com

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location

Figures 2a-c. Area of Potential Effect

August 22, 2019

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

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

Dear Mr. Simon III,

Construction of athletic facilities at Cloverdale High School, Washington Middle School, and Jefferson Elementary School is proposed by the Cloverdale Unified School District (Figures 1, 2a, 2b and 2c). The area is currently comprised of previously graded and developed land currently used for athletics and recreation at each school. The proposed project areas fall within the present-day city of Cloverdale. The project is located in Township 11N; Range 10W; Sections 7 and 18 of the Cloverdale, CA USGS map.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. Native American cultural resources were identified within the vicinity of the proposed project area. A NCIC records search and pedestrian survey did not identify any cultural resources Native American in origin that would be disturbed by the project activities. I am writing as part of the Inventory process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project. Any consultation relating to AB 52 should be directed to the lead agency.

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

Respectfully,



Ross Owen, M.A., RPA
Associate Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 916.531.8654

Email: rowen@dudek.com

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location

Figures 2a-c. Area of Potential Effect

August 22, 2019

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

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

Dear Mr. Wright,

Construction of athletic facilities at Cloverdale High School, Washington Middle School, and Jefferson Elementary School is proposed by the Cloverdale Unified School District (Figures 1, 2a, 2b and 2c). The area is currently comprised of previously graded and developed land currently used for athletics and recreation at each school. The proposed project areas fall within the present-day city of Cloverdale. The project is located in Township 11N; Range 10W; Sections 7 and 18 of the Cloverdale, CA USGS map.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. Native American cultural resources were identified within the vicinity of the proposed project area. A NCIC records search and pedestrian survey did not identify any cultural resources Native American in origin that would be disturbed by the project activities. I am writing as part of the Inventory process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project. Any consultation relating to AB 52 should be directed to the lead agency.

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

Respectfully,



Ross Owen, M.A., RPA
Associate Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 916.531.8654

Email: rowen@dudek.com

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Figures 2a-c. Area of Potential Effect

August 22, 2019

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

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

Dear Ms. Hermosillo,

Construction of athletic facilities at Cloverdale High School, Washington Middle School, and Jefferson Elementary School is proposed by the Cloverdale Unified School District (Figures 1, 2a, 2b and 2c). The area is currently comprised of previously graded and developed land currently used for athletics and recreation at each school. The proposed project areas fall within the present-day city of Cloverdale. The project is located in Township 11N; Range 10W; Sections 7 and 18 of the Cloverdale, CA USGS map.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. Native American cultural resources were identified within the vicinity of the proposed project area. A NCIC records search and pedestrian survey did not identify any cultural resources Native American in origin that would be disturbed by the project activities. I am writing as part of the Inventory process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project. Any consultation relating to AB 52 should be directed to the lead agency.

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

Respectfully,



Ross Owen, M.A., RPA
Associate Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 916.531.8654

Email: rowen@dudek.com

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location

Figures 2a-c. Area of Potential Effect

August 22, 2019

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

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

Dear Mr. Franklin Jr.,

Construction of athletic facilities at Cloverdale High School, Washington Middle School, and Jefferson Elementary School is proposed by the Cloverdale Unified School District (Figures 1, 2a, 2b and 2c). The area is currently comprised of previously graded and developed land currently used for athletics and recreation at each school. The proposed project areas fall within the present-day city of Cloverdale. The project is located in Township 11N; Range 10W; Sections 7 and 18 of the Cloverdale, CA USGS map.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. Native American cultural resources were identified within the vicinity of the proposed project area. A NCIC records search and pedestrian survey did not identify any cultural resources Native American in origin that would be disturbed by the project activities. I am writing as part of the Inventory process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project. Any consultation relating to AB 52 should be directed to the lead agency.

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

Respectfully,



Ross Owen, M.A., RPA
Associate Archaeologist

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Figures 2a-c. Area of Potential Effect