

## Appendix C: Cultural Resources Supporting Information

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Shiloh Mixed Use Project Town of Windsor, Sonoma County, California

Healdsburg USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map

Prepared for:

**Town of Windsor**

9291 Old Redwood Highway, Bldg. 400  
Windsor, CA 95492  
707.838.5331

Contact: Kimberly Jordan, Associate Planner

Prepared by:

**FirstCarbon Solutions**

1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597  
925.357.2562

Fieldwork Conducted By: Dana DePietro, PhD, RPA  
Report Authored by: Stefanie Griffin, MA

Report Date: November 7, 2019

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## Table of Contents

<b>Management Summary .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Section 1: Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 - Project Location.....	3
1.2 - Project Description .....	3
1.3 - Assessment Team .....	3
<b>Section 2: Cultural Setting .....</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1 - Prehistoric Background .....	11
2.2 - Native American Background .....	13
2.3 - Historical Background.....	15
<b>Section 3: Results.....</b>	<b>19</b>
3.1 - Record Search.....	19
3.2 - Pedestrian Survey.....	25
3.3 - Paleontological Records Search.....	27
<b>Section 4: Summary and Recommendations .....</b>	<b>29</b>
4.1 - Summary .....	29
4.2 - Recommendations.....	29
4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures .....	30
<b>Section 5: References .....</b>	<b>33</b>
 <b>Appendix A: Pedestrian Survey</b>	
<b>Appendix B: Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search Request and Results</b>	
<b>Appendix C: Personnel Qualifications</b>	
<b>Appendix D: Regulatory Framework</b>	
<b>Appendix E: NWIC Records Search Results</b>	
<b>Appendix F: Paleontological Records Search Results</b>	

## List of Tables

Table 1: Cultural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area .....	19
Table 2: Previous Investigations within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area .....	20

## List of Exhibits

Exhibit 1: Regional Location Map .....	5
Exhibit 2: Local Vicinity Map, Topographic Base .....	7
Exhibit 3: Local Vicinity Map, Aerial Base.....	9

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of the Town of Windsor, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of the proposed project site located within the Town of Windsor, Sonoma County, California. The project is located 1200 Shiloh Road in the Town of Windsor, Sonoma County, California. The project site is bounded by Skylane Boulevard (east), commercial buildings (south), Shiloh Road (north), and single-family residential parcels (west).

The purpose of this assessment is to identify the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural resources within the project area, and, if impacted by the proposed development, propose recommendations for mitigation. Completion of this investigation fulfills the requirements associated with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This report follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and the OHP's Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) format for archaeological reports.

On January 29, 2019, a records search was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) located at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California for the project area and a 0.5-mile radius beyond the project boundaries. Results of the records search indicated that five known cultural resources have been recorded within the 0.50-mile search radius surrounding the project site, none of which are located within the project area. In addition, 53 area-specific survey reports are on file with the NWIC for the project site and its 0.50-mile search radius, two (S-008930 and S-022483) assessed the project area in its entirety. Both reports failed to identify any significant cultural resources within the project area.

FCS sent a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites or Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) are listed on its Sacred Lands File for the project site. A response was received on January 29, 2019 indicating positive results from the Sacred Lands File search; the NAHC instructed FCS to contact the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley for further information regarding search results. The NAHC included a list of eight tribal representatives, including the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley, available for consultation. To ensure the protection of potential TCRs and address potential concerns about the project, a letter containing project information and requesting any additional information was sent to all eight tribal representatives on February 7, 2019. Three tribal representatives responded to the inquiry request for additional information. The Middletown Rancheria, Point Rancheria Band of Kashia Pomo Indians, and Lytton Rancheria had no comments or specific information to give. However, the Lytton Rancheria believes the project area is located in traditional Pomo territory and the preservation of Pomo cultural resources is of great interest to the tribe. The Lytton Rancheria tribe will be consulting with the lead agency throughout the duration of the project.

On May 14, 2019, FCS Senior Archaeologist, Dana DePietro, PhD, RPA, completed a pedestrian survey of the project site. The project area consists of two adjacent parcels of land (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 164-150-012 and APN 164-150-064) that contain a single residence. The site is bordered by Shiloh Road and residential condominiums to the north, Skylane Boulevard and an open lot to the east, commercial offices to the south, and a single-family residence to the west. The

project site was surveyed using standard 15-meter transects moving north-south across the site whenever possible. Soil visibility, particularly in the eastern half of the project area was poor (5-10 percent) due to underbrush and vegetation across the site. Areas of poor visibility were intermittently inspected with a hand-trowel. Visible soils consisted of light grey/brown sandy soils interspersed with small stones (3 to 5 cm) composed of schist, quartz, and basalt. Several obsidian nodules were also observed, however they are common element of the geomorphology of the Windsor area and all observed examples were unworked.

No prehistoric resources were observed during the course of the pedestrian survey. The single residence located in the west of the project area was found to be over 45 years old and therefore required an assessment of its historic significance and eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

On January 25, 2019, Consulting Paleontologist Dr. Ken Finger performed a records search on the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) database for the Shiloh Mixed Use Project in Sonoma County. As shown on part of the geologic map of Delattre and Gutierrez (2013), the surface of the project site and within a half mile of it consists of Pleistocene alluvium (Qoa). This deposit is known to be highly sensitive; however, a significant yield of paleontological resources is low. The UCMP database concentrated on the Pleistocene alluvium of Sonoma County. As a result, 10 localities contained 12 vertebrate specimens of the Rancholabrean North American Land Mammal Stage (NALMS) which are late Pleistocene deposits containing no plant localities. The specimens included pond turtle (*Clemmys*), ground sloths (*Glossotherium harlani* and *G. robusta*), American mastodon (*Bison bison antiquus*, and *Mammut americanum*). V90056 (Rincon Valley West), which is 8 miles southeast of the project site, yielded horse (*Equus*) teeth.

Based on the results of the records searches, archival research, and pedestrian survey, FCS considers the potential for the project to have an adverse effect on historic or prehistoric cultural resources to be low. Given the low potential of encountering Pleistocene vertebrates anywhere within the confines of the project site, FCS does not recommend that a qualified paleontologist perform a walkover survey of the site; however, a qualified paleontologist will provide training of the project crew prior to project related construction activity. This will allow the project construction crew to be aware of the kinds of vertebrate fossils that should be on the lookout for during project excavations.



## SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 - Project Location

The project site is located at 1200 Shiloh Road in the Town of Windsor, Sonoma County, California (Exhibit 1). The 1.72-acre project site is located on the *Healdsburg, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, Township 8 North, Range 9 West, Section 24 (Exhibit 2). Rectangular in shape, the project site is bounded by the Skylane Boulevard (east), commercial buildings (south), single-family residential parcels (west), and Shiloh Road (north) (Exhibit 3).

### 1.2 - Project Description

The 1.72-acre project site contains an existing single-family residence, out buildings, and vacant disturbed land. The allocated use of the project site will be commercial and residential property. The Town of Windsor proposes to construct 2,900 square feet of mixed-use commercial development and 27 dwelling units. The mixed-use development will be housed in multi-story buildings with an outside surface parking lot to the rear of the buildings.

### 1.3 - Assessment Team

FCS Senior Archaeologist, Dana DePietro, PhD, RPA, conducted the pedestrian survey and FCS Staff Archaeologist, Stefanie Griffin, MA, authored this report. Professional qualifications for Dr. DePietro and Ms. Griffin can be found in Appendix C.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL.

**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™

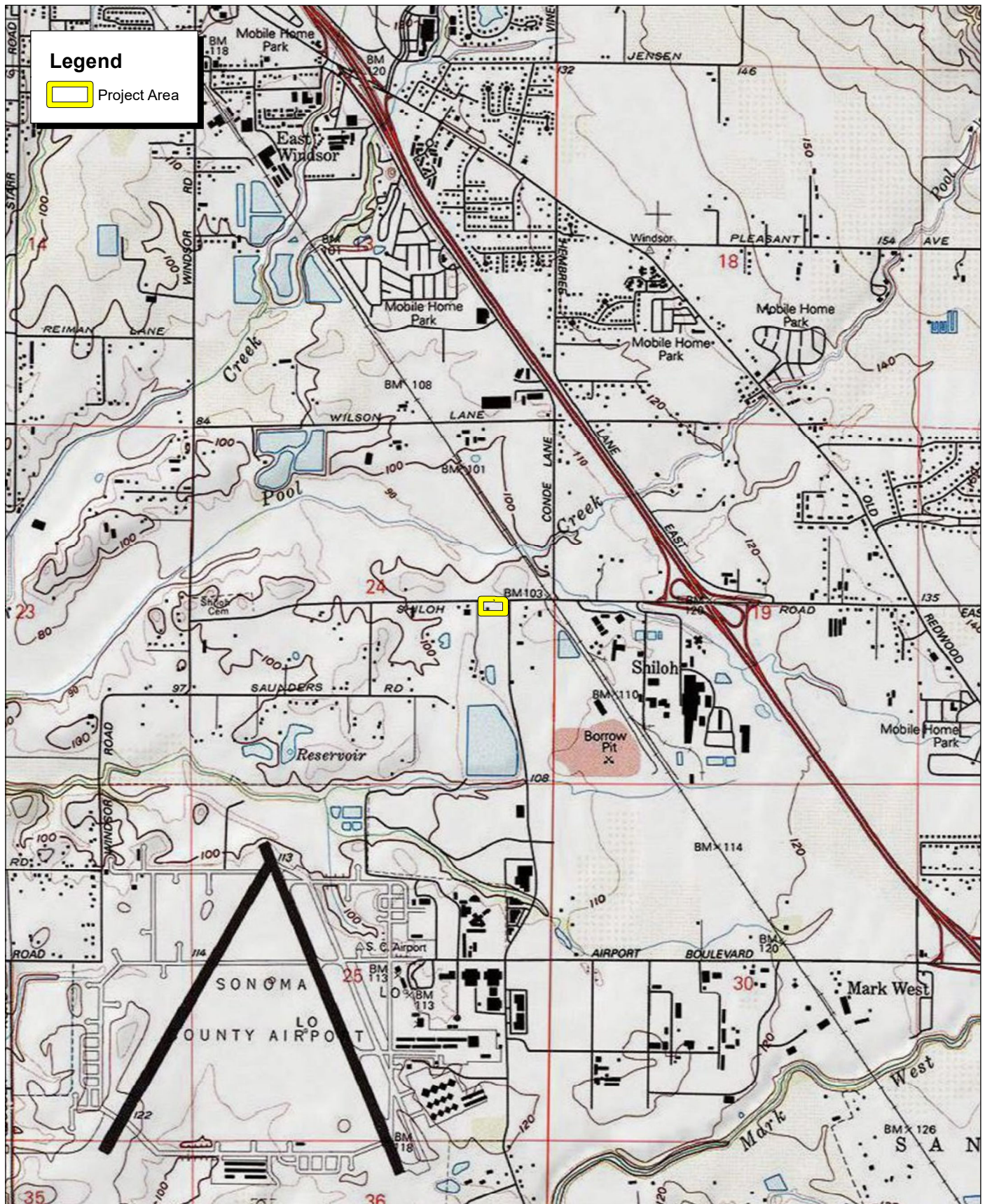


5 2.5 0 5  
Miles

## Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK





Source: USGS Healdsburg 7.5' Quadrangle / T8N,R9W,sec24

**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™



2,000 1,000 0 2,000  
Feet

32490012 • 06/2019 | 2\_local\_topo.mxd

Exhibit 2

Local Vicinity Map  
Topographic Base

TOWN OF WINDSOR • SHILOH MIXED USE PROJECT  
PHASE I CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK





Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery.

**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™



1,000 500 0 1,000  
Feet

## Exhibit 3 Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



## SECTION 2: CULTURAL SETTING

Following is a brief overview of the prehistory, ethnography, and historic background, providing a context in which to understand the background and relevance of sites found in the general project area. This section is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the current resources available; rather, it serves as a general overview. Further details can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources.

### 2.1 - Prehistoric Background

Early archaeological investigations in Central California were conducted at sites located in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region. The first published account documents investigations in the Lodi and Stockton area (Schenck and Dawson 1929). The initial archaeological reports typically contained descriptive narratives, with more systematic approaches sponsored by Sacramento Junior College in the 1930s. At the same time, University of California at Berkeley excavated several sites in the lower Sacramento Valley and Delta region, which resulted in recognizing archaeological site patterns based on variations of inter-site assemblages. Research during the 1930s identified temporal periods in Central California prehistory and provided an initial chronological sequence (Lillard and Purves 1936; Lillard et al. 1939). In 1939, Lillard noted that each cultural period led directly to the next and that influences spread from the Delta region to other regions in central California (Lillard et al. 1939). In the late 1940s and early 1950s, Beardsley documented similarities in artifacts among sites in the San Francisco Bay region and the Delta and refined his findings into a cultural model that ultimately became known as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS). This system proposed a uniform, linear sequence of cultural succession (Beardsley 1948 and 1954). The CCTS system was challenged by Gerow, whose work looked at radiocarbon dating to show that Early and Middle Horizon sites were not subsequent developments but, at least partially, contemporaneous (1954; 1974; Gerow with Force 1968).

To address some of the flaws in the CCTS system, Fredrickson (1973) introduced a revision that incorporated a system of spatial and cultural integrative units. Fredrickson separated cultural, temporal, and spatial units from each other and assigned them to six chronological periods: Paleo-Indian (10000 to 6000 before Christ [BC]); Lower, Middle and Upper Archaic (6000 BC to *anno domini* [AD] 500), and Emergent (Upper and Lower, AD 500 to 1800). The suggested temporal ranges are similar to earlier horizons, which are broad cultural units that can be arranged in a temporal sequence (Moratto 1984). In addition, Fredrickson defined several patterns—a general way of life shared within a specific geographical region. These patterns include:

- Windmill Pattern or Early Horizon (3000 to 1000 BC)
- Berkeley Pattern or Middle Horizon (1000 BC to AD 500)
- Augustine Pattern or Late Horizon (AD 500 to historic period)

Brief descriptions of these temporal ranges and their unique characteristics follow.

### 2.1.1 - Windmill Pattern or Early Horizon (3000 to 1000 BC)

Characterized by the Windmill Pattern, the Early Horizon was centered in the Cosumnes district of the Delta and emphasized hunting rather than gathering, as evidenced by the abundance of projectile points in relation to plant processing tools. Additionally, atlatl, dart, and spear technologies typically included stemmed projectile points of slate and chert but minimal obsidian. The large variety of projectile point types and faunal remains suggests exploitation of numerous types of terrestrial and aquatic species (Bennyhoff 1950; Ragir 1972). Burials occurred in cemeteries and intra-village graves. These burials typically were ventrally extended, although some dorsal extensions are known with a westerly orientation and a high number of grave goods. Trade networks focused on acquisition of ornamental and ceremonial objects in finished form rather than on raw material. The presence of artifacts made of exotic materials such as quartz, obsidian, and shell indicates an extensive trade network that may represent the arrival of Utian populations into central California. Also indicative of this period are rectangular *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shell beads, and charmstones that usually were perforated.

### 2.1.2 - Berkeley Pattern or Middle Horizon (1000 BC to AD 500)

The Middle Horizon is characterized by the Berkeley Pattern, which displays considerable changes from the Early Horizon. This period exhibited a strong milling technology represented by minimally shaped cobble mortars and pestles, although metates and manos were still used. Dart and atlatl technologies during this period were characterized by non-stemmed projectile points made primarily of obsidian. Fredrickson (1973) suggests that the Berkeley Pattern marked the eastward expansion of Miwok groups from the San Francisco Bay Area. Compared with the Early Horizon, there is a higher proportion of grinding implements at this time, implying an emphasis on plant resources rather than on hunting. Typical burials occurred within the village with flexed positions, variable cardinal orientation, and some cremations. As noted by Lillard, the practice of spreading ground ochre over the burial was common at this time (Lillard et al. 1939). Grave goods during this period are generally sparse and typically include only utilitarian items and a few ornamental objects. However, objects such as charmstones, quartz crystals, and bone whistles occasionally were present, which suggest the religious or ceremonial significance of the individual (Hughes 1994). During this period, larger populations are suggested by the number and depth of sites compared with the Windmill Pattern. According to Fredrickson (1973), the Berkeley Pattern reflects gradual expansion or assimilation of different populations rather than sudden population replacement and a gradual shift in economic emphasis.

### 2.1.3 - Augustine Pattern or Late Horizon (AD 500 to Historic Period)

The Late Horizon is characterized by the Augustine Pattern, which represents a shift in the general subsistence pattern. Changes include the introduction of bow and arrow technology; and most importantly, acorns became the predominant food resource. Trade systems expanded to include raw resources as well as finished products. There are more baked clay artifacts and extensive use of *Haliotis* ornaments of many elaborate shapes and forms. Burial patterns retained the use of flexed burials with variable orientation, but there was a reduction in the use of ochre and widespread evidence of cremation (Moratto 1984). Judging from the number and types of grave goods associated with the two types of burials, cremation seems to have been reserved for individuals of

higher status, whereas other individuals were buried in flexed positions. Johnson (1976) suggests that the Augustine Pattern represents expansion of the Wintuan population from the north, which resulted in combining new traits with those established during the Berkeley Pattern.

Central California research has expanded from an emphasis on defining chronological and cultural units to a more comprehensive look at settlement and subsistence systems. This shift is illustrated by the early use of burials to identify mortuary assemblages and more recent research using osteological data to determine the health of prehistoric populations (Dickel et al. 1984). Although debate continues over a single model or sequence for central California, the general framework consisting of three temporal/cultural units is generally accepted, although the identification of regional and local variation is a major goal of current archaeological research.

## **2.2 - Native American Background**

The study area lies at the intersection of lands that were controlled by two separate ethnographic groups at the time of European Contact, the Western Wappo and Southern Pomo. The study area lies within the Southern Pomo sphere of influence; however, each group may have shared access to the region at different points in time. Given the high degree of trade and interaction, as well as shifting demographics over time, a description of both groups follows.

### **2.2.1 - The Southern Pomo**

The Pomoan language family consists of seven distinct and mutually unintelligible languages, the speakers of whom began to be grouped together in anthropological literature under the generic term “Pomo” as early as the 1850s. Barrett (1908) was the first to establish the geographic boundaries of these linguistic groups in relation to one another, defining them as Southwestern Pomo, Southern Pomo, Central Pomo, Northern Pomo, Northeastern Pomo, Eastern Pomo, and Southeastern Pomo respectively. While differing linguistically, many cultural similarities were noted by early observers, such as the division of society into small groups centered around a main village that controlled territory recognized by neighboring tribes and other Pomoan-speaking groups. The size of each group’s territory appears to have varied considerably depending on the terrain, natural resources and carrying capacity of the land. As a result, smaller villages could consist of as few as 150 inhabitants with others boasting populations as large as 1,000–1,500 (Gifford and Kroeber 1939).

While the “Pomo” are often claimed to be among the best known tribal groups in California, early research on Pomoan-speaking groups often relied on second-hand accounts from white settlers and privileged some groups, such as the Northern, Central and Eastern Pomo over others. As a result, knowledge about the lifeways and traditions of other groups including the Southern Pomo is lacking. It is known however that village sites were occupied throughout the year, and other sites were visited in order to procure particular resources that were abundant or available only during certain seasons. Villages were often situated near freshwater sources and in environments where plant and animal life were diverse and abundant. Important sources of food for these village-communities included large nanzanita trees, acorn trees, and fishing sites that could be privately owned by individual families, or communally shared within the tribe. Political organization seems to have

varied considerably as well, with some tribes electing a single chief and others relying on a council of hereditary elders (McLendon and Oswalt 1978).

The traditional territory of the Southern Pomo lay in what is today Sonoma County, beginning approximately 5 miles south of Santa Rosa and extending northward for 40 miles. The territory ranged from Cobb Mountain and the Big Sulfur Creek Drainage in the east, to a thin strip of shoreline in the west. The Southern Pomo controlled almost all of the southern half of the Russian River with the exception of a swath of territory between the towns of Healdsburg and Geyserville that was annexed during the territorial expansion of the Wappo during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Southern Pomo living in proximity to the city of Healdsburg were known as the *Kaletamay* or “water-midst people,” a name referring to a former lake and marsh fed by the Russian River that once existed on the southeast side of the city. The closest village was located to the southeast across the lake and Russian River and was called *du Kashal* or “Abalone Village.” The Southern Pomo population was among the first of the Pomoan tribes to be decimated by missionization, Mexican slave raids, disease and the loss of territory through increasing settlement by immigrants. Ethnic identity was lost in the areas of Santa Rosa and Sebastopol, and as of the 1970s, only a handful of native speakers remained north of Healdsburg (McLendon and Oswalt 1978).

### 2.2.2 - The Western Wappo

The Wappo language belongs to a small family of four languages, including Yuki, Coastal Yuki, and Huchnom. It is divided into five dialects distributed across two major territorial divisions. The smaller area included lands along the southern edge of Clear Lake; the larger ranged from just north of Napa in to south to Geyserville and Middletown in the north. The Wappo were known to adopt words from other languages spoken in their vicinity, including Spanish names of objects with which they came into contact as a result of missionization. Of the 100 or known Wappo place names, at least one, *cho\*nóma*, (meaning “abandoned camp”), remains in use as the probable Wappo name for the town of Sonoma (Sawyer 1978).

Like their Pomo neighbors, the basic sociopolitical unit was the village, which was usually located on a creek or other water source. Villages included one or two sweathouses as well as houses of varying size. One of the last remaining traditional Wappo villages observed in 1870 consisted of 11 grass houses serving 21 families totaling 92 people. Each house was made of grass thatch over a framework of bent poles, and had a separate entrance and smoke-hole for each family inhabiting it. Basic tools consisted of wedges, axes, and fire drills made from stones, sticks, shells and plants. Like the Pomo, the Wappo had a tradition of creating intricately woven baskets that were both functional and decorative. This tradition, along with several surviving songs and dances attributed to the Wappo, were primary forms of artistic expression. Imported clamshell beads and magnesite cylinders served as units of exchange and items of personal adornment. Food sources included a variety of plants and creatures, including acorns, buckeye, clover, abalone, clams, turtles, salmon, ducks, rabbits, and deer (Sawyer 1978).

The Wappo had at least seven villages in the Geyserville area alone, and estimates of their total population range from 5,000 to 8,000. Village chiefs might be elected or appointed based on the organization of the individual village. Both men and women could occupy the role of chief, and

some villages even had multiple chiefs, each with different spheres of influence, including trade, ceremonial roles, and warfare. The Wappo were generally regarded as a peaceful people, except during the Wappo-Pomo War in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Wappo apparently attacked and killed members of the Alexander Valley Pomo who had carried away some Wappo supplies of acorns. The Pomo sought peace, which was granted immediately; however, the Pomo never returned to their Alexander Valley villages north of Healdsburg. The Wappo also tried to resist Spanish incursions and colonial expansion into their territories, but like the Pomo, their numbers were decimated by smallpox, hostilities from the Mexican Army, and later by Euro-American settlements in the 1850s (Sawyer 1978).

## **2.3 - Historical Background**

### **2.3.1 - Sonoma County**

The history of Northern California can be divided into several periods of influence; pertinent historic periods are briefly summarized below.

#### **Spanish Period**

The establishment of the Spanish Mission system brought drastic and permanent changes to the Wappo and Pomo ways of life. By the early 1800s, the mission fathers began a process of cultural change that brought the majority of the local Native Americans into the missions. At the expense of traditional skills, the neophytes were taught the pastoral and horticultural skills of the Hispanic tradition. Spanish missionaries traveled into the Alexander Valley to recapture escaped neophytes and recruit inland Native Americans for the coastal missions. In 1834, the Mission system was officially secularized, and the majority of the mission Native American population dispersed to local ranches, villages, or nearby pueblos. Following the collapse of the mission system, many of the local Native Americans returned to Northern California, bringing with them language and agricultural practices learned from the Spanish. During the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the size of all Pomo populations dwindled dramatically, due to the spread of European settlements and the diseases the Europeans brought with them.

#### **Mexican Period**

With the declaration of Mexican independence in 1821, Spanish control of Alta California ended, although little change actually occurred. Political change did not take place until mission secularization in 1834, when Native Americans were released from missionary control and the mission lands were granted to private individuals. Mission secularization removed the social protection and support on which Native Americans had come to rely. It exposed them to further exploitation by outside interests, often forcing them into a marginal existence as laborers for large ranchos. Following mission secularization, the Mexican population grew as the native population continued to decline. Anglo-American settlers began to arrive in Alta California during this period and often married into Mexican families, becoming Mexican citizens, which made them eligible to receive land grants. In 1846, on the eve of the U.S.-Mexican War (1846 to 1848), the estimated population of Alta California was 8,000 non-natives and 10,000 natives. However, these estimates

have been debated. Researchers believe the Native American population was 100,000 in 1850; the U.S. Census of 1880 reports the Native American population as 20,385.

### European Expansion

In 1848, as a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, California became a United States territory. Also in 1848, John Marshall found gold at Sutter's Mill, which marked the start of the Gold Rush. The influx of miners and entrepreneurs increased the population of California, not including Native Californians, from 14,000 to 224,000 in just 4 years.

### 2.3.2 - Town of Windsor

Unless otherwise stated, information in this section is drawn from the Town of Windsor's website.

In 1851, the earliest settlers and their families arrived to the Windsor area from all over the United States as well as Scotland, Ireland, England, Germany and France. Although many of these settlers had lived in the Eastern States before moving, they maintain their ethnic heritage, resulting diverse blend of people and cultures. At the time, all land purchases were through the land office in San Francisco, where maps were coded with degree coordinates and section numbers.

The town received its name from Hiram Lewis, a pony express rider for the County who was from England. The area's beauty reminded him of Windsor Castle of his native country. He later established a Windsor Post Office on August 31, 1855 and became its first acting Postmaster. In 1856, East Windsor was the center of enterprise. Businesses included blacksmith shops, H.H. Lafferty's shoe shop, Lindsay & Clark's Dry Goods Store, Mister Jerome's grocery and meat market, two confectionary shops, a saloon, a hotel and barroom, and a boarding house. However, when the railroad came to Windsor in 1872, the town center started to move west, closer to the rail line. The railroad enabled farmers to begin extensive fruit production because they were able to transport products to ready markets quicker.

In the early 1900s, W.C. Chisholm franchised Windsor's first telephone system. Residents had to install phone equipment themselves and pay per call after buying into a line. Cloverdale Electric Light and Power Company provided electricity to the residences and business in Windsor in late 1911. Electric power was a new concept and only one man in town, Johnny Walker, had knowledge of electricity. He wired houses as power lines were extended. Initially, there was only one drop cord in the center of each room used for a dangling lightbulb. As electricity became more popular and electrical appliance became readily accessible, people started adding more plugs in their homes. This placed too much of a burden on electrical systems and caused fires. As a result, some houses were lost. In 1915, the Old Redwood Highway was paved by horse teams and workers, who camped in Windsor. At the time, the Old Redwood Highway was referred to as "The Highway" because none of the other roads any names.

During World War II, a United States Army airbase was built in Windsor and fighter planes were a familiar sight and sound. It is currently the Sonoma County Airport. In 1943, a German prisoner of war camp was established west of downtown Windsor. German submarine crews and members of the African Corp were brought to work on farms in the area. However, surveillance was known to be

lenient, with prisoners being known to go outside of the camp boundaries. Often the never went far, as they did not have much money. However, there are stories of prisoners traveling to San Francisco for the day; but most went only as far as Santa Rosa or Healdsburg. The camp closed shortly after the war ended and now all that remains are the foundations.

Through most of the 1900s, Windsor was primarily agricultural, growing mainly grapes, hops, and prunes. Housing development blossomed in the early 1980s, bringing new families and businesses into the area, and leading to rapid population and economic growth. On July 1, 1992, Windsor was incorporated as a town in Sonoma County, and following neighboring Healdsburg, is emerging as an important hub in the burgeoning California wine industry.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



## SECTION 3: RESULTS

### 3.1 - Record Search

#### 3.1.1 - Information Center Search

On January 29, 2019, a records search conducted at the NWIC for the project site and a 0.5-mile radius beyond its boundaries. To identify any historic properties or resources, the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the CRHR, the California Historical Landmarks (CHL) list, the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) list, and the California State Historical Resources Inventory (HRI) for Sonoma County were reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources.

The results of the records search indicated that five known cultural resources have been recorded within the 0.50-mile search radius surrounding the project site, none of which are located within the project area (see Table 1). In addition, 55 area-specific survey reports are on file with the NWIC for the project site and its 0.50-mile search radius (see Table 2). Of the 55 reports, two reports for the project area (S-022666 and S-033907) were voided and subsumed as additional citations for other previous investigations. Of the remaining 53 area-specific survey reports, two (S-008930 and S-022483) assessed the project area in its entirety. Both reports failed to identify any significant cultural resources within the project area.

**Table 1: Cultural Resources within 0.5-mile of the Project Area**

Resource No.	Resource Description	Date Recorded
P-49-001242	<b>CA-SON-001323, ALW #2</b> AP02 (Lithic scatter)	1981
P-49-002703	<b>PL-3H</b> HP01 (Unknown)	1999
P-49-002834	<b>CA-SON-002322H, Northwestern Pacific Railroad</b> AH02 (Foundations/ structure pads) AH04 (Privies/ dumps/ trash scatters) AH07 (Roads/ trails/ railroad grades) AH15 (Standing structures) HP11 (Engineering Structure) HP17 (Railroad Depot) HP19 (Bridge) HP39 (Other)	1990, 1993, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2016
P-49-002875	<b>Mitchell Lane Agricultural Complex</b> AH05 (Wells/ cisterns) HP02 (Single Family Property) HP04 (Ancillary Building) HP33 (Farm/ Ranch)	2002, 2009
P-49-003542	<b>Map Reference #9, 705 Shiloh Road</b> HP02 (Single Family Property)	2004

Source: NWIC Records Search, January 29, 2019.

**Table 2: Previous Investigations within 0.5-mile of the Project Area**

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-000998	A preliminary archaeological reconnaissance of the Dolcini Ranch proposed watershed. (letter report)	Thomas L. Jackson	1975
S-002488	An Archaeological Study for the Airport/Larkfield/Wikiup Wastewater System, Sonoma County, California	Thomas M. Origer	1981
S-002488a	An Archaeological Survey of the Sarasy property on Shiloh Road, Sonoma County	Katie Stanton-Roscoe	1981
S-002488b	An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Wikiup Wastewater Collection System, Sonoma County, California	Thomas M. Origer	1983
S-002646	Archaeological Surveys, Windsor County Water District: Irrigation Parcels	D. L. True	1981
S-007940	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Windsor Golf Course Project, Windsor, Sonoma County, California (letter report)	Miley Paul Holman	1986
S-008930	Archaeological Survey Within the Conde Assessment District and the Brooks Assessment District, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Thomas M. Origer	1987
S-009702	Skylane Blvd. Extension (letter report)	Thomas M. Origer	1988
S-009998	An Archaeological Investigation of 27.31 Acres of Land Located at 7455 Conde Lane, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	David G. Bieling	1988
S-012128	An Archaeological Study of the Proposed Hembree Lane Road Widening and Hembree Lane Pool Creek Bridge Widening, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Leigh Jordan	1990
S-012253	A preliminary archaeological reconnaissance of the proposed 55 acre Shiloh Industrial Park, near Windsor, California (letter report)	Thomas L. Jackson	1976
S-013217	An Archaeological Survey for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable, San Francisco to Point Arena, California	Thomas M. Origer	1990
S-013217a	Archaeological Findings Regarding a Selection of a Route through Novato for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable (letter report)	Thomas M. Origer	1990
S-013217b	An Archaeological Study of Revised Portions of the AT&T Route near Santa Rosa and Sausalito (letter report)	Thomas M. Origer	1991
S-013217c	Archaeological Study of AT&T Revised Fiber Cable Routes (letter report)	Thomas M. Origer	1991

**Table 2 (cont.): Previous Investigations within 0.5-mile of the Project Area**

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-013217d	Archaeological Survey of Alternative Fiber Optics Cable Routes, Point Arena (letter report)	Thomas M. Origer	1992
S-013412	An Archaeological Survey for the Windsor Water District Property off Saunders Road, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Thomas M. Origer	1991
S-013768	An Archaeological Survey For the Windsor Water District Irrigation Project, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Janine M. Loyd	1992
S-017979	A Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Luzaich Subdivision, 7450 Conde Lane, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Vicki R. Beard	1996
S-022483	Plan for Evaluation of Cultural Resources, Santa Rosa Geysers Recharge Project, Sonoma County, California	Christian Gerike and Sara E.P. Gillies	2000
S-022483a	Cultural Resources Survey Report, the Santa Rosa Geysers Recharge Project, Alternative Alignments, Sonoma County, California, Volume One: Survey Report and Correspondence	Dina Coleman, Lorinda Miller, Curt Duke, Loyd Sample, Michael Newland, D. Gadsby, Noelle Storey, J.Longfellow, B. Gassner, and Christina Gerike	2000
S-022483b	Cultural Resources Survey Report: The Santa Rosa Geysers Recharge Project, Alternative Alignments, Sonoma County, California, Volume Two: Maps	Dina Coleman, Lorinda Miller, Curt Duke, Loyd Sample, Michael Newland, D. Gadsby, Noelle Storey, J.Longfellow, B. Gassner, and Christina Gerike	2000
S-022483c	Cultural Resources Survey Report: The Santa Rosa Geysers Recharge Project, Alternative Alignments, Sonoma County, California, Volume Three: DPR523 Forms	Dina Coleman, Lorinda Miller, Curt Duke, Loyd Sample, Michael Newland, D. Gadsby, Noelle Storey, J.Longfellow, B. Gassner, and Christina Gerike	2000
S-022483d	Cultural resources activities for 2002, Santa Rosa Geysers Recharge Project, Sonoma County, California (LSA Project # SRS930 Task 9, OHP # EPA 000125A) (letter report)	Christian Gerike	2003
S-022483e	EPA000125A; Submittal of 2000 and 2001 Cultural Resource Activity Reports for the Santa Rosa Geysers Recharge (SRGR) Project, Sonoma County, California	Knox Mellon	2002

**Table 2 (cont.): Previous Investigations within 0.5-mile of the Project Area**

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-022502	Cultural Resources Inventory, Conde Lane Road Construction and Assessment Project (letter report)	Dan Osanna	2000
S-022666	VOIDED S# report subsumed as additional citation 'a', 'b', and 'c' of S-22483		
S-022736	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	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.	2000
S-022736a	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	Jones & Stokes	2000
S-022736b	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	Jones & Stokes	2000
S-024790	A Cultural Resources Survey for Development at 900 Mitchell Lane, Sonoma County, California	Robert Douglass and Thomas Origer	2002
S-024795	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Conde Lane Business Park, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Toni Douglass and Thomas Origer	2002
S-026602	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Airport-Larkfield Wikiup Sanitation Zone Reclamations Facilities Project - Cultural Resources Surveys	William Roop	1997
S-026859	Preliminary Environmental Evaluation, Sonoma/Marin Rail Maintenance Station Sites.	Lori Stevens	2002
S-029038	Archaeological Assessment for the Charles M. Schultz-Sonoma County Airport Reclaimed Water Project	William Self Associates, Inc.	2004
S-030492	A Cultural Resource Survey for Planned Airport Security Fencing and Improvements Projects, Sonoma County, California	Vicki R. Beard	2005
S-030872	Historic Properties Survey Report: Highway 101 HOV Lane Widening and Improvements Project: Steele Lane, Santa Rosa to Windsor River Road, Windsor, 04-Son-101, KP 34.9/47.2 (PM 21.7/29.3), EA 04218-OA1000, Sonoma County, California	M. Kate Lewis and Toni Webb	2005

**Table 2 (cont.): Previous Investigations within 0.5-mile of the Project Area**

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-030872a	Archaeological Survey Report: Highway 101 HOV Lane Widening and Improvements Project: Steele Lane, Santa Rosa to Windsor River Road, Windsor, 04-Son-101, KP 34.9/47.2 (PM 21.7/29.3), EA 04218-OA1000, Sonoma County, California	David Chavez	2005
S-030872b	Archaeological Sensitivity Analysis: Highway 101 HOV Lane Widening and Improvements Project: Steele Lane, Santa Rosa to Windsor River Road, Windsor, 04-Son-101, KP 34.9/47.2 (PM 21.7/29.3), EA 04218-OA1000, Sonoma County, California	David Chavez and Jan M. Hupman	2004
S-030872c	Historic Resource Evaluation Report: Highway 101 HOV Lane Widening and Improvements Project: Steele Lane, Santa Rosa to Windsor River Road, Windsor, 04-Son-101, KP 34.9/47.2 (PM 21.7/29.3), EA 04218-OA1000, Sonoma County, California	Toni Webb	2005
S-030872d	FHWA051013A: Determination of Eligibility of Properties within the Area of Potential Effects of the Proposed Highway 101 North HOV Lane Widening and Improvement Project: Steele Lane, Santa Rosa to Windsor River Road, Windsor, Sonoma County (04-SON-101, KP 34.9/47.2, PM 21.7/29.3, EA 0A1000).	Milford Wayne Donaldson and Brian A. Ramos	2005
S-030975	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Shiloh Oaks Project, Windsor, Sonoma County, California.	Eileen Steen and Vicki R. Beard	2005
S-031737	Archaeological Resources Technical Report for the Sonoma Marin Rail Transit (SMART) Project, Sonoma and Marin Counties, California	Carole Denardo and Daniel Hart	2004
S-031737a	Historic Architectural Resources Technical Report for the Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) Project	Garcia and Associates	2004
S-033907	VOIDED- See S-030872a		
S-033948	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Shiloh Park Subdivision (APN 059-271-096), Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Sandra E. Ledebuhr	2007
S-038075	Technical Memorandum: Archaeological Survey and Sensitivity Report for Windsor Substation project Alternatives, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Allika Ruby	2010

**Table 2 (cont.): Previous Investigations within 0.5-mile of the Project Area**

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-038208	Edna Maguire Elementary School, City of Mill Valley, Marin County, Archaeological Survey Report	Heidi Koenig	2011
S-038241	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Windsor Substation Project, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Allika Ruby	2010
S-038261	Biostar LLC Farms to Fuel Project, Sonoma County, California, Phase I and Extended Phase I Survey Report	Heidi Koenig	2011
S-044102	Cultural Study for the Charles M. Schulz-Sonoma County Airport Runway Safety Area Enhancement Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Karin Goetter Beck	2012
S-047934	Archaeological Inventory Survey Victoria Oaks Development Project, Circa 18-acres, Town of Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Sean Michael Jensen	2015
S-047934a	COE_2015_0617_002; Section 106 Consultation for the Victoria Oaks Subdivision Project in Windsor, Sonoma County, California (File Number: 2014-00402N)	Julianne Polanco	2015
S-048413	A Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Empire Storage Facility at 5855 and 5861 Pruitt Avenue, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Jacqueline Farrington and Tom Origer	2016
S-049199	A Cultural Resource Study For The Town Of Windsor Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) Expansion Project, Sonoma County, California	Sally Evans	2017
Source: NWIC Records Search, January 29, 2019.			

### 3.1.2 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

FCS sent a letter to the NAHC in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites or TCRs are listed on its Sacred Lands File for the project site. A response was received on January 29, 2019 indicating positive results from the Sacred Lands File search; the NAHC instructed FCS to contact the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley for further information regarding the search results. The NAHC included a list of eight tribal representatives including the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley, available for consultation. To ensure the protection of potential TCRs and address potential concerns about the project, a letter containing project information and requesting any additional information was sent to eight tribal representatives on February 7, 2019. Three tribal representatives responded to the inquiry request for additional information. The Middletown Rancheria, Point Rancheria Band of Kashia Pomo Indians, and Lytton Rancheria had no comments or specific information to give. However, the Lytton Rancheria believes the project area is located in

traditional Pomo territory and the preservation of Pomo cultural resources is of great interest to the tribe. The Lytton Rancheria tribe will be consulting with the lead agency throughout the duration of the project.

### 3.1.3 - Historic Aerials Search

A review of ten historic aerials depicting the project site and the surrounding area from 1952 until 2014 indicate that most of the land was used for agriculture purposes. One or more structures in the project area is present as early as 1952. It is unknown exactly what these structures were, although it is likely that they were residential in nature or farm-related facilities. The development of the area slowly began sometime before or during 1968. Aerials from 1968 to the present exhibits gradual development of commercial and residential structures near the project site.

## 3.2 - Pedestrian Survey

FCS Senior Archaeologist, Dana DePietro, PhD, surveyed the project site on May 14, 2019. The project area consists of two adjacent parcels of land (APN 164-150-012 and APN 164-150-064) that contain a single residence. The site is bordered by Shiloh Road and residential condominiums the north, Skylane Boulevard and an open lot to the east, commercial offices to the south, and a single residence to the west. The project site was surveyed using standard 15-meter transects moving north-south across the site whenever possible. Soil visibility, particularly in the eastern half of the project area was poor (5-10 percent) due to underbrush and vegetation across the site. Areas of poor visibility were intermittently inspected with a hand-trowel. Visible soils consisted of light grey/brown sandy soils interspersed with small stones (3 to 5 centimeter) composed of schist, quartz, and basalt. Several obsidian nodules were also observed, however they are common element of the geomorphology of the Windsor area and all observed examples were unworked.

No prehistoric resources were observed during the course of the pedestrian survey. The single residence located in the west of the project area was found to be over 45 years old and therefore required an assessment of its historic significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

### 3.2.1 - The Residence at 1200 Shiloh Road

The residence located at 1200 Shiloh Road lies within the project area, is over 45 years old, and has not previously been evaluated for historic significance. The building was evaluated relative to the four CRHR eligibility criteria:

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

In brief, the residence does not appear to qualify for the CRHR under any of the above criteria. Therefore, the building should not be considered historic resource under CEQA, or eligible for any local listings.

### **Building Description and CRHR Evaluation**

The subject property is a circa 1955, 1-story, symmetrical, rectangular-shaped, Ranch-style single-family residence located in a mixed-use residential/commercial neighborhood in the south of the Town of Windsor. The building, which appears to be in fair condition, is accessed by a single-door main entrance flanked on either side by an asymmetrical combination of two-lite horizontal sliding windows set into the north facing façade of the residence. The southern facade contains a second single door entrance, similarly flanked by an asymmetrical combination of two-lite horizontal and single-lite double-hung windows. An offset, three-lite bay window is set into the buildings north facing façade, and both the east and west facing façades contain small, modern, two-lite horizontal sliding windows. Several of the windows appear to have been replaced. The building appears to have a concrete foundation, mauve painted exterior with cream trim, and a low-pitched side-gabled roof with small eaves that wrap around the entire structure. The structure is designed to maximize façade width, and is consistent with the Ranch Style of construction, which was a common architectural style from 1935-1975. Additional windows on the building vary in size, shape, and placement, but are primarily aluminum framed, rectangular-shaped, and double-hung. The roof is clad in brown asphalt shingling, and a small brick chimney emerges directly from the roof.

A detached garage lies to the immediate southwest of the building. It appears to be contemporary, with several modern improvements including a corrugated tin roof and aluminum framed windows. The property has limited landscaping in the form of a front lawn with a concrete walkway, and an earthen driveway that runs along the eastern side of the residence. Aside from the aforementioned modifications to the windows and garage, no other major exterior alterations were noted.

### **HRHR and Local Listing Eligibility Evaluation**

The residence at 1200 Shiloh Road is part of the overall agricultural development and increased urbanization of the area immediately following World War II. This was due in part to satisfy the enormous postwar demand for new housing, and the continuing development of Windsor's agricultural industry, which began in the late 1800s. The subject property is therefore part of that process of postwar transition and growth in the area, but does not meet Criterion 1: Event, as it is one of many unremarkable examples of small-scale, residential buildings from the period.

The building is associated with Thomas and Helen Ayoob, who arrived in the town in the early 1960s and were active members in the Windsor Chamber of Commerce and Girl Scouting committees. The property is also associated with Mark and Dana McIntosh, Richard and Johanna Pourroy, and Mangal Dhillon. These individuals were thoroughly researched at the Sonoma County Assessor's Office and a search of the California Digital Newspaper Collection. The relative absence of these individuals from published accounts at the State or local level indicates that they did not achieve a level of historic importance for the property to be considered eligible under Criterion 2: Person.



The residence, built by unknown architects, displays many features of the Ranch Style: a low-pitched side gabled roof, use of bay windows, and characteristic long rectangular plan, designed to maximize the width of the façade (McAlester and McAlester 2004). The residence is a standard, undistinguished example of common construction design and techniques from the immediate postwar period, and appears to have been renovated in recent years with some minor modifications made to the original design. As such, the building does not appear to be eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criteria 3: Architecture.

Criterion 4: Information Potential, is most often used to evaluate archaeological sites or buildings that employ unusual building techniques. There is no evidence that the building in question exhibits any unusual construction features, or has the ability to contribute significant information to the overall history of Windsor.

Therefore, the residence at 1200 Shiloh Road does not appear to meet any of the criteria for historic and/or architectural significance required for listing on the CRHR. As such, it should not be considered a historical resource under CEQA. The building also does not appear to possess sufficient artistic merit or historical association to meet a local standard for historical importance. No analysis of integrity is required where the property fails to meet all four criteria. California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) recordation forms were prepared for the residence, and can be found in Appendix E.

### **3.3 - Paleontological Records Search**

On January 25, 2019, Consulting Paleontologist, Dr. Ken Finger, performed a records search on the UCMP database for the Shiloh Mixed Use Project in Sonoma County. As shown on part of the geologic map of Delattre and Gutierrez (2013), the surface of the project site and within 0.5-mile of it consists of Pleistocene alluvium (Qoa). This deposit is known to be highly sensitive; however, a significant yield of paleontological resources is low. The UCMP database concentrated on the Pleistocene alluvium of Sonoma County. As a result, 10 localities containing 12 vertebrate specimens of the Rancholabrean NALMS which are late Pleistocene deposits containing no plant localities. The specimens included pond turtle, ground sloths, and American mastodon. V90056 (Rincon Valley West), which is 8 miles southeast of the project site, yielded horse teeth. A copy of Dr. Finger's report can be found in Appendix F.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## SECTION 4: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 - Summary

In accordance with CEQA regulations, FCS assessed the effects of development for the proposed project site. Results from the NWIC indicate that one prehistoric resource and four historic resources are on file with the NWIC for the search radius, none of which are located within the project site. In addition, 55 area-specific survey reports are on file with the NWIC for the search radius. Of the 55 reports, two reports for the project area (S-022666 and S 033907) were voided and subsumed as additional citations for other previous investigations. Of the remaining 53 area-specific survey reports, two (S-008930 and S-022483) assessed the project area in its entirety. Both reports failed to identify any significant cultural resources within the project area.

The results of the updated field survey were also negative for additional cultural resources. The assessment of the historic single-family residence was determined to be ineligible for the listing on the CRHR.

The NAHC Sacred Lands File search and subsequent correspondence with Native American representatives regarding potential TCRs that may be adversely affected by the proposed project contained positive results; the project site is located within the traditional Pomo territory and have the potential to encounter sites and/or artifacts throughout excavation of the project.

The paleontological report identified the site as consisting of Pleistocene alluvium deposits that are highly sensitive; however, the potential to yield significant paleontological resources is low. The UCMP database currently lists 12 specimens that were collected from 10 localities in Sonoma County, one of which is within 8 miles of the project area.

### 4.2 - Recommendations

#### 4.2.1 - Cultural Resources Recommendations

Based on the results of the records searches, archival research, and pedestrian survey, FCS considers the potential for the project to have an adverse effect on historic or prehistoric cultural resources to be low. Five resources have been recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site; however, none of them are located within the project area, and one is prehistoric in nature. Furthermore, prior and current pedestrian surveys failed to identify any indications of additional resources within the project area.

Given the low potential of encountering Pleistocene vertebrates anywhere within the confines of the project site, FCS does not require full-time paleontological monitoring at this time; however, preconstruction paleontological resources training of the construction crew is recommended so they can be aware of various types of vertebrate fossils to lookout for during project excavation. Should any vertebrate remains be encountered, all construction-related activities should be diverted from the find until a professional paleontologist has properly recorded and evaluated and, if deemed appropriate, salvaged them in a timely manner. Recovered fossils should be deposited in an

appropriate repository, such as the UCMP, where they will be properly curated and available for scientific research and education.

Procedures for inadvertent discoveries of human remains and cultural resources are provided below.

## 4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures

### 4.3.1 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources including TCRs under Public Resources Code Section 21074. In the event that TCRs or other cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified Archaeologist and representative(s) of the appropriate tribe(s) shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified Archeologist and representative(s) of the appropriate tribe(s) shall make recommendations to the lead agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resource, including but not limited to the CEQA preferred measure of avoidance and preservation in place, or excavation and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.

Potentially significant cultural resources consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project area should be recorded on appropriate DPR forms and evaluated for significance in terms of CEQA criteria.

If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines or TCRs under Public Resources Code Sections 21074 and 20184.3, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor qualified Archaeologist and representative(s) of the appropriate tribe(s) and recommended to the lead agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds. No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the lead agency approves the measures to protect these resources.

### 4.3.2 - Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried human remains. Should this occur, Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code applies, and the following procedures shall be followed.

In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, Public Resource Code Section 5097.98 must be followed. In this instance, once project-related earthmoving begins and if there is accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the following steps shall be taken:

1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall

contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the “most likely descendant” of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resource Code Section 5097.98, or

2. Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his/her authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendant or on the Project Area in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:
  - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission;
  - The descendent identified fails to make a recommendation; or
  - The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendent, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## SECTION 5: REFERENCES

- Barrett, S.A. 1908. The Ethnography of Pomo and Neighboring Indians. Berkeley: University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 6.
- Beardsley, R.K. 1948. "Cultural Sequences in Central California Archaeology." American Antiquity 14:1-28.
- Beardsley, R.K. 1954. Temporal and Areal Relationships in Central California Archaeology. Berkeley: University of California Archaeological Survey Reports 25.
- Bennyhoff, J. 1950. Californian Fish Spears and Harpoons. Berkeley: University of California Anthropological Records 9(4):295-338.
- Chartkoff, J.L. and K.K. Chartkoff. 1984. The Archaeology of California. Menlo Park: Stanford University Press.
- Delattre, M.P., and Gutierrez, C.I. 2013. Preliminary geologic map of the Calistoga 7.5' Quadrangle, Napa and Sonoma Counties, California: a digital database
- Dickel, D.N., P. D. Schulz, and H.M. McHenry. 1984. "Central California: Prehistoric Subsistence Changes and Health." In *Paleopathology at the Origins of Agriculture*, edited by Mark Nathan Cohen and George J. Armelagos, pp. 439–462. Orlando: Academic Press, Inc.,
- Elsasser, Albert B. 1978. Development of Regional Prehistoric Cultures. *Handbook of North American Indians California* Volume 8. Robert F. Heizer, Editor, pp. 37–57. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.
- Fredrickson, D.A. 1973. Early Cultures of the North Coast Ranges, California. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.
- Gerow, B.A. 1954. The Problem of Cultural Sequences in Central California Archaeology. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences.
- Gerow, B.A. 1974. "Comments on Fredrickson's Cultural Diversity." The Journal of California Anthropology 1(2):239-246.
- Gerow, B.A., with R. Force. 1968. An Analysis of the University Village Complex with a Reappraisal of Central California Archaeology. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Gifford, E.W., with A. L. Kroeber. 1939. Cultural Element Distributions, IV: Pomo. Berkeley: University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 23.
- Healdsburg Chamber of Commerce. 2016. "Things to do in Healdsburg" Website: [www.healdsburg.com](http://www.healdsburg.com).

- Hendry, G.W. and J.N. Bowman. 1940. The Spanish and Mexican Adobe and Other Buildings in the Nine San Francisco Bay Counties, 1776 to about 1850. MS on File, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.
- Hughes, R.E. (editor). 1994. Toward a New Taxonomic Framework for Central California Archaeology: Essays by James A. Bennyhoff and David A. Fredrickson. Assembled and edited by Richard E. Hughes. Contributions of the University of California No. 52, Archaeological Research Facility, Berkeley, CA.
- Johnson, J.J. 1976. Archaeological Investigations at the Blodgett Site (CA-SAC-267), Sloughhouse Locality, California. Tucson: Report to the U.S. National Parks Service, Western Regional Office, Tucson, Arizona.
- Jones, T.L. and Kathryn A. Klar. 2007. California Prehistory. Lanham: AltaMira Press; Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.
- Kroeber, A.L. 1925. Handbook of the Indians of California. Bulletin 78. Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.
- Kyle, D.E., M.B. Hoover, H.E. Rensch, E.G. Rensch, and W.N. Abeloe. 1990. Historical Spots in California. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Lillard, J.B. and W.K. Purves. 1936. "The Archaeology of the Deer Creek-Cosumnes Area, Sacramento Co., California." Sacramento: Sacramento Junior College, Department of Anthropology Bulletin 1.
- Lillard, J.B., R.F. Heizer, and F. Fenenga. 1939. An Introduction to the Archaeology of Central California. Sacramento: Sacramento Junior College, Department of Anthropology, Bulletin 2.
- Maxwell-Long, T. 2001. Sonoma County Wineries. Images of America Series. Chicago: Arcadia Publishing.
- McAlester, V. and McAlester L. 2004. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
- McLendon, S., and Oswalt R.L. 1978. Pomo: Introduction. Handbook of North American Indians California Volume 8. Robert F. Heizer, Editor, pp. 274–288. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.
- Moratto, M.J. 1984. California Archaeology. San Diego: Academic Press.
- Ogden, A. 1941. The California Sea Otter Trade: 1784–1848. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Ragir, S.R. 1972. The Early Horizon in Central California Prehistory. Berkeley: Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility 15.
- Rosewood Environmental Engineering. 2015. Phase I and Limited Phase II Environmental Assessment 111, 145, 153, 157, and 165 Chiquita Road Healdsburg, California. Pleasant Hill.
- Sawyer, J.O. 1978. Wappo. Handbook of North American Indians California Volume 8. Robert F. Heizer, Editor, pp. 256–264. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.



- Rosewood Environmental Engineering. 2015. Phase I and Limited Phase II Environmental Assessment 111, 145, 153, 157, and 165 Chiquita Road Healdsburg, California. Pleasant Hill.
- Sawyer, J.O. 1978. Wappo. Handbook of North American Indians California Volume 8. Robert F. Heizer, Editor, pp. 256–264. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.
- Schenck, W.E. and E. J. Dawson. 1929. Archaeology of the Northern San Joaquin Valley. American Archaeology and Ethnology 25:286–413.
- Smilie, R.A., 1975. The Sonoma Mission, San Francisco Solano de Sonome: The Founding, Ruin and Restoration of California's 21<sup>st</sup> Mission. Fresno: Valley Publishers.
- Sonoma/Petaluma Historic State Parks Association. 2015. "Mission San Francisco Solano." Website: <http://www.sonomaparks.org/pub/place/1>.
- Stindt, F.A. 1978. The Northwest Pacific Railroad Redwood Empire Route. Kelseyville: Stindt Publishers.
- Sweedler, S., and Kalani, L. 2004. Fort Ross and the Sonoma Coast. Images of America Series. Chicago: Arcadia Publishing.
- Wallace, W.J. 1978. Post-Pleistocene Archaeology: 9000–2000 B.C. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: California, edited by R.F. Heizer, 448–461. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## Appendix A: Pedestrian Survey

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) Senior Archaeologist, Dana DePietro, PhD, RPA, surveyed the project site on May 14, 2019. The project area consists of two adjacent parcels of land (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 164-150-012 and APN 164-150-064) that contain a single residence. The site is bordered by Shiloh Road and residential condominiums to the north, Skylane Boulevard and an open lot to the east, commercial offices to the south, and a single-family residence to the west. The project site was surveyed using standard 15-meter transects moving north-south across the site whenever possible. Soil visibility, particularly in the eastern half of the project area was poor (5-10 percent) due to underbrush and vegetation across the site. Areas of poor visibility were intermittently inspected with a hand-trowel. Visible soils consisted of light grey/brown sandy soils interspersed with small stones (3 to 5 centimeters) composed of schist, quartz, and basalt. Several obsidian nodules were also observed; however, they are a common element of the geomorphology of the Windsor area and all observed examples were unworked.

No prehistoric resources were observed during the course of the pedestrian survey. The single-family residence located in the west of the project area was found to be over 45 years old and therefore required an assessment of its historic significance and eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

### The Residence at 1200 Shiloh Road

The residence located at 1200 Shiloh Road lies within the project area, is over 45 years old, and has not previously been evaluated for historic significance. The building was evaluated relative to the four CRHR eligibility criteria:

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

In brief, the residence does not appear to qualify for the CR under any of the above criteria. Therefore, the building should not be considered historic resource under CEQA, or eligible for any local listings.

### Building Description and CR Evaluation

The subject property is a circa 1955, 1-story, symmetrical, rectangular-shaped, Ranch-style single-family residence located in a mixed-use residential/commercial neighborhood in the south of the

town of Windsor. The building, which appears to be in fair condition, is accessed by a single-door main entrance flanked on either side by an asymmetrical combination of two-lite horizontal sliding windows set into the north facing façade of the residence. The southern facade contains a second single door entrance, similarly flanked by an asymmetrical combination of two-lite horizontal and single-lite double-hung windows. An offset, three-lite bay window is set into the buildings north facing façade, and both the east and west facing façades contain small, modern, two-lite horizontal sliding windows. Several of the windows appear to have been replaced. The building appears to have a concrete foundation, mauve painted exterior with cream trim, and a low-pitched side-gabled roof with small eaves that wrap around the entire structure. The structure is designed to maximize façade width, and is consistent with the Ranch Style of construction, which was a common architectural style from 1935-1975. Additional windows on the building vary in size, shape, and placement, but are primarily aluminum framed, rectangular-shaped, and double-hung. The roof is clad in brown asphalt shingling, and a small brick chimney emerges directly from the roof.

A detached garage lies to the immediate southwest of the building. It appears to be contemporary, with several modern improvements including a corrugated tin roof and aluminum framed windows. The property has limited landscaping in the form of a front lawn with a concrete walkway, and an earthen driveway that runs along the eastern side of the residence. Aside from the aforementioned modifications to the windows and garage, no other major exterior alterations were noted.

### **CRHR and Local Listing Eligibility Evaluation**

The residence at 1200 Shiloh Road is part of the overall agricultural development and increased urbanization of the area immediately following World War II. This was due in part to satisfy the enormous postwar demand for new housing, and the continuing development of Windsor's agricultural industry, which began in the late 1800s. The subject property is therefore part of that process of postwar transition and growth in the area, but does not meet Criterion 1: Event, as it is one of many unremarkable examples of small-scale, residential buildings from the period.

The building is associated with Thomas and Helen Ayoob, who arrived in the town in the early 1960s and were active members in the Windsor Chamber of Commerce and Girl Scouting committees. The property is also associated with Mark and Dana McIntosh, Richard and Johanna Pourroy, and Mangal Dhillon. These individuals were thoroughly researched at the Sonoma County Assessor's Office and a search of the California Digital Newspaper Collection. The relative absence of these individuals from published accounts at the State or local level indicates that they did not achieve a level of historic importance for the property to be considered eligible under Criterion 2: Person.

The residence, built by unknown architects, displays many features of the Ranch Style: a low-pitched side gabled roof, use of bay windows, and characteristic long rectangular plan, designed to maximize the width of the façade (McAlester and McAlester 2004<sup>1</sup>). The residence is a standard, undistinguished example of common construction design and techniques from the immediate postwar period, and appears to have been renovated in recent years with some minor modifications made to the original design. As such, the building does not appear to be eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criteria 3: Architecture.

---

<sup>1</sup> McAlester, V. and McAlester L. 2004. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Criterion 4: Information Potential, is most often used to evaluate archaeological sites or buildings that employ unusual building techniques. There is no evidence that the building in question exhibits any unusual construction features, or has the ability to contribute significant information to the overall history of Windsor.

Therefore, the residence at 1200 Shiloh Road does not appear to meet any of the criteria for historic and/or architectural significance required for listing on the CRHR. As such, it should not be considered a historical resource under CEQA. The building also does not appear to possess sufficient artistic merit or historical association to meet a local standard for historical importance. No analysis of integrity is required where the property fails to meet all four criteria. California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) recordation forms were prepared for the residence, and can be found in Appendix E.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



**Appendix B:**  
**Native American Heritage Commission**  
**Sacred Lands File Search Request and Results**

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

### Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
916-373-3710  
916-373-5471 – Fax  
[nahe@nahe.ca.gov](mailto:nahe@nahe.ca.gov)

#### Type of List Requested

☒ **CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52)** – *Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2*

☐ **General Plan (SB 18)** - *Per Government Code § 65352.3.*

#### **Local Action Type:**

\_\_\_ **General Plan** \_\_\_ **General Plan Element** \_\_\_ **General Plan Amendment**

\_\_\_ **Specific Plan** \_\_\_ **Specific Plan Amendment** \_\_\_ **Pre-planning Outreach Activity**

#### Required Information

**Project Title:** 3249.0012 Shiloh Mixed Use

**Local Government/Lead Agency:** Town of Windsor

**Contact Person:** Dr. Dana DePietro, Spencer Pignotti

**Street Address:** 1350 Treat Boulevard, Ste. 380

**City:** Walnut Creek **Zip:** 94597

**Phone:** 530-219-1432

**Fax:**

**Email:** [ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com), [spignotti@fcs-intl.com](mailto:spignotti@fcs-intl.com)

#### **Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action**

**County:** Sonoma

**City/Community:** Windsor

#### **Project Description:**

The project site is located in the Town of Windsor, Sonoma County, California at 1200 Shiloh Road in the southern part of the Town. The project site is bound by a large-lot single-family residential parcel (west); Shiloh Road (north); Skylane Boulevard (east); and commercial uses (south). The 1.72-acre project site consists of Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 164-150-012 and 164-150-064. The project applicant is proposing to construct a mixed-use development consisting of 2,900 square-feet (sf) of commercial uses and 27 apartment units on a 1.72 acre site. A surface parking lot would provide 90 parking spaces (81 spaces for the residential units and an additional 9 spaces for the exclusive use of the neighborhood market) behind the structures on the southern portion of the site.

#### Additional Request

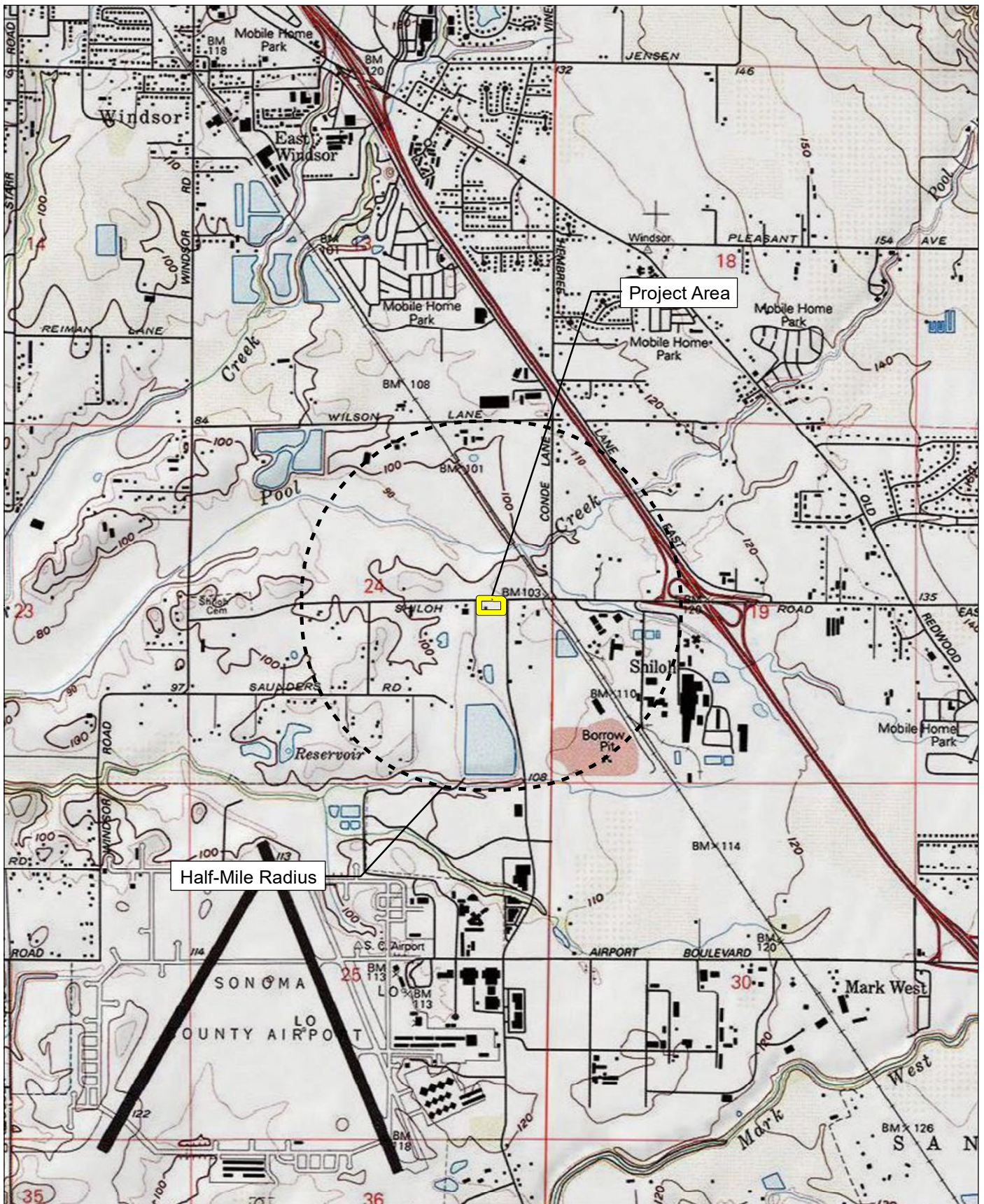
☒ **Sacred Lands File Search - Required Information:**

**USGS Quadrangle Name(s):** Healdsburg (1980)

**Township:** 8N

**Range:** 9W

**Section(s):** 24



Source: USGS Healdsburg 7.5' Quadrangle / T8N,R9W,sec24; T8N,R8W,sec19; T8N,R9W,sec25

**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™



2,000 1,000 0 2,000  
Feet

Record Search Map



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



January 29, 2019

Dana DePietro  
FCS Intl.

Sent by Email: [ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com)

RE: 3429.0012 Shiloh Mixed Use, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. DePietro:

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 on the list; 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: [Sharaya.Souza@NAHC.ca.gov](mailto:Sharaya.Souza@NAHC.ca.gov) or directly at (916) 573-0168.

Sincerely,

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

Sharaya Souza  
Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contacts List  
1/29/2019**

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 American Tribes for the proposed:  
3429.0012 Shiloh Mixed Use, Healdsburg, Sonoma County.

February 7, 2019

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

**Subject: Shiloh Mixed Use Project**

Dear Patricia Hermosillo:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (ISMND) for the proposed Shiloh Mixed Use Project on behalf of the Town of Windsor. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The Town of Windsor (Town) is proposing to construct a mixed-use development consisting of a 2,900 square-foot neighborhood market and 27 apartment units on the 1.72-acre site. The apartments would consist of 3, three-story buildings along the project frontages of Shiloh Road and Skylane Boulevard. A surface parking lot would provide 90 parking spaces behind the structures on the southern portion of the site. The project site is located at 1200 Shiloh Road in the southern part of the Town. The eastern half of the site consists of vacant, disturbed land that supports grassy vegetation. On the western half of the site, the existing single-family home, garage, and associated landscaping would be removed.

A Records Search map with a 0.5 mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference. The surrounding area is characterized by a mix of commercial and residential uses. As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they determined results were positive for tribal cultural resources. They suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

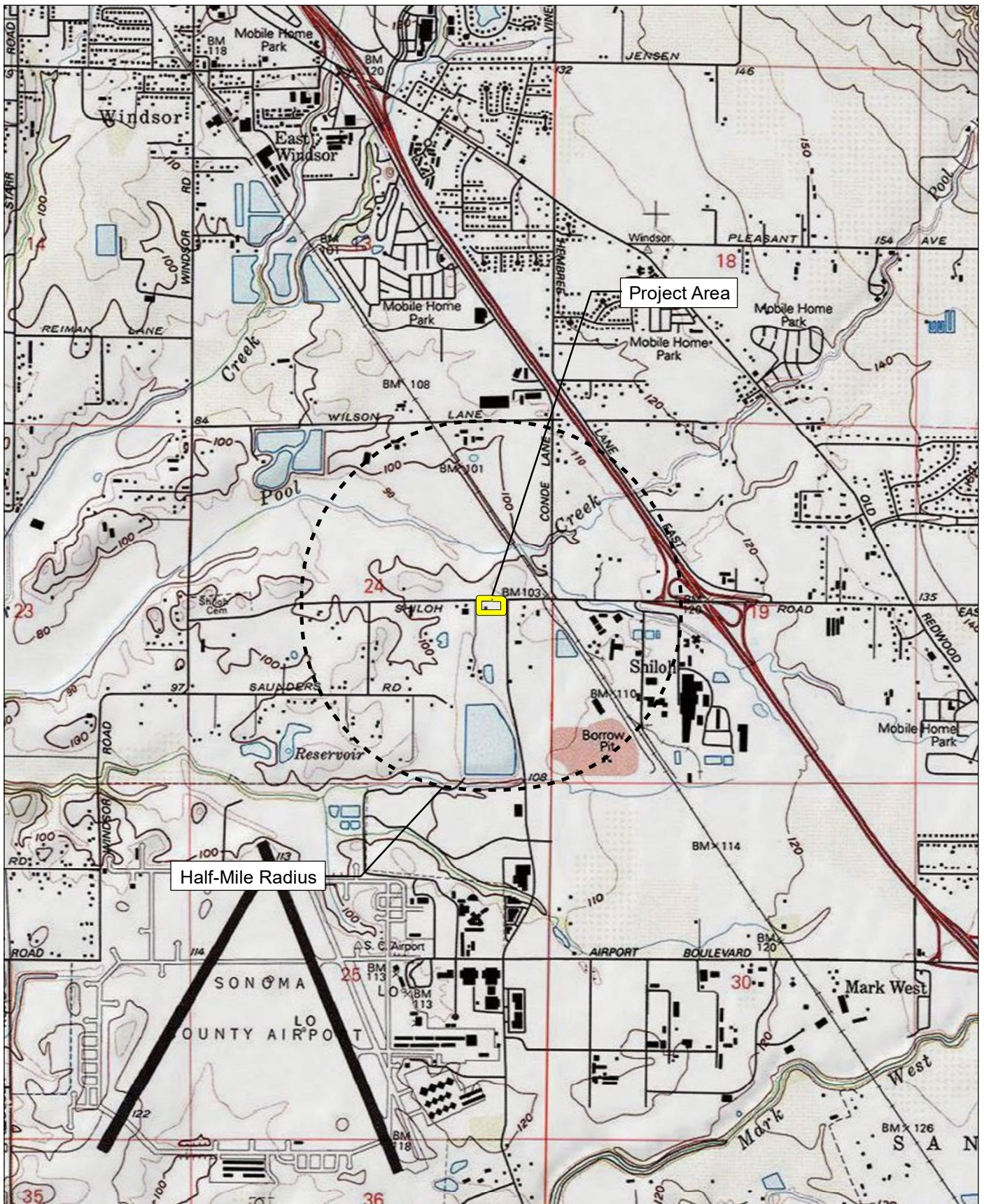
**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 925.357.2562 or via email at [ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely, 

Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map for the Shiloh Mixed Use Project





Source: USGS Healdsburg 7.5' Quadrangle / T8N,R9W,sec24; T8N,R8W,sec19; T8N,R9W,sec25

**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™



2,000 1,000 0 2,000  
Feet

Record Search Map



February 7, 2019

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

**Subject: Shiloh Mixed Use Project**

Dear Chris Wright:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (ISMND) for the proposed Shiloh Mixed Use Project on behalf of the Town of Windsor. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The Town of Windsor (Town) is proposing to construct a mixed-use development consisting of a 2,900 square-foot neighborhood market and 27 apartment units on the 1.72-acre site. The apartments would consist of 3, three-story buildings along the project frontages of Shiloh Road and Skylane Boulevard. A surface parking lot would provide 90 parking spaces behind the structures on the southern portion of the site. The project site is located at 1200 Shiloh Road in the southern part of the Town. The eastern half of the site consists of vacant, disturbed land that supports grassy vegetation. On the western half of the site, the existing single-family home, garage, and associated landscaping would be removed.

A Records Search map with a 0.5 mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference. The surrounding area is characterized by a mix of commercial and residential uses. As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they determined results were positive for tribal cultural resources. They suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

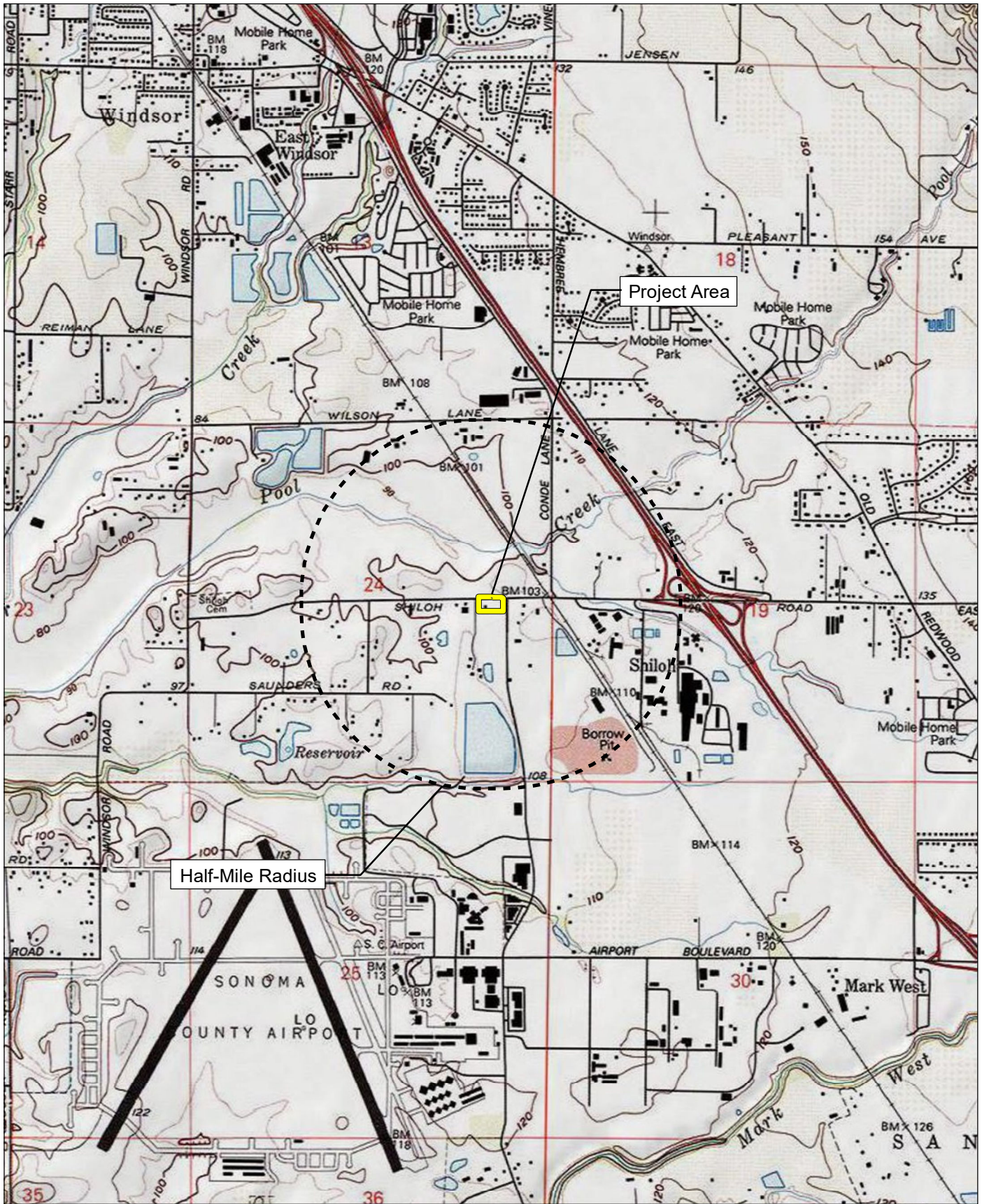
**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 925.357.2562 or via email at [ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely, 

Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map for the Shiloh Mixed Use Project





Source: USGS Healdsburg 7.5' Quadrangle / T8N,R9W,sec24; T8N,R8W,sec19; T8N,R9W,sec25

**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™



2,000 1,000 0 2,000  
Feet

Record Search Map



February 7, 2019

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria  
Gene Buvelot  
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300  
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

**Subject: Shiloh Mixed Use Project**

Dear Gene Buvelot:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (ISMND) for the proposed Shiloh Mixed Use Project on behalf of the Town of Windsor. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The Town of Windsor (Town) is proposing to construct a mixed-use development consisting of a 2,900 square-foot neighborhood market and 27 apartment units on the 1.72-acre site. The apartments would consist of 3, three-story buildings along the project frontages of Shiloh Road and Skylane Boulevard. A surface parking lot would provide 90 parking spaces behind the structures on the southern portion of the site. The project site is located at 1200 Shiloh Road in the southern part of the Town. The eastern half of the site consists of vacant, disturbed land that supports grassy vegetation. On the western half of the site, the existing single-family home, garage, and associated landscaping would be removed.

A Records Search map with a 0.5 mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference. The surrounding area is characterized by a mix of commercial and residential uses. As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they determined results were positive for tribal cultural resources. They suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

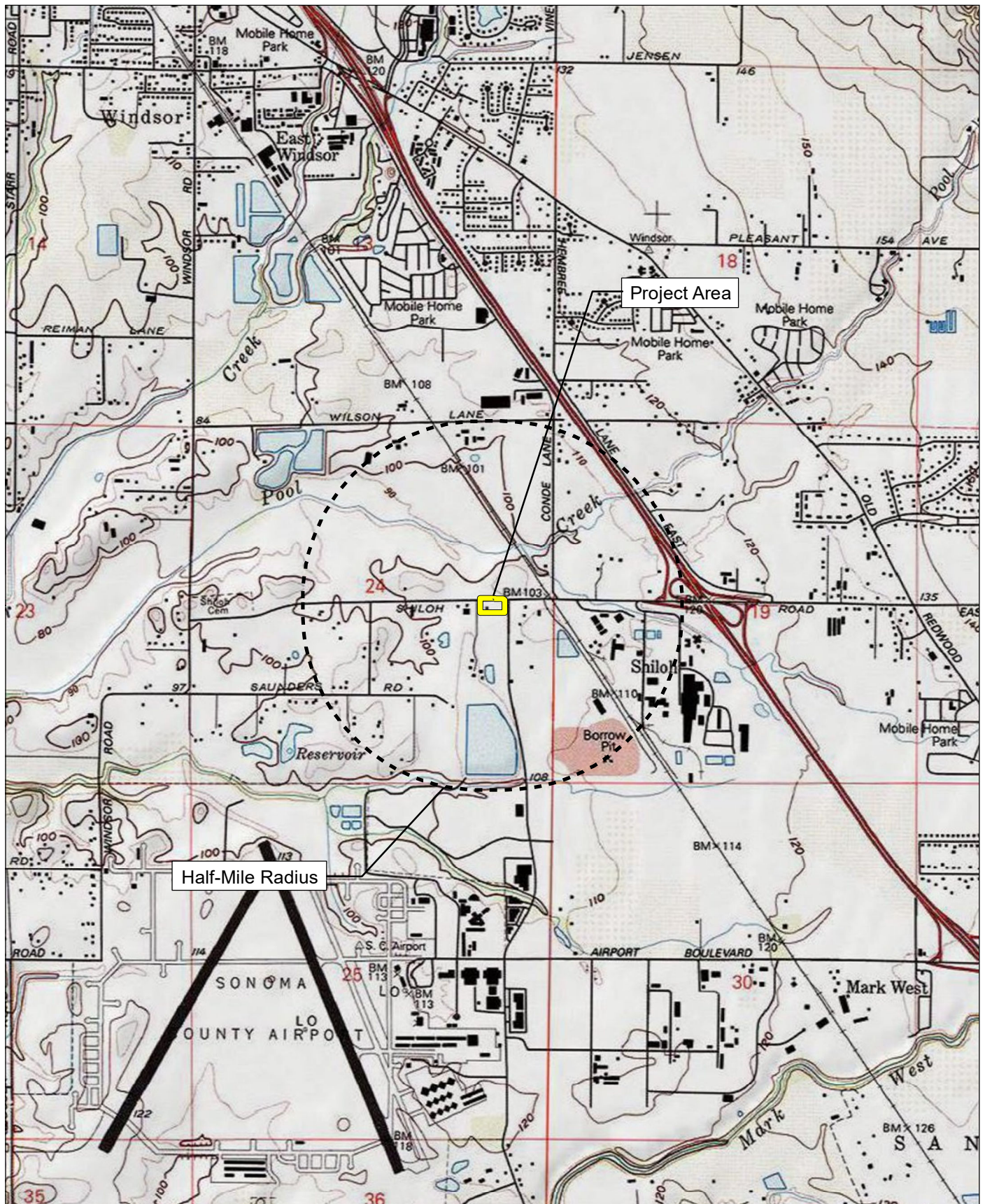
**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 925.357.2562 or via email at [ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely, 

Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map for the Shiloh Mixed Use Project





Source: USGS Healdsburg 7.5' Quadrangle / T8N,R9W,sec24; T8N,R8W,sec19; T8N,R9W,sec25

**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™



2,000 1,000 0 2,000  
Feet

Record Search Map



February 7, 2019

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria  
Greg Sarris  
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300  
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

**Subject: Shiloh Mixed Use Project**

Dear Greg Sarris:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (ISMND) for the proposed Shiloh Mixed Use Project on behalf of the Town of Windsor. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The Town of Windsor (Town) is proposing to construct a mixed-use development consisting of a 2,900 square-foot neighborhood market and 27 apartment units on the 1.72-acre site. The apartments would consist of 3, three-story buildings along the project frontages of Shiloh Road and Skylane Boulevard. A surface parking lot would provide 90 parking spaces behind the structures on the southern portion of the site. The project site is located at 1200 Shiloh Road in the southern part of the Town. The eastern half of the site consists of vacant, disturbed land that supports grassy vegetation. On the western half of the site, the existing single-family home, garage, and associated landscaping would be removed.

A Records Search map with a 0.5 mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference. The surrounding area is characterized by a mix of commercial and residential uses. As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they determined results were positive for tribal cultural resources. They suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

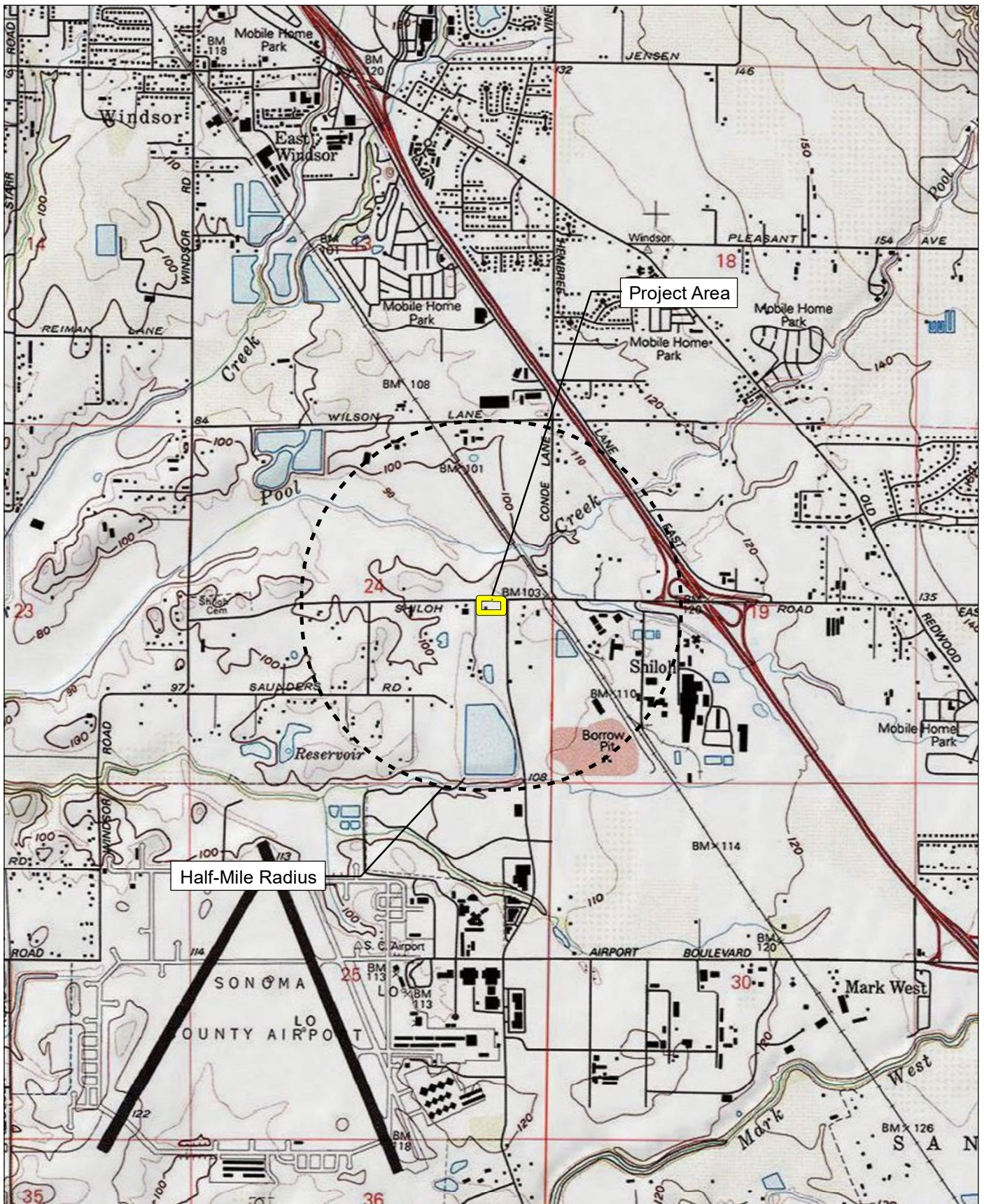
**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 925.357.2562 or via email at [ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely, 

Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map for the Shiloh Mixed Use Project





Source: USGS Healdsburg 7.5' Quadrangle / T8N,R9W,sec24; T8N,R8W,sec19; T8N,R9W,sec25

**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™



2,000 1,000 0 2,000  
Feet

Record Search Map



February 7, 2019

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

**Subject: Shiloh Mixed Use Project**

Dear Dino Franklin Jr.:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (ISMND) for the proposed Shiloh Mixed Use Project on behalf of the Town of Windsor. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The Town of Windsor (Town) is proposing to construct a mixed-use development consisting of a 2,900 square-foot neighborhood market and 27 apartment units on the 1.72-acre site. The apartments would consist of 3, three-story buildings along the project frontages of Shiloh Road and Skylane Boulevard. A surface parking lot would provide 90 parking spaces behind the structures on the southern portion of the site. The project site is located at 1200 Shiloh Road in the southern part of the Town. The eastern half of the site consists of vacant, disturbed land that supports grassy vegetation. On the western half of the site, the existing single-family home, garage, and associated landscaping would be removed.

A Records Search map with a 0.5 mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference. The surrounding area is characterized by a mix of commercial and residential uses. As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they determined results were positive for tribal cultural resources. They suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

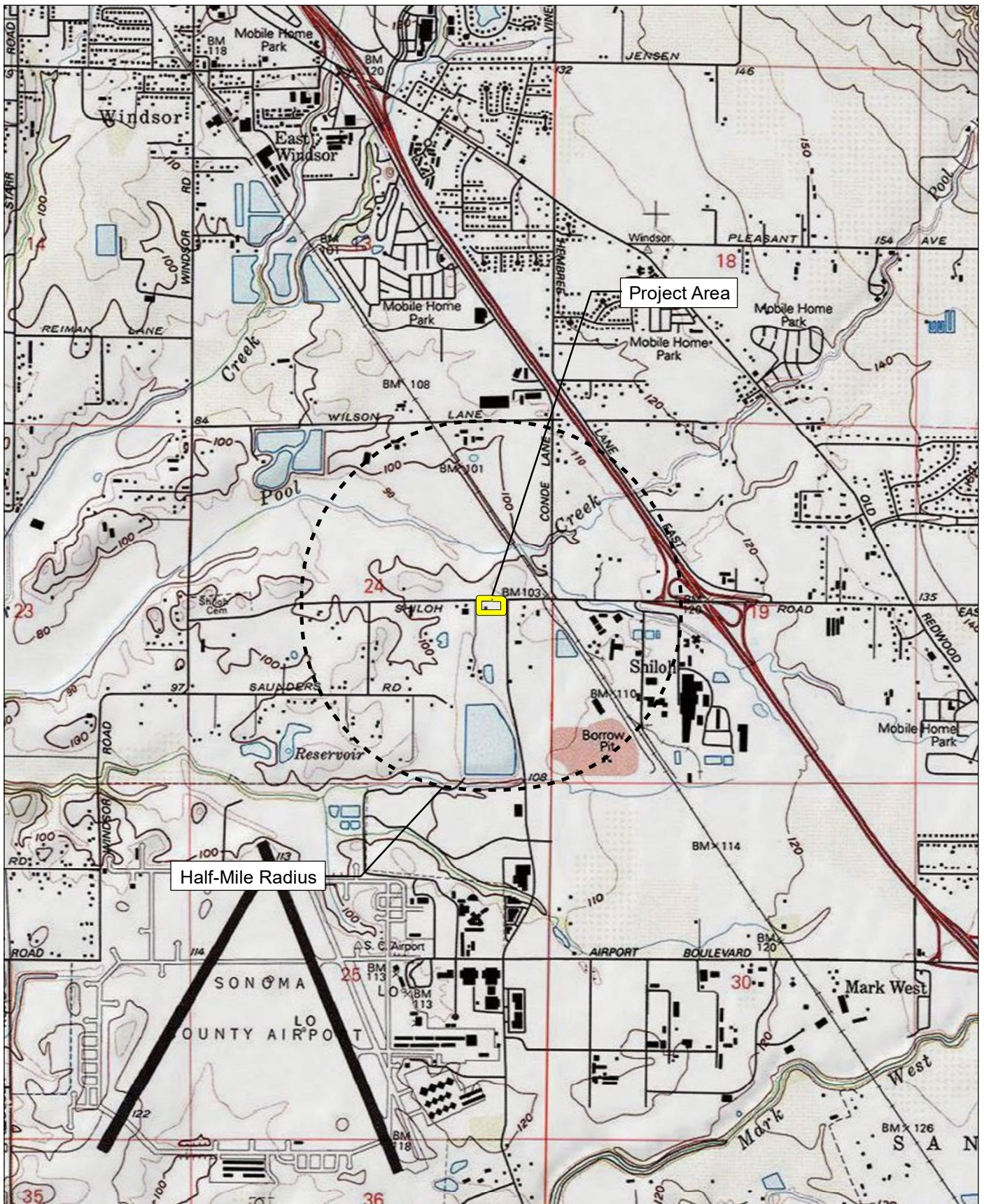
**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 925.357.2562 or via email at [ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely, 

Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map for the Shiloh Mixed Use Project





Source: USGS Healdsburg 7.5' Quadrangle / T8N,R9W,sec24; T8N,R8W,sec19; T8N,R9W,sec25

**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™



2,000 1,000 0 2,000  
Feet

Record Search Map



February 7, 2019

Lytton Rancheria  
Marjorie Mejia  
437 Aviation Blvd.  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

**Subject: Shiloh Mixed Use Project**

Dear Marjorie Mejia:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (ISMND) for the proposed Shiloh Mixed Use Project on behalf of the Town of Windsor. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The Town of Windsor (Town) is proposing to construct a mixed-use development consisting of a 2,900 square-foot neighborhood market and 27 apartment units on the 1.72-acre site. The apartments would consist of 3, three-story buildings along the project frontages of Shiloh Road and Skylane Boulevard. A surface parking lot would provide 90 parking spaces behind the structures on the southern portion of the site. The project site is located at 1200 Shiloh Road in the southern part of the Town. The eastern half of the site consists of vacant, disturbed land that supports grassy vegetation. On the western half of the site, the existing single-family home, garage, and associated landscaping would be removed.

A Records Search map with a 0.5 mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference. The surrounding area is characterized by a mix of commercial and residential uses. As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they determined results were positive for tribal cultural resources. They suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

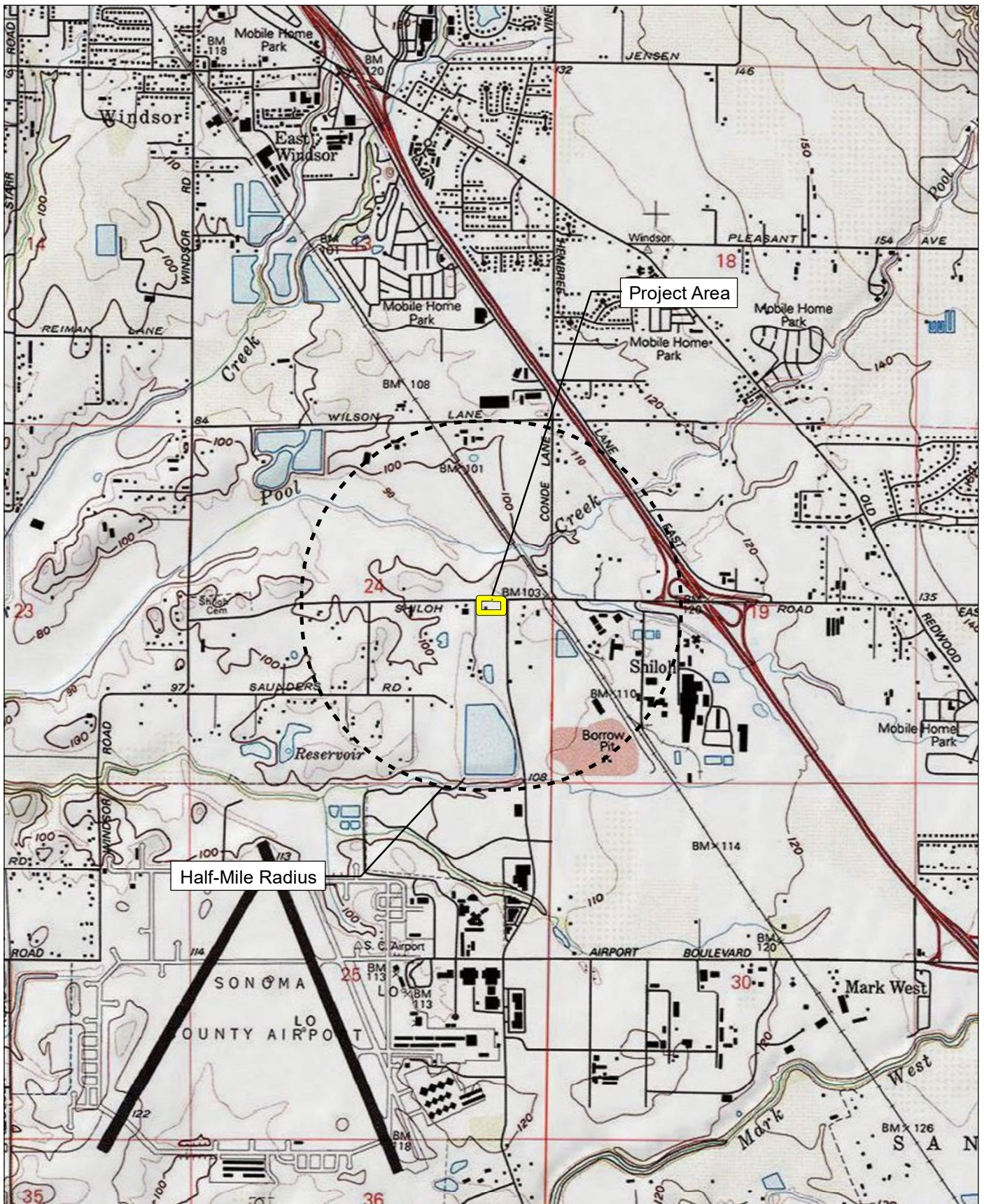
**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 925.357.2562 or via email at [ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely, 

Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Archaeology  
FirstCarbon Solutions  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map for the Shiloh Mixed Use Project





Source: USGS Healdsburg 7.5' Quadrangle / T8N,R9W,sec24; T8N,R8W,sec19; T8N,R9W,sec25

**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™



2,000 1,000 0 2,000  
Feet

Record Search Map



February 7, 2019

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

**Subject: Shiloh Mixed Use Project**

Dear Jose Simon III:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (ISMND) for the proposed Shiloh Mixed Use Project on behalf of the Town of Windsor. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The Town of Windsor (Town) is proposing to construct a mixed-use development consisting of a 2,900 square-foot neighborhood market and 27 apartment units on the 1.72-acre site. The apartments would consist of 3, three-story buildings along the project frontages of Shiloh Road and Skylane Boulevard. A surface parking lot would provide 90 parking spaces behind the structures on the southern portion of the site. The project site is located at 1200 Shiloh Road in the southern part of the Town. The eastern half of the site consists of vacant, disturbed land that supports grassy vegetation. On the western half of the site, the existing single-family home, garage, and associated landscaping would be removed.

A Records Search map with a 0.5 mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference. The surrounding area is characterized by a mix of commercial and residential uses. As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they determined results were positive for tribal cultural resources. They suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

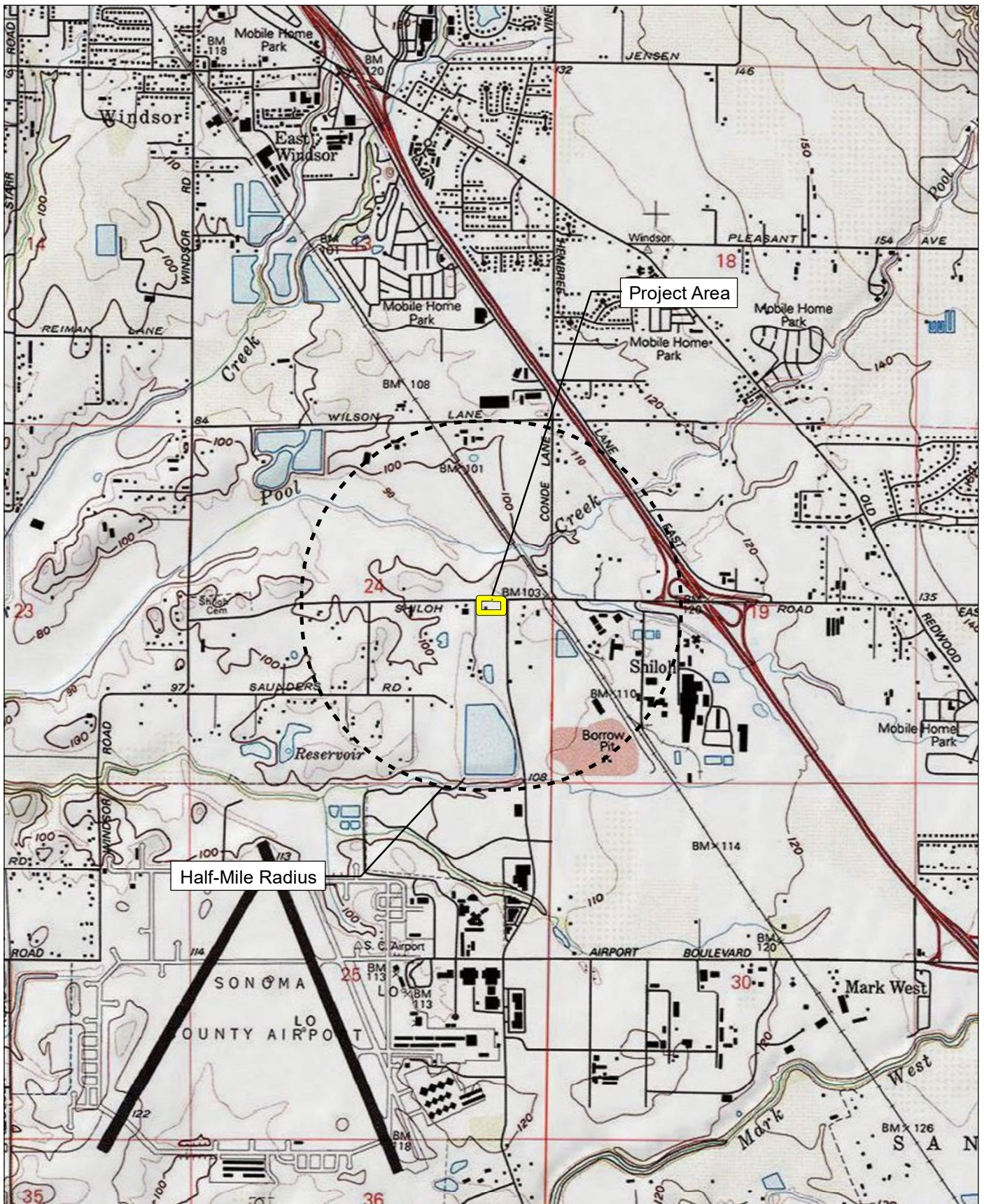
**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 925.357.2562 or via email at [ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely, 

Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map for the Shiloh Mixed Use Project





Source: USGS Healdsburg 7.5' Quadrangle / T8N,R9W,sec24; T8N,R8W,sec19; T8N,R9W,sec25

**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™



2,000 1,000 0 2,000  
Feet

Record Search Map



February 7, 2019

Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley  
Scott Gabaldon  
2275 Silk Road  
Windsor, CA 95492

**Subject: Shiloh Mixed Use Project**

Dear Scott Gabaldon:


FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (ISMND) for the proposed Shiloh Mixed Use Project on behalf of the Town of Windsor. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The Town of Windsor (Town) is proposing to construct a mixed-use development consisting of a 2,900 square-foot neighborhood market and 27 apartment units on the 1.72-acre site. The apartments would consist of 3, three-story buildings along the project frontages of Shiloh Road and Skylane Boulevard. A surface parking lot would provide 90 parking spaces behind the structures on the southern portion of the site. The project site is located at 1200 Shiloh Road in the southern part of the Town. The eastern half of the site consists of vacant, disturbed land that supports grassy vegetation. On the western half of the site, the existing single-family home, garage, and associated landscaping would be removed.

A Records Search map with a 0.5 mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference. The surrounding area is characterized by a mix of commercial and residential uses. As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they determined results were positive for tribal cultural resources. They suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 925.357.2562 or via email at [ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

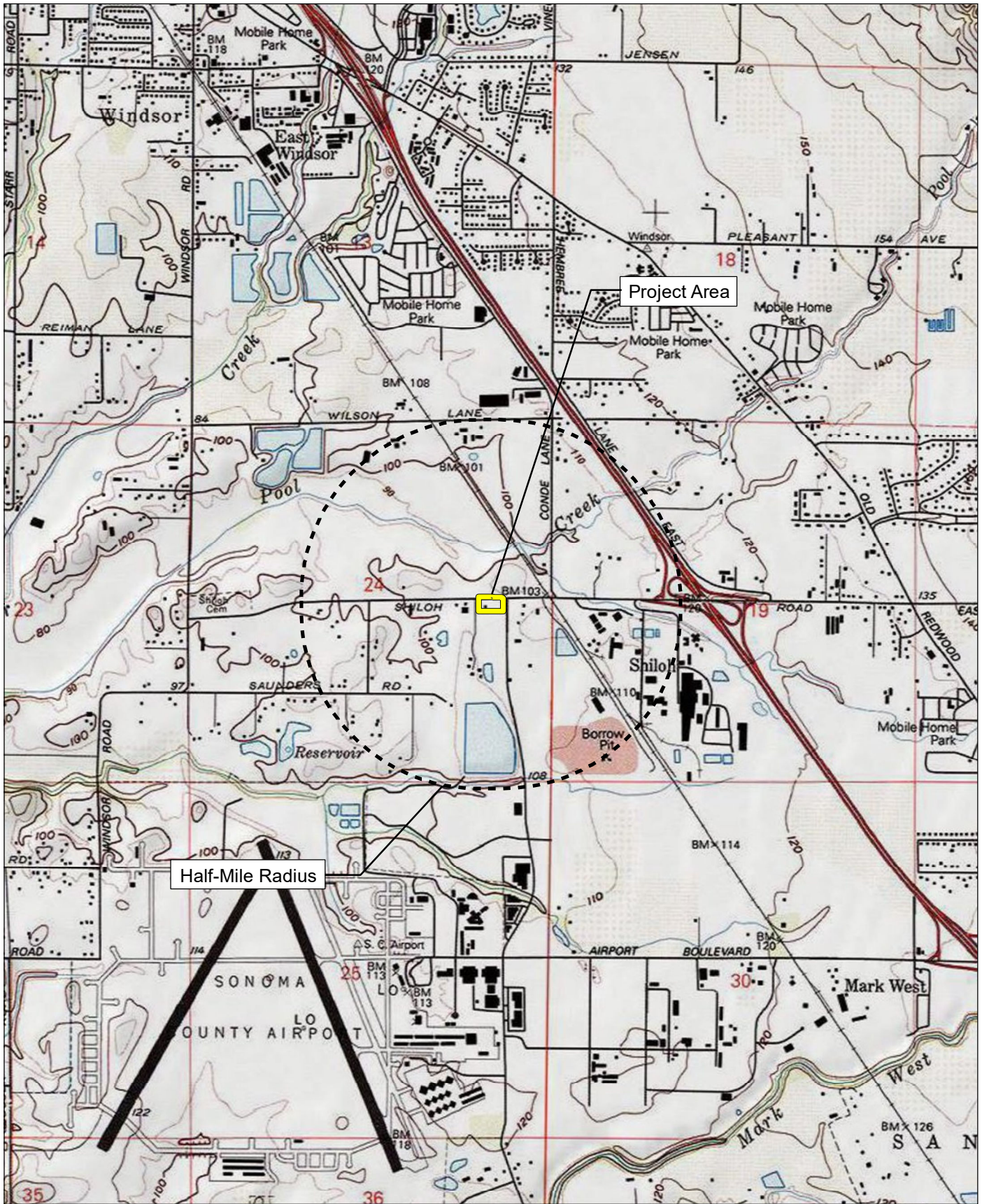
Sincerely,



Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Archaeology  
FirstCarbon Solutions  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map for the Shiloh Mixed Use Project





*Middletown Rancheria  
Tribal Historic Preservation Department  
P.O. Box 1035  
Middletown, CA 95461*

February 12, 2019

Via Electronic Mail

Ms. Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
FirstCarbon Solutions  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Request: Shiloh Mixed Use Project

Dear Ms. Douglas DePietro:

The Middletown Rancheria (Tribe) is in receipt of your letter dated February 7, 2019 regarding the above referenced matter.

Though we have no specific comments at this time, should any new information or evidence of human habitation be found as the project progresses, we request that all work cease and that you contract us immediately. We do have a process to protect such important and sacred resources.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments to the above referenced project. The Tribe looks forward to continuing to be a part of the assessment process.

Nothing herein should be construed to be a waiver of or limitation of any of the Tribe's rights in law, in equity, or otherwise. All rights, claims and remedies are specifically reserved.

Should you have any questions, please contact our Department or Tribal Vice-Chairwoman Sally Peterson

Sincerely,



Ryan Peterson  
THPD Administrative Assistant

Sally Peterson  
Tribal Vice-Chairwoman

Phone (707) 987-3670 ext 1307

Fax (707) 987-9091





David Smith &lt;dsmith@fcs-intl.com&gt;

---

**Fwd: Shiloh Mixed Use Project**

1 message

**Dana DePietro** <ddepietro@fcs-intl.com>

Thu, Feb 28, 2019 at 10:48 AM

To: Stefanie Griffin &lt;sgriffin@fcs-intl.com&gt;, David Smith &lt;dsmith@fcs-intl.com&gt;

FYI- Please include in the record, thanks!

----- Forwarded message -----

From: <[lorin@stewartspoint.org](mailto:lorin@stewartspoint.org)>

Date: Wed, Feb 27, 2019 at 3:37 PM

Subject: Shiloh Mixed Use Project

To: <[ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com)>

Dana;

The Proposed Project in the Town of Windsor, Ca. is out of the Aboriginal Territory of the Stewarts Point Rancheria Band of Kashia Pomo Indians.

We do not have any concerns or comments at this time.

Thank you,

Lorin W. Smith, Jr.  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
[1420 Guerneville Road, Suite 1](#)  
[Santa Rosa CA 95403](#)  
Email: [lorin@stewartspoint.org](mailto:lorin@stewartspoint.org)  
Office: 707-591-0580 x 105  
Cell: 707-321-7064

--

**Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D, RPA**

Division Lead, Cultural Resources

FirstCarbon Solutions

[1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380](#)[Walnut Creek, CA 94597](#)

(530) 219-1432





David Smith &lt;dsmith@fcs-intl.com&gt;

---

**Fwd: Scoping Response for Shiloh Mixed Use Project**

1 message

**Dana DePietro** <ddepietro@fcs-intl.com>

Thu, Feb 28, 2019 at 10:44 AM

To: David Smith &lt;dsmith@fcs-intl.com&gt;, Stefanie Griffin &lt;sgriffin@fcs-intl.com&gt;

FYI- Please include in the record, thanks!

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Brenda L. Tomaras** <[btomaras@mtowlaw.com](mailto:btomaras@mtowlaw.com)>

Date: Thu, Feb 28, 2019 at 9:38 AM

Subject: Scoping Response for Shiloh Mixed Use Project

To: [ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com) <[ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com)>Cc: Brenda L. Tomaras <[btomaras@mtowlaw.com](mailto:btomaras@mtowlaw.com)>

Ms. DePietro,

Our firm represents the Lytton Rancheria of California with respect to cultural resources matters. Thank you for the letter regarding the above-referenced project. While the Tribe has no specific information which it could provide to you for inclusion in your reports, it believes that the project land falls within traditional Pomo territory and that there is a potential for finding tribal cultural resources on the project site. The Lytton Rancheria is interested in the protection and preservation of Pomo artifacts and sites and believes that such cultural resources may be encountered during the project.

The Tribe will be consulting further on the project with the appropriate lead agency and will get a copy of the survey once completed. We would ask that in your report you note all resources (flakes, isolates, etc.) even if they may not reach a level of significance under CEQA.

Thank you.

Brenda L. Tomaras

Tomaras &amp; Ogas, LLP

[10755-F Scripps Poway Parkway #281](#)[San Diego, CA 92131](#)

(858) 554-0550

(858) 777-5765 Facsimile

**CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE:** This e-mail transmission, and any documents, files or previous e-mail messages attached to it is confidential and may be legally privileged. If you are not the intended recipient or authorized agent for the intended recipient, you have received this message and attachments in error, and any review, dissemination, or reproduction is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please immediately notify us by reply e-mail or by telephone at (858) 554-0550, and destroy the original transmission and its attachments without reading them or saving them. Failure to follow this process may be unlawful.

--

2/28/2019

FirstCarbon Solutions International Mail - Fwd: Scoping Response for Shiloh Mixed Use Project

**Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D, RPA**

Division Lead, Cultural Resources

FirstCarbon Solutions

1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380

Walnut Creek, CA 94597

(530) 219-1432

---

**From:** Brenda L. Tomaras <[btomaras@mtowlaw.com](mailto:btomaras@mtowlaw.com)>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, December 3, 2019 3:58 PM  
**To:** Voge, Kimberly <[Kimberly.Voge@mbakerintl.com](mailto:Kimberly.Voge@mbakerintl.com)>  
**Cc:** Jessica Jones <[jjones@townofwindsor.com](mailto:jjones@townofwindsor.com)>  
**Subject:** EXTERNAL: RE: Lytton Rancheria Response for 18-22 Shiloh Mixed Use Project

Good Afternoon Kim and Jessica,

We are good with the conditions/mitigation as recommended in the report at section 4.

Thank you.

Brenda L. Tomaras  
Tomaras & Ogas, LLP  
[10755-F Scripps Poway Parkway #281](#)  
[San Diego, CA 92131](#)  
(858) 554-0550  
(858) 777-5765 Facsimile

**CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE:** This e-mail transmission, and any documents, files or previous e-mail messages attached to it is confidential and may be legally privileged. If you are not the intended recipient or authorized agent for the intended recipient, you have received this message and attachments in error, and any review, dissemination, or reproduction is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please immediately notify us by reply e-mail or by telephone at (858) 554-0550, and destroy the original transmission and its attachments without reading them or saving them. Failure to follow this process may be unlawful.

---

**From:** Voge, Kimberly <[Kimberly.Voge@mbakerintl.com](mailto:Kimberly.Voge@mbakerintl.com)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 27, 2019 10:35 AM  
**To:** Brenda L. Tomaras <[btomaras@mtowlaw.com](mailto:btomaras@mtowlaw.com)>  
**Cc:** Jessica Jones <[jjones@townofwindsor.com](mailto:jjones@townofwindsor.com)>  
**Subject:** RE: Lytton Rancheria Response for 18-22 Shiloh Mixed Use Project

Good morning, Ms. Tomaras,

I am sending you the Cultural Resources Assessment for the Shiloh Mixed Use Project per your request. Would you please let us know if you have any questions or if you would like to initiate formal consultation with the Town? I have

included the Town's Community Development Director, Jessica Jones, on this email.

Best regards,

Kim

---

**From:** Brenda L. Tomaras <[btomaras@mtowlaw.com](mailto:btomaras@mtowlaw.com)>  
**Sent:** Monday, March 4, 2019 4:00 PM  
**To:** Voge, Kimberly <[Kimberly.Voge@mbakerintl.com](mailto:Kimberly.Voge@mbakerintl.com)>  
**Cc:** Brenda L. Tomaras <[btomaras@mtowlaw.com](mailto:btomaras@mtowlaw.com)>  
**Subject:** EXTERNAL: Lytton Rancheria Response for 18-22 Shiloh Mixed Use Project

Ms. Voge,

This shall serve as the Lytton Rancheria's acknowledgment of receipt of the above-referenced referral for AB52 purposes. The Tribe is requesting a copy of the finished cultural survey report.

Thank you.

Brenda L. Tomaras  
Tomaras & Ogas, LLP  
[10755-F Scripps Poway Parkway #281](#)  
[San Diego, CA 92131](#)  
(858) 554-0550  
(858) 777-5765 Facsimile

**CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE:** This e-mail transmission, and any documents, files or previous e-mail messages attached to it is confidential and may be legally privileged. If you are not the intended recipient or authorized agent for the intended recipient, you have received this message and attachments in error, and any review, dissemination, or reproduction is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please immediately notify us by reply e-mail or by telephone at (858) 554-0550, and destroy the original transmission and its attachments without reading them or saving them. Failure to follow this process may be unlawful.

## Appendix C: Personnel Qualifications

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## DANA DOUGLAS DePIETRO, PH.D.—Cultural Resources Lead (North)

### OVERVIEW

- More than 15 Years' Experience in Archaeology and Cultural Resources

### Education

- Ph.D., Near Eastern Art and Archaeology, University of California at Berkeley, 2012
- M.A., Near Eastern Art and Archaeology, University of California at Berkeley, 2005
- B.A., Archaeology and History (double major), University of California at San Diego, 2002

### Fellowships and Awards

- Albright Institute Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellowship (2015)
- Katherine Davis Foundation Projects for Peace Prize (2012)
- International House Gateway Fellowship (2011-2012)
- The George Franklin Dales Foundation Fellowship for Archaeological Research (2011)
- CAORC Multi-Country Dissertation Research Fellowship (2010)

**Dana DePietro, Ph.D.** is a Registered Professional Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior's standards for historic preservation programs in archaeology. Dr. DePietro has over 15 years of experience in all aspects of cultural resource management, including prehistoric and historic archaeology, paleontology, materials conservation, history of art and architecture, and community engagement. He has experience in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Environment Quality Act (CEQA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARAP). Dr. DePietro has completed cultural resource projects that have involved agency, client, Native American, and subcontractor coordination; treatment plans and research design development; archival research; field reconnaissance; site testing; data recovery excavation; construction monitoring; site recordation; site protection/preservation, mapping/cartography; spatial analysis/GIS; laboratory analysis; materials conservation; artifact curation and exhibition; and report production. He has completed projects in California within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and other federal agencies requiring compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. He has also completed projects throughout California under CEQA for state and local governments and municipalities, including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and has worked with clients to insure deliverables meet and exceed the standards set by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

---

### RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

#### FirstCarbon Solutions

As the Lead Archaeologist/Cultural Resource Specialist for FCS, Dr. DePietro conducts evaluations and performs field documentation of historic and prehistoric cultural resources; prepares environmental impact reports (EIRs), cultural resources assessments (CRAs), DPR forms and Section 106 reports; conducts mapping, GIS analysis, and state and county record searches; leads archaeological surveys and field monitoring efforts; and coordinates with state, federal and tribal officials and institutions for a variety of FCS projects, including the following:

## DANA DOUGLAS DePIETRO, PH.D.—Cultural Resources Lead (North)

- Atherton Baptist Homes Master Plan/Phase II, City of Alhambra, Los Angeles County
- Biological and Cultural Resources Assistance 140-Acre Project Site Woodcrest, Riverside County, CA
- Blanchard Road Industrial EIR Project, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, CA
- Bonadelle Tract 6120 AQ/GHG and Bio Tech Studies, City of Clovis, Fresno County, CA
- CEQA Analysis for Mayhew Way Project, City of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County
- 2268 El Camino Real, Mountain View—II CEQA Compliance Checklist Project, City of Mountain View, Santa Clara County
- CEQA Documentation for New Science Building, City of Fairfield, Solano County
- CEQA Services for Clover Spring Open Space Preserve Project, City of Cloverdale, Sonoma County
- Chico Walmart Expansion Project, City of Chico, CA
- Cultural Resources Services for Froom Ranch/El Villaggio Specific Plan, City of San Luis Obispo, CA
- Cultural Resource & Historic Evaluation for Sacramento Dome Theatre, City of Sacramento, CA
- Cultural Resources Services for Haven Berryessa Block 7 & 8 San Jose Flea Market, San Jose, CA
- Caltrans NEPA/CEQA Documentation and Permitting for the Dogtown Road Bridges Replacement Projects (San Domingo Creek, French Gulch, and Indian Creek), Calaveras County, CA
- Due Diligence for Meadowlark Project in Pleasanton, CA
- Due Diligence Services for the Montalcino Property, Napa County, CA
- Due Diligence Site Review for Parcel APN 68-241-30 located at 260 Bartlett Way Santa Cruz, CA
- Due Diligence Level IA Entitlements for the Boscell Road Osgood Project, City of Fremont, CA
- Trellis Residential Project EIR, City of Walnut Creek, CA
- El Dorado Materials Recovery Facility Remodeling Project, El Dorado County, CA
- Farmstand IS/MND, City of Healdsburg, CA
- La Paloma Winery Demo Project IS/MND, City of Clovis, CA
- Kaiser Dublin Medical Center EIR, City of Dublin, California
- Merced Gateway Master Plan Project EIR, City of Merced, CA
- Phase 1 Cultural Resource Assessment for 44 acres TTM No. 19992, Rancho Cucamonga, CA
- Bonadelle Tract 6120 Cultural Resources Study, City of Clovis, CA
- Professional Services to Support the Development of a Preferred Development Plan and Associated Regulatory Strategies for the Solano 360 Project, Solano County, CA
- Tassajara Parks EIR, Contra Costa County, California

### Other Relevant Experience

#### *The Society for Humanitarian Archaeological Research and Exploration*

Dr. DePietro is the Founder and Executive Director of The Society for Humanitarian Archaeological Research and Exploration. He manages the projects, staff, and the daily operation of this not-for-profit organization. Dr. DePietro likewise establishes relationships with partner universities and institutions, writes grant proposals, supervises fundraising projects, and maintains accounts, financial records, and the organization's online presence.

#### *University of California at Berkeley*

Dr. DePietro was a lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley from August 2003 to January 2015. During his tenure, he prepared University-level source and lectures in the history of the modern and ancient Middle East, performed student advising and evaluation, and university administrative duties. Dr. DePietro provided resources and opportunities that empower people to critically engage with other cultures as well as with their own communities.



**DANA DOUGLAS DePIETRO, PH.D.—Cultural Resources Lead (North)**

*Penn State University—Tel Akko Total Archaeology Project*

Dr. DePietro was the Director of Community Engagement from 2013 to 2014 at the Penn State University for the Tel Akko Total Archaeology Project. He developed and executed a community engagement program, supervised staff and community participants, taught excavation and conservation techniques to groups of young people in Akko, and performed outreach, dialogue, and program developments in partnership[ with community leaders.

*Harvard University—Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon, Israel*

Dr. De Pietro was the excavation supervisor during the summers of 2007-2013 for the Harvard University—Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon, Israel. He supervised the excavation and stratigraphic interpretation and instructed students in excavation techniques, data collection, photography, analysis, and publication.

*Early Iron Age Cemetery Excavation—Dhamar, Yemen*

Dr. De Pietro was the Area Supervisor during the summer of 2004 for the Early Iron Age Cemetery Excavation in Dhamar, Yemen. He supervised the excavation and stratigraphic interpretation, taught excavation techniques, strategy and implementation, field conservation, surveying techniques, data collection and analysis, and site management.

*Journal of Associated Graduates in Near Eastern Studies (JAGNES)*

Dr. DePietro was the Associate Editor from August 2003 to May 2012 for the Journal of Associated Graduates in Near Eastern Studiers (JAGNES). He solicited and proofread submissions, fundraising, and advertisements.

*“Travel Today: Egypt” Magazine*

Dr. De Pietro was an Archaeological Correspondent from December 2002 to February 2005. He wrote magazine articles, conducted relevant interviews and research, and procured photos and images to compliment articles.

## STEFANIE E. GRIFFIN, MA—STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST

### OVERVIEW

- More than 13 years of experience

### Education

- Master of Arts, Interdisciplinary Studies in Prehistoric Archaeology, California State University, Stanislaus, CA
- Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, Concentration in Prehistoric Archaeology, California State University, Stanislaus, CA

### Programs

- ESRI Arc View and Arc Map

### Professional Affiliations

- President, National Board of Directors, Upsilon Kappa Delta Multicultural Sorority, Inc., 2009–2015

**Stefanie E. Griffin, MA**, has more than 13 years of experience in anthropology and archaeology, which she gained from laboratory and field experience. She has worked with private companies and public agencies throughout California and this strengthened her knowledge of CEQA and NEPA policies. She has excellent writing, research, and organizational skills which have aided her when assigning primary and trinomial numbers for archaeological projects for counties in Central California and the development and application of cataloging systems.

---

### RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

#### *Ritz-Carlton Napa Valley Resort Hotel Napa Data Recovery of CA-NAP-928, Napa, CA*

FCS is currently assisting the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) with the data recovery of CA-NAP-928. FCS's Dana DePietro, PhD, RPA, as Principal Investigator, is implementing the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Ritz-Carlton Napa Valley Resort Project, which was determined to have an adverse effect on the prehistoric site CA-NAP-928. The project proponent is a private developer whose application for the hotel site (which included a wetland) prompted Section 106 review by the USACE, San Francisco District. The project would result in the complete displacement of CA-NAP-928, which was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D for its data potential. To address this adverse effect, the USACE and the California State Historic Preservation Office executed a MOA calling for the implementation of the HPTP. Treatment includes data recovery of the large, complex, multi-period site, involving the analysis of macrobotanical remains, lithics, fire-affected rock, obsidian hydration analysis, C-14 dating, and the treatment and recovery of faunal and human osteological remains. FCS is also working closely with Scott Gabaldon, the Chairperson of the Mishewal Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley, who has been designated Most Likely Descendant by the Native American Heritage Commission. Mr. Gabaldon has assigned one Native American monitor to be present at the site during all ground-disturbing activities. Ms. Griffin serves as Laboratory Director and Coordinator, developing and applying a cataloging system for all

## **STEFANIE E. GRIFFIN, MA—STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST**

features, artifacts, and ecofacts associated with field and laboratory processing. She also facilitates data sets for the initial write-ups for phases two to five of excavation and budgeting.

*Basin “EN” Construction Project Cultural Resources for the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District, City of Fresno, CA*

The Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District is proposing to acquire and construct a stormwater basin adjacent to Garfield and Gettysburg Avenues in Fresno, California. The project site is 16.80 acres and involves phased excavation to 25 feet below ground surface for the purposes of capturing and recharging stormwater. FCS is providing biological and cultural resource services to evaluate the potential biological effects of the project, and whether any cultural resources are present at the site for the purposes of complying with CEQA. Ms. Griffin will assist the District by providing assessments for cultural resources.

*7190 Trenton/Healdsburg Road Project Biological and Cultural Resources Assessments for Green Qi, Sonoma County, CA*

Ms. Griffin supported cultural resource assessment efforts for the 7190 Trenton/Healdsburg Road Project. The proposed project includes the renovation and expansion of an existing barn and cultivation of approximately 1 acre. The exact locations of these facilities have not yet been determined. As such, a comprehensive study was conducted.

*Elk Grove Mixed-Use Development Air Quality and Cultural Studies for The Planning Associates Group, City of Sacramento, CA*

Ms. Griffin provided cultural resource assessment services for a 2.57-acre site consisting of undeveloped land located in Sacramento, California. The site is bounded by a commercial development to the north, multifamily residential development to the south, and West Stockton Boulevard to the east. The project applicant is proposing to develop a four-story, 92-unit building with 5,200 square feet of commercial space, an 800-square-foot leasing office, and a 3,560-square-foot clubhouse.

*Field Technician III, Stockton East Water District Project, InContext, City of Stockton, CA*

Ms. Griffin performed Phase I initial shovel testing for municipal infrastructure development.

*Field Technician, Borello Excavation Project, LSA Associates, Inc., City of Morgan Hill, CA*

Ms. Griffin assisted with the rapid recovery excavation of human remains in compliance with Section 106.

*Field Technician/Monitor, Southern California Edison 16-1002 Hazardous Tree Removal Program and Drought-Related Hazardous Tree Program, Environmental Intelligence, LLC, Sequoia National Forest and Sierra National Forest, CA*

Ms. Griffin was first credential selection for the archaeological division of the company to lead the tree removal program in Sequoia and Sierra National Forests.

**STEFANIE E. GRIFFIN, MA—STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST**

*Field Technician, #2159 Sunpower SCL-68, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., City of San Jose, CA*

Ms. Griffin assisted with the excavation project for a previously recorded prehistoric site.

*Field Technician, Crowder Canyon Data Recovery, Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. and Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Phelan, CA*

Ms. Griffin performed excavation and data recovery of previously recorded prehistoric sites that were to be demolished for the California Department of Transportation expansion highway project.

*Field Technician A, BUT 1123 Feather River West Levee Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Biggs, CA*

Ms. Griffin performed excavation, data recovery, laboratory analysis, and artifact processing for the USACE and Enterprise Tribal Group.

*Field Technician, Forebay Dam Project 21250.01, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Pollock Pines, CA*

Ms. Griffin tested and evaluated a 20th century work camp site in El Dorado County, located within the area of potential effects of the El Dorado Forebay Dam Modification Project.

*Field Technician A, Feather River West Levee Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Gridley, CA*

Ms. Griffin reviewed residual materials, sent from the field to the laboratory, to identify all cultural artifacts; inventoried field unit artifacts in preparation for entry into the access database; performed records management; and organized and prepared artifacts to be transported and analyzed.

*Field Technician B, #1944 Moke 3700-Acre Survey, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Pioneer, CA*

For Bear River Lake Resorts, Inc.'s project, Ms. Griffin conducted an archaeological survey for the US Forest Service.

*Field Technician, Middle Creek Stewardship Project 23190, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Susanville, CA*

Ms. Griffin assisted with Class II and Class III pedestrian surveys of 6,491 acres for the Bureau of Land Management project.

*Field Technician, #1868 Mendocino Headlands Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Mendocino, CA*

Ms. Griffin performed exploratory excavation of shovel test units of prehistoric and historic sites.

*Field Technician, #1873 Pacific Gas & Electric L107 Fremont Test Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Fremont, CA*

Ms. Griffin assisted in the excavation of a prehistoric site.

**STEFANIE E. GRIFFIN, MA—STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST**

*Field Technician A, Feather River West Levee Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Live Oak, CA*

Ms. Griffin participated in monitoring backhoe excavation for construction purposes, unit excavation of prehistoric and historic artifacts, review of residual materials sent from the field to the laboratory to identify all cultural artifacts, preparation of inventory of field unit artifacts for entry into the access database, records management, and organization and preparation of artifacts to be transported for analysis.

*Field Technician, Sand Pass Project, Enviroscientists, Inc., Winnemucca, NV*

Ms. Griffin performed a 650-acre survey of previously recorded historic sites outside Winnemucca, Nevada, particularly on a private land in Silver State Valley.

*Field Technician, NAS Base Fallon Project, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Fallon, NV*

Ms. Griffin performed testing and data recovery on training ranges in 37 sites, which ranged from the Paleoindian to Late Archaic eras and included historic materials.

*Field Technician, Summit Exploration Survey, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Wells, NV*

Ms. Griffin participated in a notice-level clearance survey of five drill pads and associated access roads of a Class III inventory of 750 acres.

*Jordan Archaeological Project of La Sierra University, Riverside, Jordan*

Ms. Griffin participated in the excavation field school's program, which involves one of three archaeological sites currently being excavated by the Madaba Plains Project in Jordan.

*Proyecto Arqueológico Regional El Paraiso, Honduras*

Ms. Griffin participated in this Honduras archaeological project, which entailed excavations at several Late Classic Period (425–825 AD) sites. She also conducted raw mineral surveys of El Paraiso Valley.

*Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, City of Rohnert Park, CA*

As Laboratory Assistant II, Ms. Griffin processed artifacts through cleaning, sorting and inventory. She also performed historic artifact reconstruction and collection management.

*Central California Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Stanislaus, City of Turlock, CA*

As Student Intern and Student Assistant, Ms. Griffin participated in the operations of the Central California Information Center by overseeing seven counties in Central Valley. This role entailed data processing of reports, records, and hard-copy and electronic database entries. She also directed Geographic Information System data input, such as mapping and scanning of documents, and performed quality control. Ms. Griffin conducted archaeological investigations, specifically field surveys, excavations, and laboratory analysis, for California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) projects.

## STEFANIE E. GRIFFIN, MA—STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST

*California Department of Transportation District 10, City of Stockton, CA*

As Student Intern for the Environmental Planner-Archaeologist, Ms. Griffin assisted in the completion of projects and, to ensure efficiency of day-to-day tasks, filed and maintained the inventory of tracking systems of project materials. She assisted the Archaeologist with writing letters to Native American tribe consultants/monitors and participated in archaeological field surveys.

### Previous Administrative Experience

*Central California Information Center, City of Turlock, CA*

Ms. Griffin served as Assistant Administrator where she managed the processing of archaeological reports for cultural resource management firms and corresponded with the California State Historic Preservation Office to comply with Section 106 of the Historical Preservation Act (HPA). In her previous role as Assistant Lab Administrator, she processed archaeological material for CAL FIRE to comply with Section 106 of the HPA.

*California Department of Transportation District 10*

Ms. Griffin was an Office Assistant to the Environmental Planner for Archaeology where she wrote correspondences to the Tribal Historical Preservation Office.

### Publications

E Griffin, Stefanie (2013) "Building the Maya World: Raw Materials, Trade Routes, and Procurement Strategies in the El Paraiso Valley, Copan, Honduras", California State University Stanislaus Press.

## Appendix D: Regulatory Framework



THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Local, state, and federal government agencies have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by the agency. Federal and state laws that govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, laws specific to work conducted on federal lands include the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, the American Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

The following federal or CEQA criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts on cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact is considered significant if it would affect a resource eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or if it is identified as a unique archaeological resource.

### Federal-Level Evaluations

Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings under Section 106 of the NHPA regulations (36 CFR 800). Additionally, federal agencies are responsible for initiating NHPA Section 106 review and completing the steps outlined in these regulations. They must determine if NHPA Section 106 applies to a given project and, if so, initiate review in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Federal agencies are also responsible for involving the public and other interested parties. Furthermore, NHPA Section 106 requires that any federal or federally assisted undertaking, or any undertaking requiring federal licensing or permitting, consider the effect of the action on historic properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Under the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 36 CFR Part 800.8, federal agencies are specifically encouraged to coordinate compliance with NHPA Section 106 and the NEPA process. The implementing regulations “Protection of Historic Properties” are found in 36 CFR Part 800. Resource eligibility for listing on the NRHP is detailed in 36 CFR Part 63 and the criteria for resource evaluation are found in 36 CFR Part 60.4 (a–d).

The NHPA established the NRHP as the official federal list for cultural resources that are considered important for their historical significance at the local, state, or national level. To be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, properties must meet specific criteria for historic significance and possess certain levels of integrity of form, location, and setting. The criteria for listing on the NRHP include—significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as 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 significant contributions 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.

Criterion D is usually reserved for archaeological resources. Eligible properties must meet at least one of the criteria and exhibit integrity, measured by the degree to which the resource retains its historical properties and conveys its historical character.

### Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, buildings that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a.) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- b.) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.
- c.) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life.
- d.) A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
- e.) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.
- f.) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance.
- g.) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

### Thresholds of Significance

In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other entities that attach religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the Agency shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic

properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The Agency official shall consider the views of consulting parties and the public when considering adverse effects.

### **Federal Criteria of Adverse Effects**

Under federal regulations, 36 CFR Part 800.5, an adverse effect is found when an undertaking alters, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualifies the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that diminishes the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration will 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 listing in the NRHP. 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.

According to 36 CFR Part 800.5, adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property.
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties per 36 CFR Part 68 and applicable guidelines.
- Removal of the property from its historic location.
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance.
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features.
- Neglect of a property that 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.
- 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.

### **If Adverse Effects Are Found**

If adverse effects are found, the agency official shall continue consultation as stipulated at 36 CFR Part 800.6. The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to develop alternatives to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic resources. According to 36 CFR Part 800.14(d), if adverse effects cannot be avoided then standard treatments established by the ACHP may be used as a basis for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

According to 36 CFR Part 800.11(e), the filing of an approved MOA, and appropriate documentation, concludes the NHPA Section 106 process. The MOA must be signed by all consulting parties and approved by the ACHP prior to construction activities. If no adverse effects are found and the SHPO/THPO or the ACHP do not object within 30 days of receipt, the agencies' responsibilities under NHPA Section 106 will be satisfied upon completion of report and documentation as stipulated in 36 CFR Part 800.11. The information must be made available for public review upon request, excluding information covered by confidentiality provisions.

## State-Level Evaluation Processes

An archaeological site may be considered a historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California per Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(j) or, if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR per the California Code of Regulations (CCR) at Title 14 CCR Section 4850.

The most recent amendments to the CEQA Guidelines direct lead agencies to first evaluate an archaeological site to determine if it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR. If an archaeological site is a historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered as stated in PRC Sections 21084.1 and 21083.2(l). If an archaeological site is considered not to be a historical resource, but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to PRC Section 21083.2, each site found within a project area will be evaluated to determine if it is a unique archaeological resource. A unique archaeological resource is described 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 one or more of the following criteria:

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

As used in this report, a "non-unique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the CRHR, as noted in subdivision (g) of PRC Section 21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its components and features. Isolated artifacts are typically considered non-unique archaeological resources. Historic structures that have had their superstructures demolished or removed can be considered historic archaeological sites and are evaluated following the processes used for prehistoric sites. Finally, the California State Office of

Historic Preservation recognizes an age threshold of 45 years. Cultural resources built less than 45 years ago may qualify for consideration, but only under the most extraordinary circumstances.

Title 14 of the CCR, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5, is associated with determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources. Here, the term historical resource includes the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4850, et seq.).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the PRC Section 5024.1(g) requirements, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4852) including the following:
  - A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
  - B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
  - C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
  - D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Typically, archaeological sites exhibiting significant features qualify for the CRHR under Criterion D because such features have information important to the prehistory of California. A lead agency may determine that a resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1, even if it is:

- Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR.
- Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k).
- Identified in a historical resources survey per PRC Section 5024.1(g).

## **Threshold of Significance**

If a project will have a significant impact on a cultural resource, several steps must be taken to determine if the cultural resource is a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA. If analysis and/or testing determine that the resource is a unique archaeological resource and therefore subject

to mitigation prior to development, a threshold of significance should be developed. The threshold of significance is a point where the qualities of significance are defined and the resource is determined to be unique under CEQA. A significant impact is regarded as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource will be reduced to a point that it no longer meets the significance criteria. Should analysis indicate that project development will destroy the unique elements of a resource; CEQA regulations require that the project implement appropriate and feasible mitigation measures. The preferred form of mitigation is to preserve the resource in place, in an undisturbed state. However, as that is not always possible or feasible, appropriate mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to:

1. Planning construction to avoid the resource.
2. Deeding conservation easements.
3. Capping the site prior to construction.

If a resource is determined to be a “non-unique archaeological resource,” no further consideration of the resource by the lead agency is necessary.

## Tribal Consultation

The following serves as an overview of the procedures and timeframes for the Tribal Consultation process. For the complete Tribal Consultation Guidelines, please refer to the State of California Office of Planning and Research website.

Prior to the amendment or adoption of general or specific plans, local governments must notify the appropriate tribes of the opportunity to conduct consultation for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to cultural places located on land within the local government’s jurisdiction that is affected by the plan adoption or amendment. The tribal contacts for this list are maintained by the NAHC and are distinct from the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) list. It is suggested that local governments send written notice by certified mail with return receipt requested. The tribes have 90 days from the date they receive notification to request consultation. In addition, prior to adoption or amendment of a general or specific plan, local government must refer the proposed action to tribes on the NAHC list that have traditional lands located within the city or county’s jurisdiction. Notice must be sent regardless of prior consultation. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period.

In brief, notices from the local government to the tribes should include:

- A clear statement of purpose.
- A description of the proposed general or specific plan, the reason for the proposal, and the specific geographic areas affected.
- Detailed maps to accompany the description.
- Deadline date for the tribes to respond.
- Government representative(s) contact information.



- Contact information for project proponent/applicant, if applicable.

The basic schedule for this process is:

- **30 days:** time the NAHC has to provide tribal contact information to the local government; this is recommended, not mandatory.
- **90 days:** time the tribe has to respond indicating whether or not they want to consult. Note: tribes can agree to a shorter timeframe. In addition, consultation does not begin until/unless requested by the tribe within 90 days of receiving notice of the opportunity to consult. The consultation period, if requested, is open-ended. The tribes and local governments can discuss issues for as long as necessary or productive, and need not result in agreement.
- **45 days:** time the local government has to refer proposed action, such as adoption or amendment to a general or specific plan, to agencies, including the tribes. Referral is required even if there has been prior consultation. This opens the 45-day comment period.
- **10 days:** time the local government has to provide the tribes with notice of a public hearing.

### ***California Assembly Bill 52—Effects on Tribal Cultural Resources***

AB 52 amended the CEQA statute to identify an additional category of resource to be considered under CEQA, called “tribal cultural resources.” It added Public Resource Code Section 21074, which defines “tribal cultural resources” as follows:

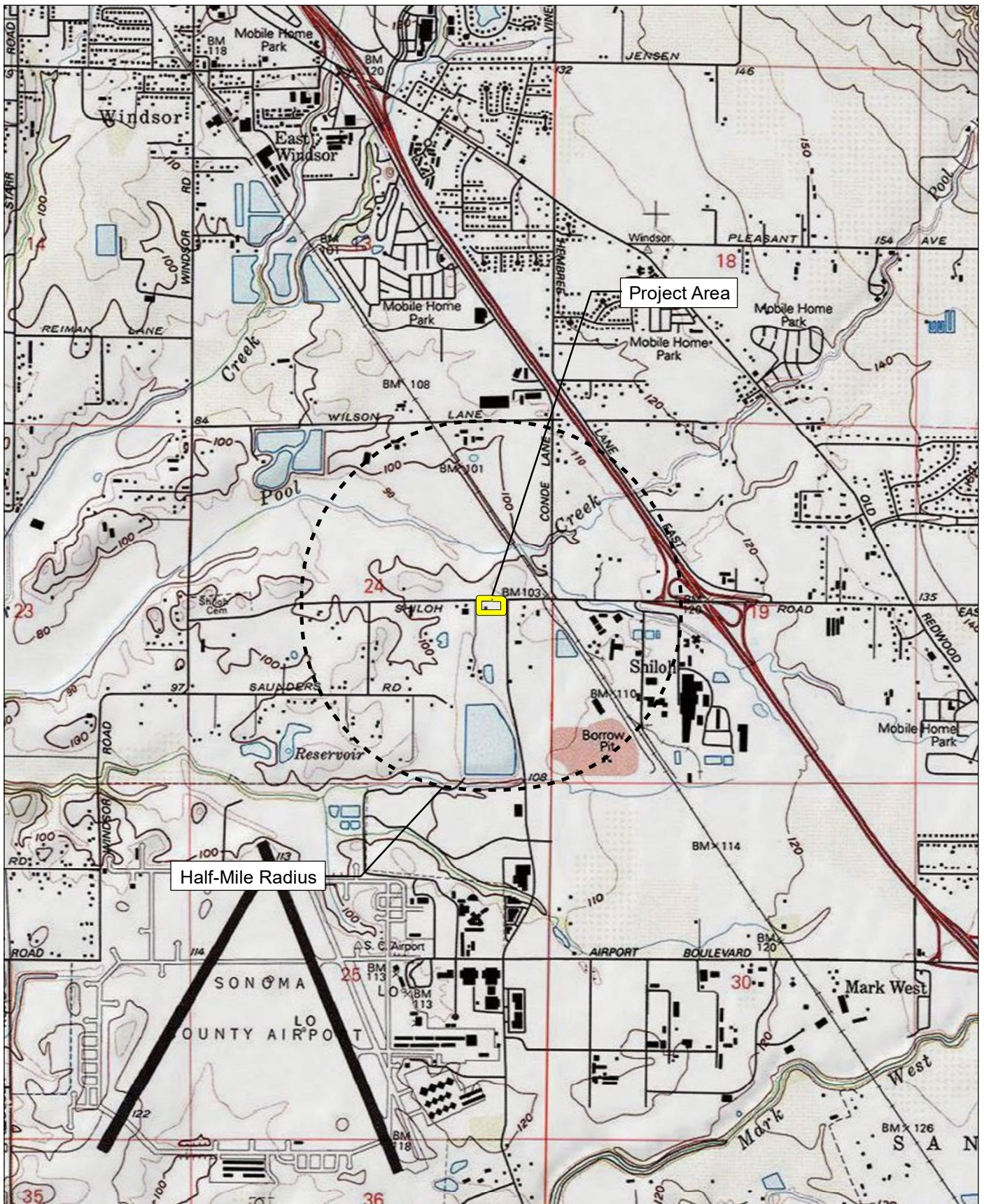
- (a) “Tribal cultural resources” are either of the following:
  - (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
    - A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.
    - B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
  - (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## Appendix E: NWIC Records Search Results

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK





Source: USGS Healdsburg 7.5' Quadrangle / T8N,R9W,sec24; T8N,R8W,sec19; T8N,R9W,sec25

**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™



2,000 1,000 0 2,000  
Feet

Record Search Map



## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-49-001242	CA-SON-001323	Resource Name - ALW #2	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	1981 (ORIGER / AMAROLI)	S-002488, S-007802, S-016048, S-017925, S-026602
P-49-002703		Resource Name - PL-3H	Structure	Historic	HP01	1999 (Chris Morgan, Graham Dalldorf, Pacific Legacy, Inc.)	S-022483, S-029038
P-49-002834	CA-SON-002322H	Resource Name - Northwestern Pacific Railroad; Voided - formerly C-876; Voided - P-49-002897; Voided - P-49-002906; Voided - P-49-000052; Other - NWPRR-1 Segments B and C; Other - NWPRR/Greenwood; Other - Footing 15; Other - TP1; Other - Abandoned Grade; Other - Old Railroad Grade; Other - Open Deck Trestles; Other - C-Sears Point-2; Other - NWP Railroad; Other - (San Francisco & Northern Pacific RR- historic); Other - Timbered Pile Open Deck trestle; OHP PRN - 7.171-04 Railroad Yards: Main line (NWP) to Eureka; National Register - NPS 79000561-0007; OHP Property Number - 002277	Building, Structure, Object	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH07; AH15; HP11; HP17; HP19; HP39	1990 (Roger Werner, [none]); 1993 (J. Lloyd, Tom Origer & Associates); 1999 (Hannah Ballard, Elena Reese, Pacific Legacy); 2000 (J. Nelson, S. Nicholson, Jones & Stokes); 2000 (J. Nelson, S. Nicholson, Jones & Stokes); 2000 (J. Nelson, Jones & Stokes); 2002 (Steven M. Hilton, Parsons Corporation); 2002 (Sara E. Palmer, GANDA); 2003 (Jim Jenks, Daniel Hart, David Lemon, GANDA); 2004 (Daniel Hart, GANDA); 2004 (Andrew Hope, Caltrans); 2004 (John Kelley, LSA); 2005 (N. Thompson, Tom Origer & Associates); 2005 (R. Douglass, Tom Origer & Associates); 2006 (V. Beard, Tom Origer & Associates); 2010 (Jennifer Lang, GANDA); 2010 (V. Beard, Tom Origer & Associates); 2011 (Erica Schultz, GANDA); 2011 (John A. Loez, Tremaine & Associates, Inc.); 2013 (Stephen Mikesell, ICF International); 2016 (James Stark, Jennifer Thomas, FWARG)	S-013217, S-022483, S-022736, S-025066, S-025104, S-025217, S-025396, S-028098, S-029658, S-030485, S-030495, S-030869, S-031737, S-031869, S-032023, S-033228, S-033511, S-033897, S-037602, S-038125, S-039496, S-044394, S-044541, S-044543, S-045663, S-046406, S-047399, S-047935, S-048535, S-048626, S-048798, S-049084, S-049135, S-049166
P-49-002875		Resource Name - Mitchell Lane Agricultural Complex; Other - Wilson Lane Agricultural Complex	Building, Structure	Historic	AH05; HP02; HP04; HP33	2002 (R. Douglass, Tom Origer & Associates); 2009 (Allika Ruby, Far Western)	S-024790, S-038241

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-49-003542		Resource Name - Map Reference #9; Other - 705 Shiloh Road; OHP Property Number - 156892; OHP PRN - FHWA051013A	Building	Historic	HP02	2004 (Toni Webb, JRP Historical Consulting)	S-030872

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-000998		1975	Thomas L. Jackson	A preliminary archaeological reconnaissance of the Dolcini Ranch proposed watershed. (letter report).		
S-002488	Voided - S-005816	1981	Thomas M. Origer	An Archaeological Study for the Airport/Larkfield/Wikiup Wastewater System, Sonoma County, California.	Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University	49-001241, 49-001242, 49-002116
S-002488a		1981	Katie Stanton-Roscoe	An Archaeological Survey of the Sarasy property on Shiloh Road, Sonoma County.	Sonoma State University, Department of Anthropology	
S-002488b		1983	Thomas M. Origer	An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Wikiup Wastewater Collection System, Sonoma County, California	Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University	
S-002646		1981	D. L. True	Archaeological Surveys, Windsor County Water District: Irrigation Parcels	Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis	
S-007940		1986	Miley Paul Holman	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Windsor Golf Course Project, Windsor, Sonoma County, California (letter report).	Holman & Associates	
S-008930		1987	Thomas M. Origer	Archaeological Survey Within the Conde Assessment District and the Brooks Assessment District, Windsor, Sonoma County, California		
S-009702		1988	Thomas M. Origer	Skylane Blvd. Extension (letter report)		
S-009998	Submitter - 5501/62-88	1988	David G. Bieling	An Archaeological Investigation of 27.31 Acres of Land Located at 7455 Conde Lane, Windsor, Sonoma County, California.	Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University	
S-012128		1990	Leigh Jordan	An Archaeological Study of the Proposed Hembree Lane Road Widening and Hembree Lane Pool Creek Bridge Widening, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University	
S-012253		1976	Thomas L. Jackson	A preliminary archaeological reconnaissance of the proposed 55 acre Shiloh Industrial Park, near Windsor, California (letter report)	Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc.	
S-013217	Voided - S-13399; Voided - S-13400; Voided - S-13401	1990	Thomas M. Origer	An Archaeological Survey for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable, San Francisco to Point Arena, California		21-000042, 21-000043, 21-000347, 21-000527, 21-000528, 21-002694, 38-001336, 49-002834
S-013217a		1990	Thomas M. Origer	Archaeological Findings Regarding a Selection of a Route through Novato for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable (letter report)	Tom Origer & Associates	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-013217b		1991	Thomas M. Origer	An Archaeological Study of Revised Portions of the AT&T Route near Santa Rosa and Sausalito (letter report)	Tom Origer & Associates	
S-013217c		1991	Thomas M. Origer	Archaeological Study of AT&T Revised Fiber Cable Routes (letter report)	Tom Origer & Associates	
S-013217d		1992	Thomas M. Origer	Archaeological Survey of Alternative Fiber Optics Cable Routes, Point Arena (letter report)	Tom Origer & Associates	
S-013412		1991	Thomas M. Origer	An Archaeological Survey for the Windsor Water District Property off Saunders Road, Windsor, Sonoma County, California		
S-013768		1992	Janine M. Loyd	An Archaeological Survey For the Windsor Water District Irrigation Project, Windsor, Sonoma County, California		
S-017979		1996	Vicki R. Beard	A Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Luzaich Subdivision, 7450 Conde Lane, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-022483	OHP PRN - EPA000125A; Submitter - LSA Project# SRS930; Voided - S-22666; Voided - S-48535	2000	Christian Gerike and Sara E.P. Gillies	Plan for Evaluation of Cultural Resources, Santa Rosa Geysers Recharge Project, Sonoma County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	49-000130, 49-000497, 49-000498, 49-000499, 49-000500, 49-000501, 49-000823, 49-000973, 49-000996, 49-001179, 49-001395, 49-002115, 49-002407, 49-002440, 49-002450, 49-002661, 49-002662, 49-002663, 49-002664, 49-002665, 49-002666, 49-002667, 49-002668, 49-002669, 49-002670, 49-002671, 49-002672, 49-002673, 49-002674, 49-002675, 49-002676, 49-002677, 49-002678, 49-002679, 49-002680, 49-002681, 49-002682, 49-002683, 49-002684, 49-002685, 49-002686, 49-002687, 49-002688, 49-002689, 49-002690, 49-002691, 49-002692, 49-002693, 49-002694, 49-002695, 49-002696, 49-002697, 49-002698, 49-002699, 49-002700, 49-002701, 49-002702, 49-002703, 49-002704, 49-002705, 49-002706, 49-002707, 49-002708, 49-002709, 49-002710, 49-002711, 49-002712, 49-002713, 49-002714, 49-002715, 49-002716, 49-002717, 49-002718, 49-002789, 49-002790, 49-002791, 49-002792, 49-002793, 49-002795, 49-002801, 49-002834, 49-002843, 49-002884, 49-002887, 49-003014, 49-003093
S-022483a		2000	Dina Coleman, Lorinda Miller, Curt Duke, Loyd Sample, Michael Newland, D. Gadsby, Noelle Storey, J.Longfellow, B. Gassner, and Christina Gerike	Cultural Resources Survey Report, the Santa Rosa Geysers Recharge Project, Alternative Alignments, Sonoma County, California, Volume One: Survey Report and Correspondence	LSA Associates, Inc.; Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University; Pacific Legacy, Inc.; Tom Origer & Associates, Inc.	
S-022483b		2000	Dina Coleman, Lorinda Miller, Curt Duke, Loyd Sample, Michael Newland, D. Gadsby, Noelle Storey, J.Longfellow, B. Gassner, and Christina Gerike	Cultural Resources Survey Report: The Santa Rosa Geysers Recharge Project, Alternative Alignments, Sonoma County, California, Volume Two: Maps	LSA Associates, Inc.; Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University; Pacific Legacy, Inc.; Tom Origer & Associates, Inc.	



## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-022483c		2000	Dina Coleman, Lorinda Miller, Curt Duke, Loyd Sample, Michael Newland, D. Gadsby, Noelle Storey, J.Longfellow, B. Gassner, and Christina Gerike	Cultural Resources Survey Report: The Santa Rosa Geysers Recharge Project, Alternative Alignments, Sonoma County, California, Volume Three: DPR523 Forms	LSA Associates, Inc.; Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University; Pacific Legacy, Inc.; Tom Origer & Associates	
S-022483d		2003	Christian Gerike	Cultural resources activities for 2002, Santa Rosa Geysers Recharge Project, Sonoma County, California (LSA Project # SRS930 Task 9, OHP # EPA 000125A) (letter report)	LSA Associates Inc.	
S-022483e		2002	Knox Mellon	EPA000125A; Submittal of 2000 and 2001 Cultural Resource Activity Reports for the Santa Rosa Geysers Recharge (SRGR) Project, Sonoma County, California	California Office of Historic Preservation	
S-022502		2000	Dan Osanna	Cultural Resources Inventory, Conde Lane Road Construction and Assessment Project (letter report)	Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist	
S-022666				VOIDED S# report subsumed as additional citation 'a', 'b', and 'c' of S-22483		49-000497, 49-000501, 49-000823, 49-000973, 49-000996, 49-001179, 49-001395, 49-002115, 49-002407, 49-002440, 49-002661, 49-002662, 49-002663, 49-002664, 49-002665, 49-002666, 49-002667, 49-002668, 49-002669, 49-002670, 49-002671, 49-002672, 49-002673, 49-002674, 49-002675, 49-002676, 49-002677, 49-002678, 49-002679, 49-002680, 49-002681, 49-002682, 49-002684, 49-002685, 49-002686, 49-002687, 49-002701, 49-002702, 49-002706, 49-002709, 49-002710, 49-002712, 49-002714, 49-002715, 49-002716, 49-002792

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-022736		2000		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	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.	06-000203, 06-000283, 06-000284, 06-000586, 06-000703, 23-001012, 23-001031, 23-001791, 23-003125, 23-003463, 23-003663, 28-000028, 28-000175, 28-000463, 28-000966, 28-001186, 28-001187, 28-001188, 28-001189, 28-001190, 48-000072, 48-000199, 48-000211, 48-000441, 48-000541, 48-000546, 48-000548, 48-000549, 49-000195, 49-000334, 49-000423, 49-000867, 49-001196, 49-001225, 49-001232, 49-001352, 49-002134, 49-002291, 49-002834, 49-002896, 49-002897, 57-000143, 57-000198, 57-000706
S-022736a		2000		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	Jones & Stokes	
S-022736b		2000		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	Jones & Stokes	
S-024790		2002	Robert Douglass and Thomas Origer	A Cultural Resources Survey for Development at 900 Mitchell Lane, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	49-002875
S-024795		2002	Toni Douglass and Thomas Origer	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Conde Lane Business Park, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	
S-026602	Submitter - ARS Project 97-66	1997	William Roop	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Airport-Larkfield Wikiup Sanitation Zone Reclamations Facilities Project - Cultural Resources Surveys	Archaeological Resource Service	49-001241, 49-001242, 49-002116
S-026859		2002	Lori Stevens	Preliminary Environmental Evaluation, Sonoma/Marin Rail Maintenance Station Sites.	The Duffey Company; HDR; Kleinfelder, Inc.; Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-029038		2004	William Self Associates, Inc.	Archaeological Assessment for the Charles M. Schultz-Sonoma County Airport Reclaimed Water Project	William Self Associates, Inc.	49-001173, 49-002255, 49-002703
S-030492	Submitter - File No. 05-53S	2005	Vicki R. Beard	A Cultural Resource Survey for Planned Airport Security Fencing and Improvements Projects, Sonoma County, California.	Tom Origer & Associates	
S-030872	Caltrans - 04218-OA1000; OHP PRN - FHWA051013A; Voided - S-033907	2005	M. Kate Lewis and Toni Webb	Historic Properties Survey Report: Highway 101 HOV Lane Widening and Improvements Project: Steele Lane, Santa Rosa to Windsor River Road, Windsor, 04-Son-101, KP 34.9/47.2 (PM 21.7/29.3), EA 04218-OA1000, Sonoma County, California.	Parsons	49-003534, 49-003535, 49-003536, 49-003537, 49-003538, 49-003539, 49-003540, 49-003541, 49-003542, 49-003543, 49-003544, 49-003545, 49-003637
S-030872a		2005	David Chavez	Archaeological Survey Report: Highway 101 HOV Lane Widening and Improvements Project: Steele Lane, Santa Rosa to Windsor River Road, Windsor, 04-Son-101, KP 34.9/47.2 (PM 21.7/29.3), EA 04218-OA1000, Sonoma County, California.	David Chavez & Associates	
S-030872b		2004	David Chavez and Jan M. Hupman	Archaeological Sensitivity Analysis: Highway 101 HOV Lane Widening and Improvements Project: Steele Lane, Santa Rosa to Windsor River Road, Windsor, 04-Son-101, KP 34.9/47.2 (PM 21.7/29.3), EA 04218-OA1000, Sonoma County, California.	David Chavez & Associates	
S-030872c		2005	Toni Webb	Historic Resource Evaluation Report: Highway 101 HOV Lane Widening and Improvements Project: Steele Lane, Santa Rosa to Windsor River Road, Windsor, 04-Son-101, KP 34.9/47.2 (PM 21.7/29.3), EA 04218-OA1000, Sonoma County, California.	JRP Historical Consulting	
S-030872d		2005	Milford Wayne Donaldson and Brian A. Ramos	FHWA051013A: Determination of Eligibility of Properties within the Area of Potential Effects of the Proposed Highway 101 North HOV Lane Widening and Improvement Project: Steele Lane, Santa Rosa to Windsor River Road, Windsor, Sonoma County (04-SON-101, KP 34.9/47.2, PM 21.7/29.3, EA 0A1000).	California Office of Historic Preservation; Caltrans District 4	
S-030975		2005	Eileen Steen and Vicki R. Beard	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Shiloh Oaks Project, Windsor, Sonoma County, California.	Tom Origer & Associates	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-031737	Voided - S-31738	2004	Carole Denardo and Daniel Hart	Archaeological Resources Technical Report for the Sonoma Marin Rail Transit (SMART) Project, Sonoma and Marin Counties, California	Garcia and Associates	21-000113, 21-000114, 21-000193, 21-000194, 21-000551, 21-000560, 21-000675, 21-000681, 21-000685, 21-002540, 21-002571, 21-002611, 21-002612, 49-000788, 49-000790, 49-000900, 49-000901, 49-000902, 49-001014, 49-001196, 49-001198, 49-001262, 49-001263, 49-001352, 49-001468, 49-001517, 49-001583, 49-001798, 49-002134, 49-002255, 49-002273, 49-002274, 49-002275, 49-002301, 49-002304, 49-002319, 49-002536, 49-002539, 49-002695, 49-002697, 49-002819, 49-002820, 49-002823, 49-002824, 49-002825, 49-002826, 49-002827, 49-002833, 49-002834, 49-003014, 49-003022, 49-003135, 49-003250, 49-003334, 49-003352, 49-003353, 49-003374, 49-003376, 49-003377, 49-003379, 49-003380
S-031737a		2004		Historic Architectural Resources Technical Report for the Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) Project	Garcia and Associates	
S-033907				VOIDED- See S-030872a		
S-033948		2007	Sandra E. Ledebuhr	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Shiloh Park Subdivision (APN 059-271-096), Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	
S-038075		2010	Allika Ruby	Technical Memorandum: Archaeological Survey and Sensitivity Report for Windsor Substation project Alternatives, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. prepared for TRC Half Moon Bay	
S-038208		2011	Heidi Koenig	Edna Maguire Elementary School, City of Mill Valley, Marin County, Archaeological Survey Report	Environmental Science Associates	21-000043
S-038241		2010	Allika Ruby	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Windsor Substation Project, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Far Western Anthropological Group, Inc.	49-002875
S-038261		2011	Heidi Koenig	Biostar LLC Farms to Fuel Project, Sonoma County, California, Phase I and Extended Phase I Survey Report	Cultural Resources Group	49-002116

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-044102	Other - FAA 100315 A	2012	Karin Goetter Beck	Cultural Study for the Charles M. Schulz-Sonoma County Airport Runway Safety Area Enhancement Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	49-001241, 49-002795, 49-003564, 49-004510
S-047934	OHP PRN - COE_2015_0617_002	2015	Sean Michael Jensen	Archaeological Inventory Survey Victoria Oaks Development Project, Circa 18-acres, Town of Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Genesis Society	
S-047934a		2015	Julianne Polanco	COE_2015_0617_002; Section 106 Consultation for the Victoria Oaks Subdivision Project in Windsor, Sonoma County, California (File Number: 2014-00402N)	Office of Historic Preservation	
S-048413	Submitter - 2016-065S	2016	Jacqueline Farrington and Tom Origer	A Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Empire Storage Facility at 5855 and 5861 Pruitt Avenue, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	
S-049199	Submitter - J-2016-10-AC1-0084	2017	Sally Evans	A Cultural Resource Study For The Town Of Windsor Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) Expansion Project, Sonoma County, California	Evans & De Shazo, LLC	



State of California & The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

P1. Other Identifier: 1200 Shiloh Road

\*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

\*a. County Sonoma and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Healdsburg Date T 8N ; R 9W ; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 24 ; B.M.

c. Address 1200 Shiloh Road City Windsor Zip 95492

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

Parcel #37.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The subject property is a c. 1955, one-story, symmetrical, rectangular-shaped, Ranch-style single-family residence located in a mixed-use residential/commercial neighborhood in the south of the town of Windsor. The building, which appears to be in fair condition, is accessed by a single-door main entrance flanked on either side by an asymmetrical combination of two-lite horizontal sliding windows set into the north facing façade of the residence. The southern facade contains a second single door entrance, similarly flanked by an asymmetrical combination of two-lite horizontal and single-lite double-hung windows. An offset, three-lite bay window is set into the buildings north facing façade, and both the east and west facing façades contain small, modern, two-lite horizontal sliding windows. Several of the windows appear to have been replaced. The building appears to have a concrete foundation, mauve painted exterior with cream trim, and a low-pitched side-gabled roof with small eaves that wrap around the entire structure. The structure is designed to maximize façade width, and is consistent with the Ranch Style of construction, which was a common architectural style from 1935-1975. Additional windows on the building vary in size, shape, and placement, but are primarily aluminum framed, rectangular-shaped, and double-hung. The roof is clad in brown asphalt shingling, and a small brick chimney emerges directly from the roof. A detached garage lies to the immediate southwest of the building. It appears to be contemporary, with several modern improvements including a corrugated tin roof and aluminum framed windows. The property has limited landscaping in the form of a front lawn with a concrete walkway, and an earthen driveway runs along the eastern side of the residence. Aside from the aforementioned modifications to the windows and garage, no other major exterior alterations were noted.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Single Family Property - HP2

\*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building

☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View south from Shiloh road.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both

Ca. 1950 - Historic Aerials and Topos

\*P7. Owner and Address:

1200 Shiloh Road

Windsor, CA 95492

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Dr. Dana DePietro - FCS

1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380

Walnut Creek, CA 94597

\*P9. Date Recorded:

05/14/2019

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Phase I Reconnaissance

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

Shiloh Mixed Use Project

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

# BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

\*NRHP Status Code 6Z - Found ineligible

Page 2 of 3

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: 1200 Shiloh Road

B3. Original Use: Residence B4. Present Use: Residence

\*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch Style

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Constructed c. 1955 according to historic aerial photographs and topographic maps

\*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: NA Original Location: NA

\*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme Area Windsor

Period of Significance 1950s Property Type Residence Applicable Criteria NA

The residence at 1200 Shiloh Road is part of the overall agricultural development and increased urbanization of the area immediately following WWII. This was due in part to satisfy the enormous postwar demand for new housing, and the continuing development of Windsor's agricultural industry which began in the late 1800's. The subject property is therefore part of that process of postwar transition and growth in the area, but does not meet Criterion 1: Event, as it is one of many unremarkable examples of small-scale, residential buildings from the period. The building is associated with Thomas and Helen Ayoob, who arrived in the town in the early 1960's and were active members in the Windsor Chamber of Commerce and Girl Scouting committees. The property is also associated with Mark and Dana McIntosh, Richard and Johanna Pourroy, and Mangal Dhillon. These individuals were thoroughly researched at the Sonoma County Assessor's Office and a search of the California Digital Newspaper Collection. The relative absence of these individuals from published accounts at the state or local level indicates that they did not achieve a level of historic importance for the property to be considered eligible under Criterion 2: Person. The residence, built by unknown architects, displays many features of the ranch style: a low-pitched side gabled roof, use of bay windows, and characteristic long rectangular plan, designed to maximize the width of the Facade (McAlester and McAlester 2004). The residence is a standard, undistinguished example of common construction design and techniques from the immediate postwar period, and appears to have been renovated in recent years with some minor modifications made to the original design. As such, the building does not appear to be eligible for listing on the CR under Criteria 3: Architecture. Criterion 4: Information Potential, is most often used to evaluate archaeological sites or buildings that employ unusual building techniques. There is no evidence that the building in question exhibits any unusual construction features, or has the ability to contribute significant information to the overall history of Windsor. Therefore, the residence at 1200 Shiloh Road does not appear to meet any of the criteria for historic and/or architectural significance required for listing on the CR. As such, it should not be considered a historical resource under CEQA. The building also does not appear to possess sufficient artistic merit or historical association to meet a local standard for historical importance. No analysis of integrity is required where the property fails to meet all four criteria.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

\*B12. References:

2004 A Field Guide to American Houses, by V. McAlester and L. McAlester

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

\*B14. Evaluator: Dr. Dana DePietro

\*Date of Evaluation: 05/14/2019

(This space reserved for official comments.)



LOCATION MAP

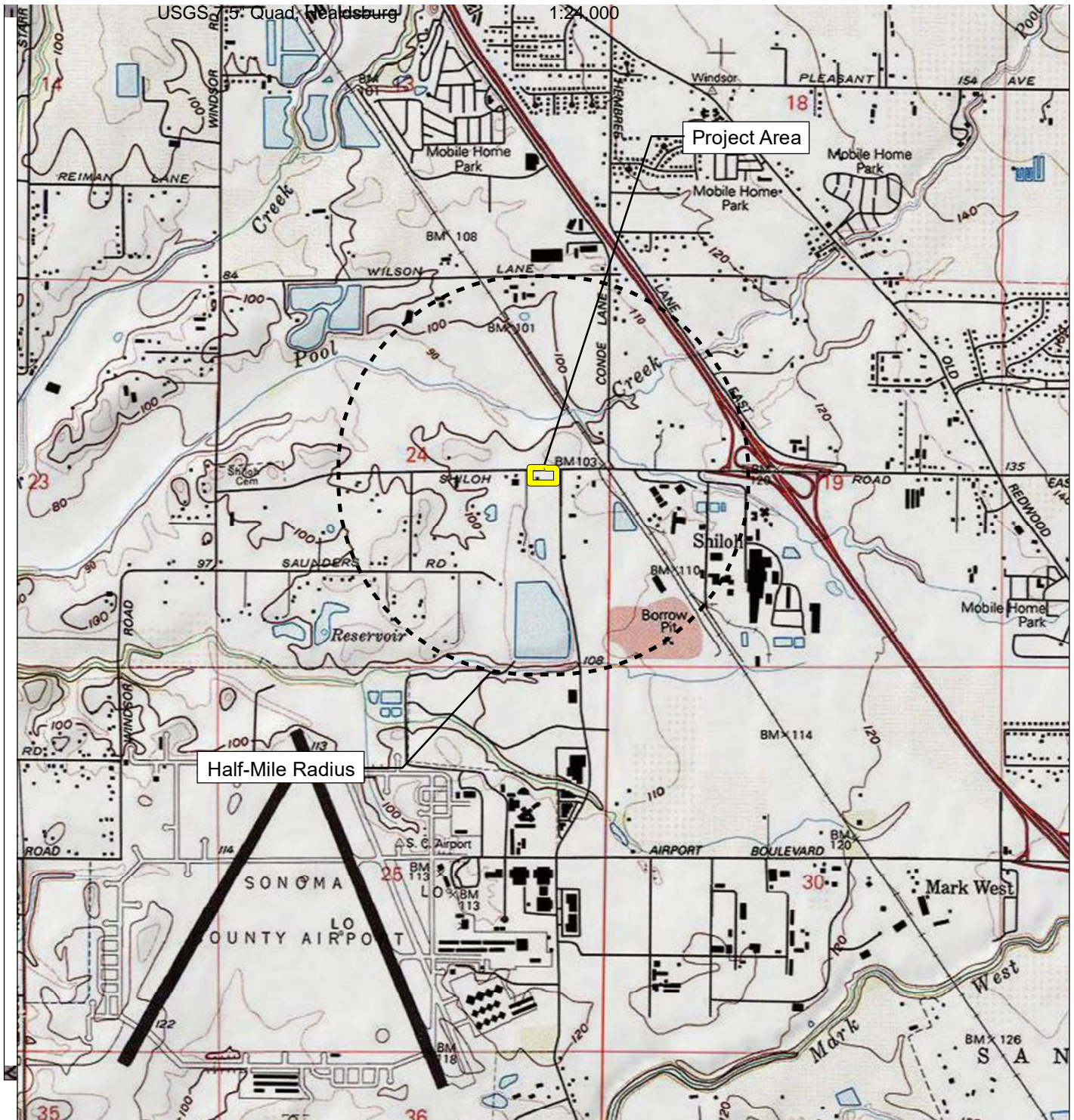
Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

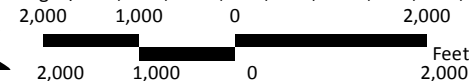
Page 3 of 3

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) \_\_\_\_\_



Source: USGS Healdsburg 7.5' Quadrangle / T8N,R9W,sec24; T8N,R8W,sec19; T8N,R9W,sec25

FIRSTCARBON  
SOLUTIONS™  
FIRSTCARRON



Local Vicinity Map  
Topographic Base

Record Search Map  
Required Information

26480011 • 01/2019 | 2\_local\_topo.mxd

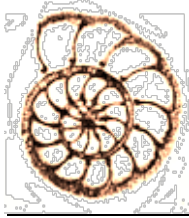
Feet CONTRA COSTA COUNTY • DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
PHASE I CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT  
TOWN OF WINDSOR, SHILOH MIXED USE PROJECT

32490012 • 01/2019 | 012\_record\_search.mxd  
DPR 5230 (9/2013)

## Appendix F: Paleontological Records Search Results

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK





## Kenneth L. Finger, Ph.D. Consulting Paleontologist

18208 Judy St., Castro Valley, CA 94546-2306

510.305.1080

klfpaleo@comcast.net

January 25, 2019

Dana DePietro  
FirstCarbon Solutions  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

### **Re: Paleontological Records Search: Shiloh Mixed Use Project (3249.0012), Town of Windsor, Sonoma County**

Dear Dr. DePietro:

As per your request, I have performed a records search on the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) database for the Shiloh Mixed Use project in Windsor. This site is in the south side of Shiloh Road westside of Skyline Boulevard. Its Public Land Survey (PLS) location is NW $\frac{1}{4}$  NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 24, T8N, R9W, Healdsburg quadrangle (USGS 7.5-series topographic map). Google Earth imagery shows this flat terrain has been developed with a few structures on its western half and its eastern half is covered with low-lying vegetation suggestive of prior agricultural use.

#### Geologic Units

According to the part of the geologic map by Delattre and Gutierrez (2013) shown here, the entire project site (red outline at center) and much of the surrounding half-mile search area (dashed black outline) are located on Pleistocene alluvium, which has a high sensitivity but low potential of yielding significant paleontological resources. Being the oldest unit shown here, none of the others underlie it.

#### Key to mapped units

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>Af</b>   | Artificial fill (historical)                        |
| <b>Qhay</b> | Alluvial deposits, undivided (latest Holocene)      |
| <b>Qhc</b>  | Stream channel deposits (modern to latest Holocene) |
| <b>Qb</b>   | Basin deposits (Holocene to latest Pleistocene)     |
| <b>Qoa</b>  | Older alluvium (early-late Pleistocene, undivided)  |



#### Paleontological Records Search

The paleontological record search for the Shiloh Mixed Use project was performed on the UCMP (University of California Museum of Paleontology) database and focused on the Pleistocene of Sonoma County. The results are 12 vertebrate specimens from 10 localities, all are as-

cribed to the Rancholabrean North American Land Mammal Stage (NALMS), which is late Pleistocene; no plant localities are recorded. The paleofauna includes *Clemmys* (pond turtle), *Glossotherium harlandi* (Harlan's ground sloth), *G. robustus* (robust ground sloth), *Bison bison antiquus*, *Mammuth americanum* (American mastodon). Nearest to the project site is V90056 (Rincon Valley West), 8 miles to the southeast, which yielded *Equus* (horse) teeth.

#### Remarks and Recommendations

The Shiloh Mixed Use project site is mapped solely as undifferentiated Pleistocene alluvium. A paleontological walkover survey of the site is not recommended due to its flat, heavily disturbed surface. Because few Pleistocene vertebrates have been recovered from Sonoma County and none were found within 8 miles of the site, I do not recommend paleontological monitoring. I recommend preconstruction training of the project crew so they are aware of what kinds of vertebrate fossils they should be on the lookout for and what they should do if any are uncovered during excavations. Should any significant fossils (i.e., bones, teeth, or unusually abundant and well-preserved invertebrates or plants) be unearthed, the construction crew should not attempt to remove them, as they could be extremely fragile and therefore prone to crumbling and to allow for recording the details of its occurrence; instead, all work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery should be diverted at least 15 feet from the find until a professional paleontologist has assessed the find and, if deemed significant, salvaged it in a timely manner. The paleontologist will then reassess whether a monitoring program is needed. Recovered fossils should be deposited in an appropriate repository, such as the UCMP, where they will be properly curated and made accessible for future study.

If I can be of further assistance on this project, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely



#### Reference Cited

Delattre, M.P., and Gutierrez, C.I., 2013. Preliminary geologic map of the Healdsburg 7.5' quadrangle, Sonoma Counties, California: a digital database version 1.0.  
[ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dmg/rgmp/Prelim\\_geo\\_pdf/Healdsburg24k\\_v1-0.pdf](ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dmg/rgmp/Prelim_geo_pdf/Healdsburg24k_v1-0.pdf)