

Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Rodeo Property Project City of Salinas, Monterey County, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of the SyWest Development, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) conducted a Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment of the proposed project site located within the City of Salinas, Monterey County, California. The approximately 7.5-acre project site is roughly triangular in shape, and is located within Section 28, Township 14 south, Range 3 East of the USGS Salinas Quadrangle (1984) 7.5-series topographic map. The project is also located within the Nacional Land Grant and is bounded by US 101 (northeast), light industrial buildings (southeast), residential buildings and open space (southwest), and a large public storage facility (northwest).

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 format for archaeological reports.

On June 8, 2017, FCS staff conducted a records search for the project area and a 0.5-mile radius beyond the project boundaries at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) located at California State University Sonoma. To identify any historic properties or resources, the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the California Register of Historic Resources (CR), the California Historical Landmarks list, the California Points of Historical Interest list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory were reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources. Results from the NWIC indicate that three known resources have been recorded within 0.5 mile of the project area. Of the three resources, none are prehistoric in nature, and none are located within the project area. In addition, 17 area-specific survey reports are on file with the NWIC for the search radius. One of the previous surveys assessed portions of the project location, suggesting the project area has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Additionally, an unrecorded transmission line is immediately adjacent to the south side of the project. The line appears on the 1947 U.S. Geologic Survey Salinas, California 7.5' topographic quad, which indicates the line may be eligible for listing on the CR. FCS recommends that the line is recorded and evaluated for its potential eligibility for listing on the CR.

On May 18, 2017, FCS sent a letter to the NAHC in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on its Sacred Lands File for the project area. A response was received on May 24, 2017 indicating that the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The NAHC included a list of eight tribal representatives who may have additional information regarding cultural resources on or near the project area. A letter containing project information and requesting any additional information was sent to each tribal representative on May 24, 2017. On June 9, 2017, a response was received from Patti Dunton, Tribal Administrator for the Salinan Tribe of Monterey. The letter stated that Administrator Dunton was not aware of any resources at the project location and does not have any concerns, but

requested to be notified should any unknown resources be unearthed by the project. As of this date, no additional correspondence has been received.

On June 13, 2017, FCS Senior Archaeologist Dana DePietro, PhD surveyed the project area for additional unrecorded cultural resources. The survey began in the southwest corner of the project site and moved northeast, inspecting the entire area for cultural resources using transects at standard 15-meter intervals whenever possible. The project area has been subject to extensive development and soil disturbance, including grading, and construction associated with a recreational area built on the site during the 1980s. Soils in sections of poor visibility were intermittently inspected using a hand trowel. Observed soils were largely composed of medium brown soil interspersed with small (5- to 10-centimeter) stones primarily composed of quartz and schist. Survey conditions were documented using digital photographs and field notes. Particular attention was paid to areas of soil disturbance across the site, which were closely inspected for culturally modified soils or other indicators of potential historic or prehistoric resources. No historic or prehistoric cultural resources or raw materials commonly used in the manufacture of tools (e.g., obsidian, Franciscan chert) were found in these areas, nor were any observed elsewhere within the project site.

On May 31, 2017, consulting paleontologist Dr. Ken Finger performed a records search on the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) database for the San Mateo Central Park project in Santa Clara County. The UCMP database records 473 Rancholabrean vertebrate localities in California, nine of which are located within Monterey County. According to the part of the geologic map by Wagner et al. 2002, the surface of project site is well within an area of Quaternary basin deposits (Qb). All four units shown are Quaternary and are not differentiated as either Holocene or Pleistocene. There are no fossil localities of any kind within a 0.5 mile of the project site.

Based on the results of the records searches, Native American correspondence, and pedestrian survey, FCS considers the potential for the project to have an adverse effect on historic or prehistoric cultural resources to be low. Similarly, considering the disturbed nature of the site and the generally unpredictable occurrence of Pleistocene fossils, the paleontological potential in these areas is typically classified as uncertain or low until a discovery is made.

Neither archaeological nor paleontological monitoring is therefore recommended at this time. Procedures for inadvertent discoveries of human remains, cultural resources, and paleontological resources are provided in section 4.2.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 - Project Location

The Rodeo Property Project is located at 295 Sun Way, south and west of US 101 in the central part of the City of Salinas, Monterey County, California (Exhibit 1). The approximately 7.5-acre project site is roughly triangular in shape, and is located within Section 28, Township 14 south, Range 3 East of the USGS Salinas Quadrangle (1984) 7.5-series topographic map (Exhibit 2). The project is also located within the Nacional Land Grant.

North and south of the Project site are existing warehouse/light industrial uses. To the north of the Project site is Security Public Storage; to the south at 10 Simas Street is Celebration Church and at 34 Simas Street is a light industrial building containing an ambulance dispatch business and an electrical supply company. To the southwest of the Project at 8 Sun Street is Sun Street Centers Men's Residential Program. Adjacent to and west of the Project is open space; however, there is a mix of land uses further west of the Project, including St. James CME Church located at 285 Calle Cebu, Haciendas Place multi-family residential located at 245 Calle Cebu, and the Rancho Salinas Mobile Park located at 150 Sherwood Drive. The Project site is bounded by Sun Street and Sun Way to the west, US 101 to the east, Security Public Storage to the north, and light industrial uses to the south (Exhibit 3).

1.2 - Project Description

The project is a General Plan amendment and Rezone that would allow development of industrial and commercial uses on a 6.8-acre site located on Sun Street adjacent to US 101. The proposed land use designation would allow the site to be developed at a floor area ratio of 0.4, which would allow for the development of up to 188,600 square feet of industrial floor space. The site is designated in the General Plan as Open Space. Access to the site is provided via Sun Street and its connections to Calle Cebu and E. Market Street.

1.3 - Assessment Team

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

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Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL, FCS GIS 2016.

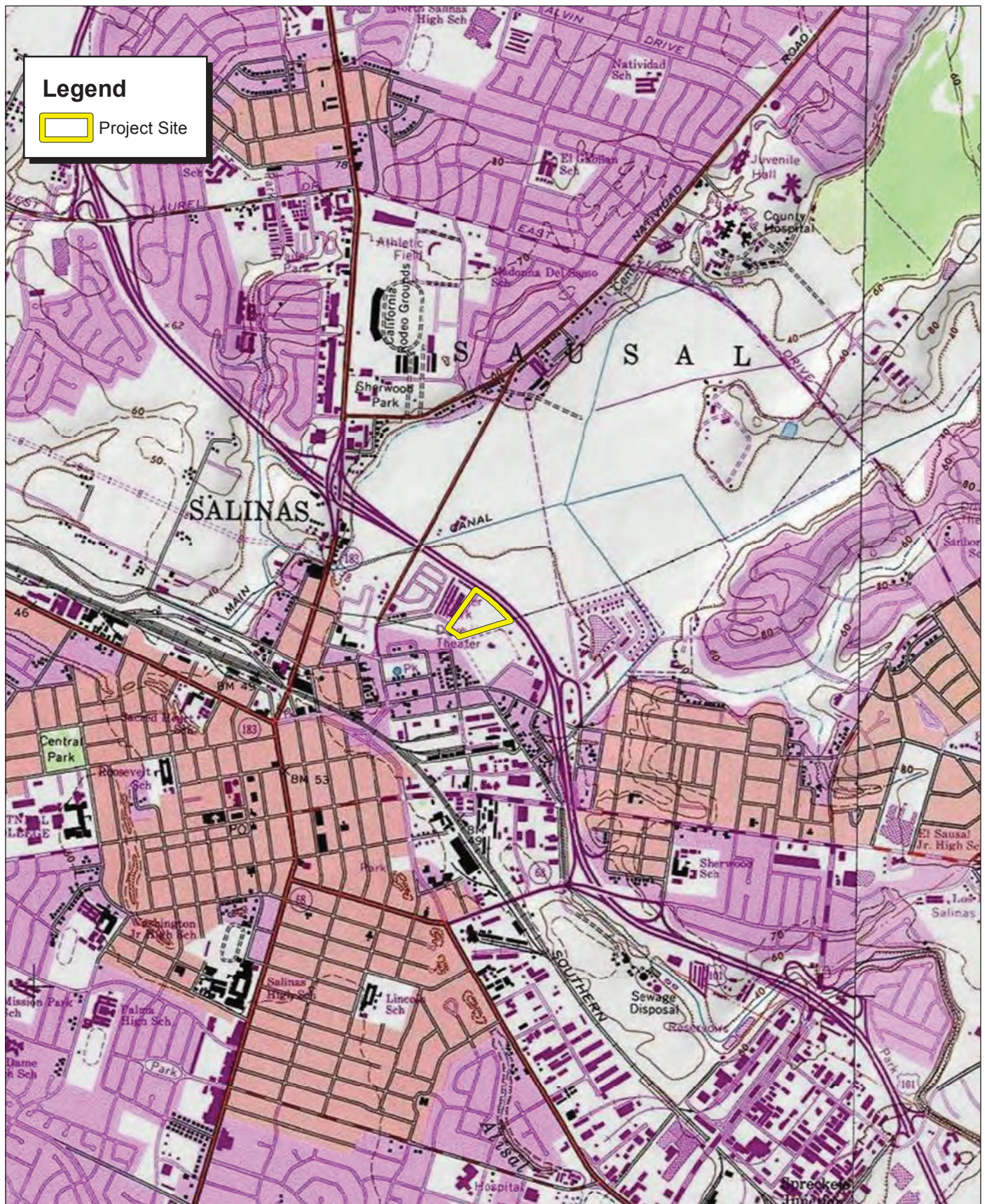
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Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map

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Source: USGS Salinas (1984) 7.5' Quadrangle / Nacional Land Grant

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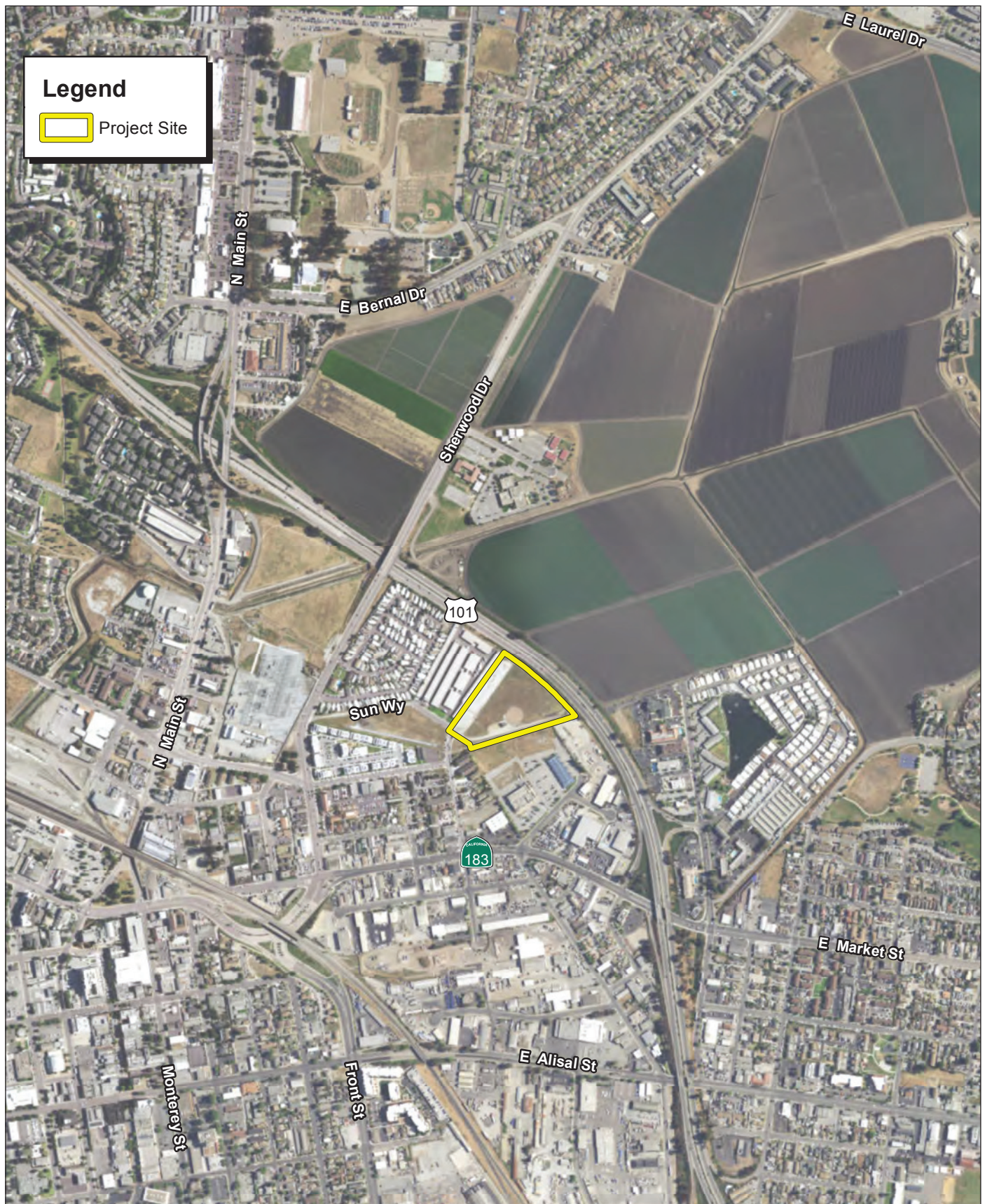


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Exhibit 2

Local Vicinity Map
Topographic Base

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Source: ESRI Imagery

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Exhibit 3 Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base

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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

2.1.1 - Early Man

Spanning the period from approximately 17,000 to 9,500 Before Present (BP), archaeological assemblages attributed to the Early Man Period are characterized by large projectile points and scrapers. The limited data available suggests that prehistoric populations focused on hunting and gathering, moving about the region in small nomadic groups. Technologies associated with ocean resource gathering would have likely been utilized, but the sea level during this period was lower than today, meaning that sites on the coast are inundated and unavailable for study. Californians of this period are viewed as populations of big game hunters who were mobile enough to pursue herds. The entirety of California may have been occupied near the beginning of the Holocene epoch, about 11,750 years ago. During the Holocene, sea levels rose about 60 meters between 11,750 and 7,000 years BP, due to melting of the Pleistocene ice sheet in the higher latitudes. Although the sea level was about 120 meters lower off the coast of California roughly 22,000 years ago (Milne et al 2005), sea level stabilization began about 7,000 years ago and only a slight rise has occurred since then.

2.1.2 - Central California Chronologies

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. Subsequently, 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).

Fredrickson revised the chronology in 1973 developing new time periods. From this work Fredrickson defined several broad yet distinct temporal patterns—a general way of life shared within a specific geographical region and supported archaeologically. These patterns include:

- Windmill Pattern or Early Horizon (3000 to 1000 B.C.)
- Berkeley Pattern or Middle Horizon (1000 B.C. to A.D. 500)
- Augustine Pattern or Late Horizon (A.D. 500 to historic period)

With the establishment of these patterns, or horizons, 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.

2.1.3 - Early Horizon

The Early Horizon of Central California 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 *Halotis* and *Olivella* shell beads, and charmstones that usually were perforated.

2.1.4 - Middle Horizon

The Middle Horizon 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.

2.1.5 - Late Period

The Late Horizon is characterized by 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.

2.2 - Native American Background

2.2.1 - The Ohlone

At the time of European contact, the Salinas area and surrounding coastal region was occupied by various tribelets that were part of the Ohlone (called by the Spaniards “Coastanoans,” or Coast-dwellers) tribe of California Native Americans. Evidence of this group of hunter-gatherers exists from as early as 3,600 B.C. The Ohlone group designates a language family consisting of eight branches of the Ohlone language that are considered too distinct to be dialects, with each being related to its geographically adjacent neighbors. These groups lived in approximately 50 separate and politically autonomous tribelet areas, each with one or more permanent villages, between the North San Francisco Bay and the lower Salinas River (Levy 1978).

The various Ohlone tribes subsisted as hunter-gatherers and relied on local terrestrial and marine flora and fauna for subsistence (Levy 1978). The predominant plant food source was the acorn, but they also exploited a wide range of other plants, including various seeds, buckeye, berries, and roots. Protein sources included grizzly bear, elk, sea lions, antelope, and black-tailed deer as well as smaller mammals such as raccoon, brush rabbit, ground squirrels, and wood rats. Waterfowl, including Canadian geese, mallards, green-winged teal, and American widgeon, were captured in nets using decoys to attract them. Fish also played an important role in the Ohlone diet and included steelhead, salmon, and sturgeon (Jones 2007). The Ohlone constructed watercraft from tule reeds and possessed bow and arrow technology. They fashioned blankets from sea otter pelts, fabricated basketry from twined reeds of various types, and assembled a variety of stone and bone tools in their assemblages. Ohlone villages typically consisted of domed dwelling structures, communal sweathouses, dance enclosures, and assembly houses constructed from thatched tule reeds and a combination of wild grasses, wild alfalfa, and ferns.

The Ohlone were politically organized into autonomous tribelets that had distinct cultural territories. Individual tribelets contained one or more villages with a number of seasonal camps for resource procurement within the tribelet territory. The tribelet chief could be either male or female, and the position was inherited patrilineal, but approval of the community was required. The tribelet chief and council were essentially advisors to the community and were responsible for feeding visitors, directing hunting and fishing expeditions, ceremonial activities, and warfare on neighboring tribelets.

The Gold Rush brought disease to the native inhabitants, decimating the population; by the 1850s, nearly all of the Ohlone had adapted in some way or another to economies based on cash income. Hunting and gathering activities continued to decline and were rapidly replaced with economies based on ranching and farming (Levy 1978).

2.3 - Historical Background

2.3.1 - City of Salinas

Three Spanish expeditions surveying the region for colonization either passed through or very near what is now Salinas, CA. from 1769 to 1776. Life changed profoundly for the Ohlone people with the establishment of a Spanish presidio at Monterey and the Franciscan mission at Carmel in 1770. The later missions at Soledad and Santa Cruz (1791), and San Juan Bautista (1797) brought Spanish religious and political hegemony to the region, through Franciscan missions and the enforcement of their assumed authority by the Spanish military. Disease, forced religious conversion, adoption of farming practices, and intermarriage with other groups lead to the wholesale disintegration of tribal culture (Milliken 1995).

It was not until Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1822 that outside settlers began to arrive in Salinas. Named for a nearby salt marsh, Salinas became the seat of Monterey County in 1872 and was incorporated in 1874. Salinas supported a modest Asian community beginning in the late 1800s and extending to the present day. Chinese immigrants were among its first occupants, many setting their sights on the promise of gold in the Santa Lucia Mountains, only to be driven away by the other miners. Their later efforts focused on fishing, farming, or general labor to make ends meet. Most came from Kwangtung (Guangdong) Province via San Francisco. Upon arrival, the Chinese formed district associations, or *huiguan*, which functioned as fraternal organizations providing mutual aid for members (Farkas 2008).

In the mid-1800s, Salinas's agricultural industry began to grow. In 1867, several local businessmen laid out a town plan and enticed the Southern Pacific Railroad to build its tracks through Salinas City.

Agriculture continued as the area's major industry and by the end of World War I, the "green gold" growing in the fields helped make Salinas one of the wealthiest cities (per capita) in the United States. Today, "The Salad Bowl of the World" fuels a \$2 billion agriculture industry that supplies 80 percent of the country's lettuce and artichokes, along with many other crops.

In 1924, Salinas had the highest per capita income of any city in the United States. During the growing seasons of the Great Depression, the volume of telephone and telegraph transmissions originating in Salinas was greater than that of San Francisco. This activity was reflected in a burst of building construction, many employing the streamlined shapes and organic patterns of Art Deco or Art Moderne. Many examples remain, including the NR-listed Monterey County Courthouse and the Salinas Californian newspaper building. Several other notable historic structures are also present in the City, including the Victorian house where John Steinbeck was born. US 101 passes through Salinas on its northward path originate in East Los Angeles, and the scenic highway remains a popular travel route for those traversing the state by automobile (City of Salinas, 2017).

SECTION 3: RESULTS

3.1 - Records Search

3.1.1 - Northwest Information Center Search

On June 8, 2017, FCS staff conducted a records search for the project area and a 0.5-mile radius beyond the project boundaries at the NWIC located at California State University Sonoma. To identify any historic properties or resources, the current inventories of the NR, the CR, the California Historical Landmarks list, the California Points of Historical Interest list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory were also reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources.

Results from the NWIC indicate that three known resources have been recorded within 0.5 mile of the project area (Table 1). Of the three resources, none are prehistoric in nature, and none are located within the project area. In addition, 17 area-specific survey reports are on file with the NWIC for the search radius (Table 2). One of the previous surveys assessed portions of the project location, suggesting the project area has largely not been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

Table 1: Cultural Resources within 0.50 Mile of the Project Area

Site Number	Distance from the Project	Resource Description	CRHR Status
P-27-002322	40 feet northeast	CA-MNT-002050H: El Camino Real California Highway 101 AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades); HP37 (Highway/trail)	Partially evaluated: ineligible for NR.
P-27-003234	1,800 feet west	PG&E Moss Landing-Salinas Electrical HP09 (Public utility S-043489 building); HP11 (Engineering structure)	Not evaluated
P-27-003465	2,600 feet southwest	Chinese American Community HP02 (Single family S-047415 property); HP05 (Hotel/motel)—boarding houses; HP06 (1–3 story commercial building); HP16 (Religious building)	Not evaluated

Table 2: Previous Investigations within a 0.50-mile Radius of the Project Area

Report Number	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-007317	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 002-214-31 and 33, Salinas, Monterey County, California.	R. Paul Hampson, Gary S. Breschini, Trudy Haversat, and Micki Ryan	1985
S-007317a	Secondary Archaeological Testing of Assessors Parcel Numbers 0021-214-31 and 33 in Salinas, Monterey County, California	R. Paul Hampson and Gary S. Breschini	1985
S-010634	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Parcel at West Menke and Martella Streets, Salinas, Monterey County, California	Gary S. Breschini	1988
S-019611	Preliminary Prehistoric Archaeological Reconnaissance for Assessor's Parcel Number 003-101-37 Salinas, Monterey County, California	Anna Runnings M.A. and Trudy Haversat	1997
S-020593	Cultural Resources Assessment, Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility SF-830-05, Salinas, Monterey County, California (letter report)	Barry A. Price	1998
S-022657	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Along Onshore Portions of the Global West Fiber Optic Cable Project	Izaak Sawyer, Laurie Pfeiffer, Karen Rasmussen, and Judy Berryman	2000
S-033061	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	Nancy Sikes et al.	2006
S-033061a	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	Nancy Sikes et al.	2006
S-033061b	Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project (letter report)	Nancy E. Sikes	2007
S-035062	Historic Archaeological Reconnaissance for APN 003-101-037 in Salinas, Monterey County, California	Mary Doane and Gary Breschini	2008
S-038553	Archaeological Records Search and Preliminary Impact Assessment for the Highway 101 widening Project in Salinas, Monterey County, California	Mary Doane and Gary Breschini	2011
S-043489	Collocation Submission Packet, Downtown Salinas, CNU3535	Lorna Billat and Dana E. Supernowicz	2013

Table 2 (cont.): Previous Investigations within a 0.50-mile Radius of the Project Area

Report Number	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-043489a	Architectural Evaluation Study of the Downtown Salinas Project, AT&T Mobility Site No. CNU3535, 220 Bridge Street, Salinas, Monterey County, California 93941	Dana E. Supernowicz	2013
S-046390	Archaeological Records Search and Site Reconnaissance, Haciendas Phase III and IV Housing Project, City of Salinas, Monterey County, California	John Schlagheck	2015
S-047415	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of APN 002-191-018, 019, 020, 021, 023, 024, 028 & 029, Salinas, Monterey County, California	Mary Doane and Gary S. Archaeological Consulting Breschini	2015
S-047415a	HUD 2015_0306_004; Housing Development Project Located at 71 Soledad Street, Salinas	Carol Roland-Nawi	2015
S-047776	Cultural Resources Review of the Former Salinas Manufactured Gas Plant Site Project, Salinas, Monterey County, California (letter report)	Allika Ruby	2015

Additionally, an unrecorded transmission line is immediately adjacent to the south side of the project. The line appears on the 1947 U.S. Geologic Survey Salinas, California 7.5' topographic quad, which indicates the line may be eligible for listing on the CR. FCS recommends that the line is recorded and evaluated for its potential eligibility for listing on the CR.

3.1.2 - Native American Heritage Commission and Tribal Correspondence

On May 18, 2017, FCS sent a letter to the NAHC in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on its Sacred Lands File for the project area. A response was received on May 24, 2017 indicating that the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The NAHC included a list of eight tribal representatives that may have information regarding cultural resources on or near the project area. A letter containing project information and requesting any additional information was sent to each tribal representative on May 24, 2017. On June 9, 2017, a response was received from Patti Dunton, Tribal Administrator for the Salinan Tribe of Monterey. The letter stated that Administrator Dunton was not aware of any resources at the project location and does not have any concerns, but requested to be notified should any unknown resources be unearthed by the project. As of this date, no additional correspondence has been received.

3.2 - Pedestrian Survey

On June 13, 2017, FCS Senior Archaeologist Dana DePietro, PhD surveyed the project area for additional unrecorded cultural resources. The project site is located within the USGS Salinas

Quadrangle (1984) 7.5-series topographic map. The approximately 7.5-acre project site is located in the northeast of the City of Salinas, and is bounded by US 101 (northeast), light industrial buildings (southeast), residential buildings and open space (southwest), and a large public storage facility (northwest). The survey began in the southwest corner of the project site and moved northeast, inspecting the entire area for cultural resources using transects at standard 15-meter intervals whenever possible (Appendix A: Photographs 1–12).

The project area has been subject to extensive development and soil disturbance, including grading, and construction associated with a recreational area built on the site during the 1980s. Structures associated with the recreational area include a baseball diamond, bleachers, lighting, and a cinderblock bathroom facility. All structures were determined to be less than 45 years in age and do not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NR or CR. Because of the recreational area's field, which covers the majority of the project area, soil visibility was poor across the site, ranging from 15 to 20 percent. Soils in sections of poor visibility were intermittently inspected using a hand trowel. Observed soils were largely composed of medium brown soil interspersed with small (5- to 10-centimeter) stones primarily composed of quartz and schist.

Survey conditions were documented using digital photographs and field notes. During the survey, Dr. DePietro examined all areas of the exposed ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., fire-affected rock, milling tools, flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, ceramics), soil discoloration and depressions that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, faunal and human osteological remains, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, standing exterior walls, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., glass, metal, ceramics).

Particular attention was paid to areas of soil disturbance across the site, which were closely inspected for culturally modified soils or other indicators of potential historic or prehistoric resources. No historic or prehistoric cultural resources or raw materials commonly used in the manufacture of tools (e.g., obsidian, Franciscan chert) were found in these areas, nor were any observed elsewhere within the project site.

An unrecorded transmission line is immediately adjacent to the south side of the project. The line appears on the 1947 U.S. Geologic Survey Salinas, California 7.5' topographic quad, which indicates the line may be eligible for listing on the CR. FCS recommends that the line is recorded and evaluated for its potential eligibility for listing on the CR.

3.3 - Paleontological Overview and Records Search Results

To assess the potential for paleontological resources to exist on the project, a literature review was undertaken at the appropriate institution for the region in which the project is located.

On May 31, 2017, consulting paleontologist Dr. Ken Finger performed a records search on the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) database for the San Mateo Central Park project in Santa Clara County.

3.3.1 - Regional Geologic Setting

The rapid uplift stimulated by active faulting accelerated other physiographic processes that formed major geologic features evident today in Monterey County. Over several tens of millions of years, rapid erosion of the uplifted mountains resulting in deposition and formation of the flat alluvial terrain of the Salinas Valley. During the Pleistocene, sea level fluctuated repeatedly in response to climatic changes that formed and melted glaciers in other parts of the world. As sea level rose, marine sediments were deposited beneath what later became the floor of the Salinas Valley. Fluctuating sea level during the retreat of the sea is evident in the stratigraphic cycling of marine-nonmarine sediments. With the final regression of the sea in the Pleistocene, alluvial deposition formed the surface of the Salinas Valley and it has continued to the present day.

According to the part of the geologic map by Wagner et al. 2002, the surface of project site is well within an area of Quaternary basin deposits (Qb). The four units shown are all Quaternary and not differentiated as either Holocene or Pleistocene. Extending into the 0.5-mile search perimeter are fan deposits (Qfa) from the northwest and southeast, and flood plain deposits (Qfl) from the southwest. Both of these units extend farther in the subsurface of the search perimeter and one or both lie below the basin deposits.

There are no fossil localities of any kind within a half-mile of the project site. The only UCMF vertebrate locality in the Salinas quadrangle is V5576 (Lake Heinz), about 0.25 mile beyond the search perimeter, where a longhorn bison (*Bison latifrons*) skull was recovered from late Pleistocene alluvium. This locality is in the area mapped as flood plain deposits (Qfl). Considering that the occurrence of Pleistocene fossils is generally unpredictable because of the dynamics of the sedimentary regime in which they were transported and deposited, the paleontological potential in these areas is typically classified as uncertain or low until a discovery is made. A copy of Dr. Finger's report may be found in Appendix F.

Paleontological resources may include but are not limited to fossils from mammoths, saber-toothed cats, rodents, reptiles, and birds. In the event that fossils or fossil-bearing deposits are discovered during construction activities, excavations within a 100-foot radius of the find shall be temporarily halted or diverted. The project contractor shall notify a qualified paleontologist to examine the discovery. The Applicant shall include a standard inadvertent discovery clause in every construction contract to inform contractors of this requirement. The paleontologist shall document the discovery as needed in accordance with Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards and assess the significance of the find under the criteria set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. The paleontologist shall notify the appropriate agencies to determine procedures that would be followed before construction activities are allowed to resume at the location of the find. If the Applicant determines that avoidance is not feasible, the paleontologist shall prepare an excavation plan for mitigating the effect of construction activities on the discovery. The plan shall be submitted to the City of Salinas for review and approval prior to implementation, and the Applicant shall adhere to the recommendations in the plan.

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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 three historic resources are on file for the search radius; however, none are located within the project area. In addition, 17 area-specific survey reports are on file with the NWIC for the search radius. One of the previous surveys assessed portions of the project location, suggesting the project area has largely not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. The results of the subsequent field survey were negative for additional cultural resources, as were the results of the NAHC Sacred Lands File search and subsequent correspondence with Native American representatives regarding potential TRCs that may be adversely affected by the proposed project.

An unrecorded transmission line is immediately adjacent to the south side of the project. The line appears on the 1947 U.S. Geologic Survey Salinas, California 7.5' topographic quad, which indicates the line may be eligible for listing on the CR. FCS recommends that the line is recorded and evaluated for its potential eligibility for listing on the CR.

The paleontological report identified the surface of project site as being well within an area of Quaternary basin deposits (Qb) that are not differentiated as either Holocene or Pleistocene. There are no fossil localities of any kind within a half-mile of the project site. The only UCMP vertebrate locality in the Salinas quadrangle is V5576 (Lake Heinz), about 0.25 mile beyond the search perimeter, where a longhorn bison skull was recovered from late Pleistocene alluvium.

4.2 - Recommendations

4.2.1 - Cultural and Paleontological Resource Recommendations

Based on the results of the records searches, Native American correspondence, and pedestrian survey, FCS considers the potential for the project to have an adverse effect on historic or prehistoric resources to be low. Similarly, considering the disturbed nature of the site and the generally unpredictable occurrence of Pleistocene fossils, the paleontological potential in these areas is typically classified as uncertain or low until a discovery is made.

Neither archaeological nor paleontological monitoring is therefore recommended at this time. Procedures for inadvertent discoveries of human remains, cultural resources, and paleontological resources are provided below.

4.2.2 - Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources. In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The

qualified archeologist and shall make recommendations to the Lead Agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds 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 Department of Parks and Recreation (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, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor 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. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

4.2.3 - Accidental Discovery of Paleontological Resources

Although not anticipated, sub-surface construction activities associated with the proposed project, such as grading and trenching could result in a significant impact to paleontological resources, if encountered. Paleontological resources may include but are not limited to fossils from mammoths, saber-toothed cats, rodents, reptiles, and birds. In the event that fossils or fossil-bearing deposits are discovered during construction activities, excavations within a 100-foot radius of the find shall be temporarily halted or diverted. The project contractor shall notify a qualified paleontologist to examine the discovery. The Applicant shall include a standard inadvertent discovery clause in every construction contract to inform contractors of this requirement. The paleontologist shall document the discovery as needed in accordance with Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards and assess the significance of the find under the criteria set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. The paleontologist shall notify the appropriate agencies to determine procedures that would be followed before construction activities are allowed to resume at the location of the find. If the Applicant determines that avoidance is not feasible, the paleontologist shall prepare an excavation plan for mitigating the effect of construction activities on the discovery. The plan shall be submitted to the City of Salinas for review and approval prior to implementation, and the Applicant shall adhere to the recommendations in the plan.

4.2.4 - 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 (PRC) 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 PRC 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 descendent 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.

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Appendix A: Project Area Photographs

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Photograph 1: Overview of the proposed project area; facing north.



Photograph 2: Overview of the proposed project area; facing east.



Photograph 3: Overview of the proposed project area; facing south.



Photograph 4: Overview of the proposed project area; facing west.



Photograph 5: View from the project area; facing north.



Photograph 6: View from the project area; facing east.



Photograph 7: View from the project area; facing southeast.



Photograph 8: View from the project area; facing southwest.



Photograph 9: View of recreational area bathroom structure within project area; facing south.



Photograph 10: View of disturbed soils within the project area; facing north.



Photograph 11: View of typical recreational field soils and soil visibility within the project area.



Photograph 12: View of typical soils and soil visibility adjacent to the recreational field within the project area.

Appendix B:
Native American Heritage Commission Search Request/Results
and Native American Correspondence

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Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: _____ **Rodeo Project** _____

County: _____ **Monterey** _____

USGS Quadrangle Name: _____ **Salinas (1984)** _____

Township: _____ **N/A** **Range:** _____ **N/A** **Section(s):** _____ **N/A**

Nacional Land Grant

Company/Firm/Agency: _____ **FirstCarbon Solutions** _____

Street Address: _____ **1350 Treat Boulevard (Suite 380)** _____

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

Phone: _____ **925.357.2562 ext 1114** _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____ **lbaskir@fcs-intl.com** _____

Project Description:

The project will consist of a rezone application that would rezone the Rodeo property on Sun Street from Parks (P) to Industrial - General Commercial (IGC), identical to the zoning of the parcels that surround this property. The project applicant is proposing to construct 85,500 square feet of industrial space in two separate buildings. Each building will be subdivided into individual tenant spaces. Direct access to the buildings will be via Sun Street and a proposed vehicle bridge connecting to Simas Street.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



May 24, 2017

Liza Baskir
FirstCarbon Solutions

Email to: lbaskir@fcs-intl.com

RE: Rodeo Project, Monterey County

Dear Ms. Baskir,

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 negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not preclude the presence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources for cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and/or recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Frank Lienert".

for Frank Lienert
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
5/24/2017**

Esselen Tribe of Monterey County
Tom Little Bear Nason
38655 Tassajara Road
Carmel Valley , CA 93924
(408) 659-2153

Esselen
Ohlone

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
789 Canada Road
Woodside , CA 94062
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com
(650) 851-7489 Cell
(650) 851-7747 Office
(650) 332-1526 Fax

Ohlone/Costanoan

Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
Tony Cerda, Chairperson
244 E. 1st Street
Pomona , CA 91766
rumsen@aol.com
(909) 524-8041 Cell
(909) 629-6081

Ohlone/Costanoan

Xolon-Salinan Tribe
Karen White, Council Chairperson
PO Box 7045
Spreckels , CA 93962
blukat41@yahoo.com
831-238-1488

Salinan

Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo Counties
Patti Dunton, Tribal Administrator
7070 Morro Road, Suite A
Atascadero , CA 93422
salinantribe@aol.com
(805) 464-2650
(805) 235-2730 Cell
(805) 460-9204

Salinan

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister , CA 95024
ams@indiancanyon.org
(831) 637-4238

Ohlone/Costanoan

Ohlone/Coastanoan-Esselen Nation
Louise Miranda-Ramirez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1301
Monterey , CA 93942
ramirez.louise@yahoo.com
(408) 629-5189
408-661-2486 Cell

Esselen

Ohlone/Costanoan

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 5272
Galt , CA 95632
vlopez@amahmutsun.org
(916) 743-5833

Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessments for the updated contact list for Rodeo Project, Monterey County.

Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
Tony Cerda, Chairperson
244 E. 1st Street
Pomona, CA 91766

May 24, 2017

Subject: Rodeo Property Project, Monterey County, California

Dear Chairperson Cerda,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of an Initial Study for the Future Development of the Rodeo Property on behalf of the City of Salinas. The project site is located at Sun Street. It is our understanding that the project site is currently vacant.

The project applicant is proposing to construct 85,500 square feet of industrial space in two separate buildings. Each building would be subdivided into individual tenant spaces. The project would include a Rezone and General Plan Amendment. The project would rezone the former Rodeo Property from Parks (P) to Industrial - General Commercial (IGC), identical to the zoning of the parcels that surround this property.

To determine the presence or absence of cultural and historical resources within the proposed project area and a ½ mile radius, FCS will conduct a record search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University. To identify any historic properties or resources, the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the California Register of Historic Resources (CR), the California Historical Landmarks list (CHL), the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) for Alameda County will be reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources. An intensive pedestrian survey will also be conducted at the project locations.

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 and thank you for your

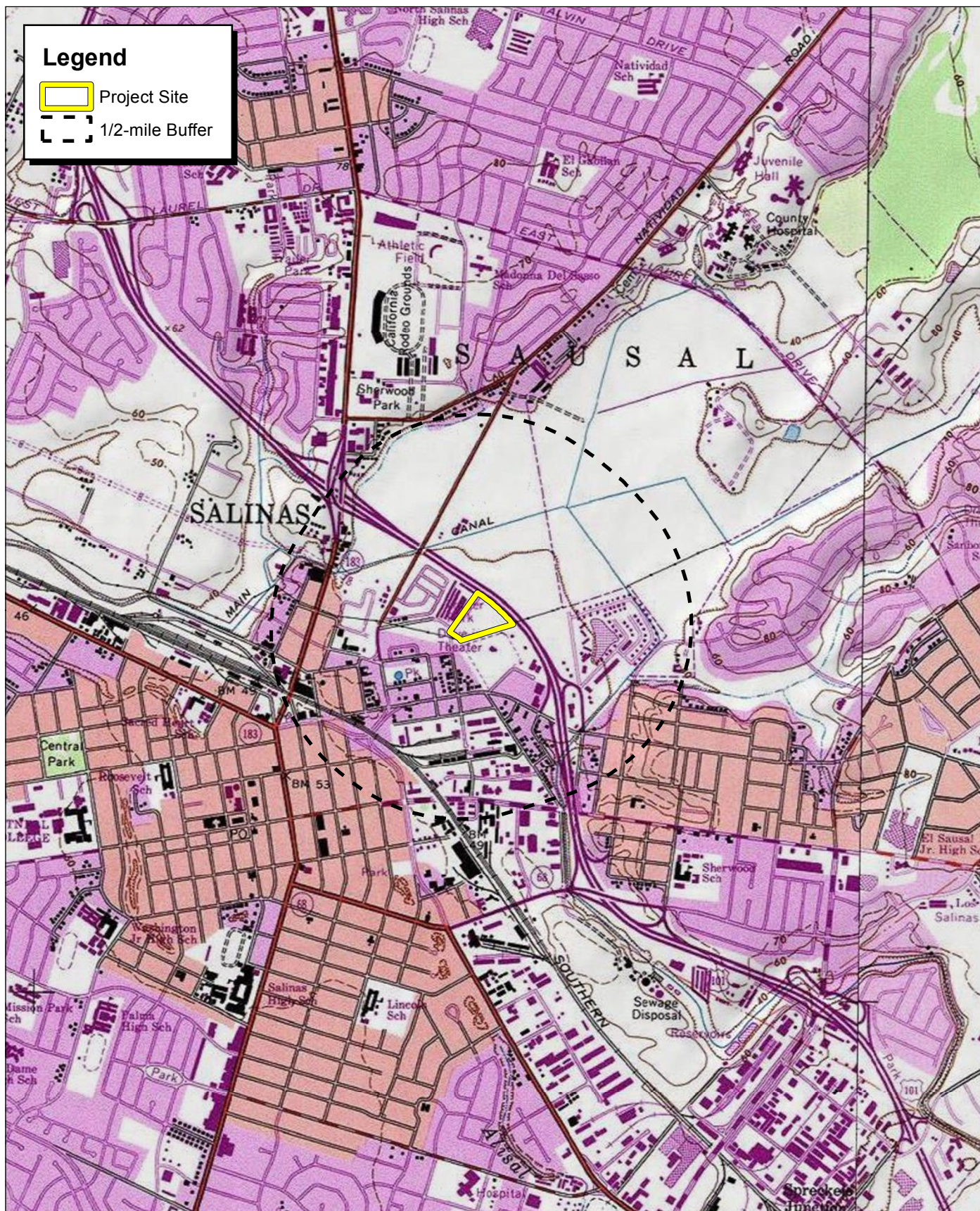
valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dana DePietro". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'D' and 'P'.

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

Enc: Project location map for the proposed development



Salinan Tribe of Monterey
Patti Dunton, Tribal Administrator
7070 Morro Road, Suite A
Atascadero, CA 93422

May 24, 2017

Subject: Rodeo Property Project, Monterey County, California

Dear Tribal Administrator Dunton,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of an Initial Study for the Future Development of the Rodeo Property on behalf of the City of Salinas. The project site is located at Sun Street. It is our understanding that the project site is currently vacant.

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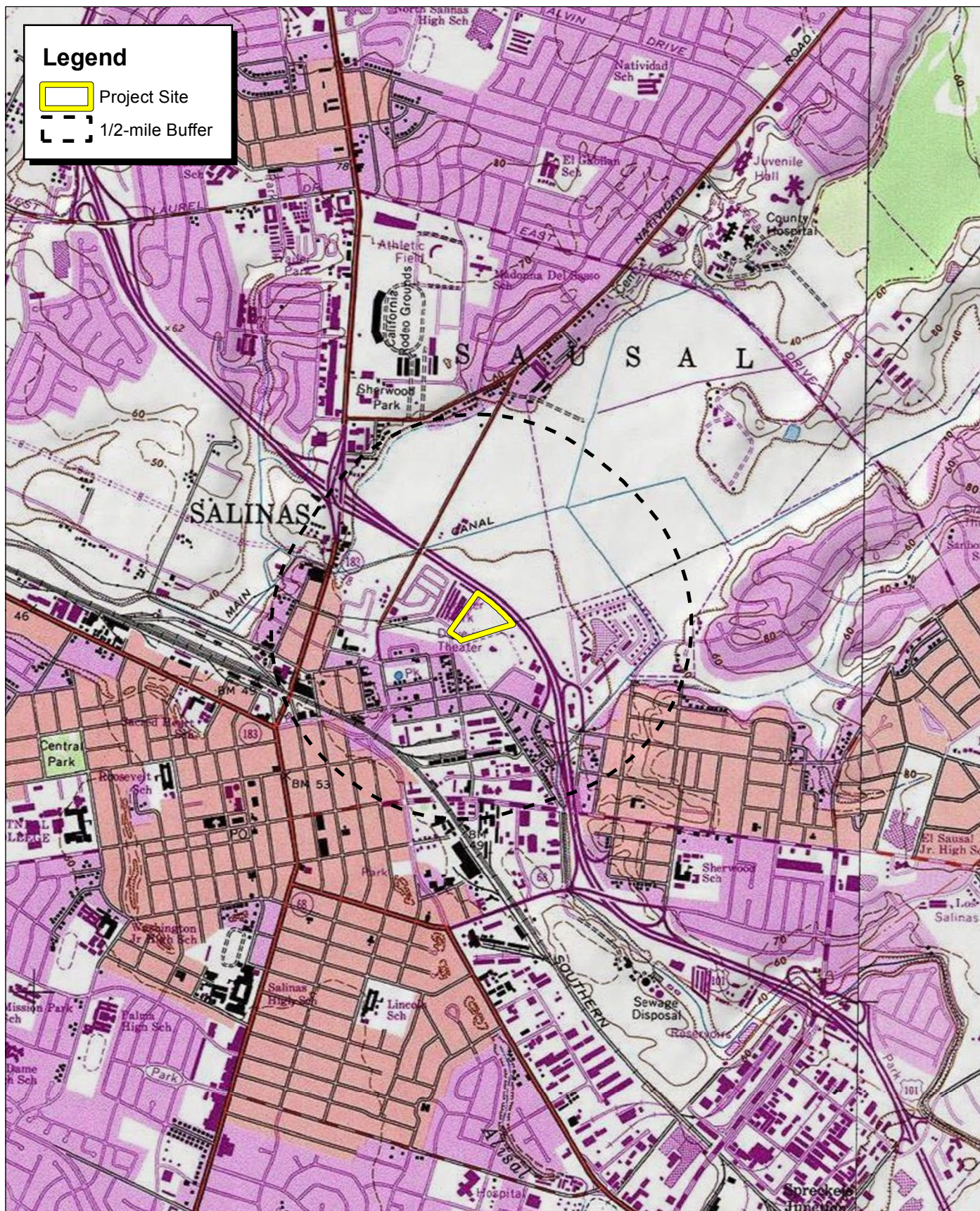
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Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.
Senior Scientist, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
1350 Treat Boulevard, Ste. 380
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Project location map for the proposed development



Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 5272
Galt, CA 95632

May 24, 2017

Subject: Rodeo Property Project, Monterey County, California

Dear Chairperson Lopez,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of an Initial Study for the Future Development of the Rodeo Property on behalf of the City of Salinas. The project site is located at Sun Street. It is our understanding that the project site is currently vacant.

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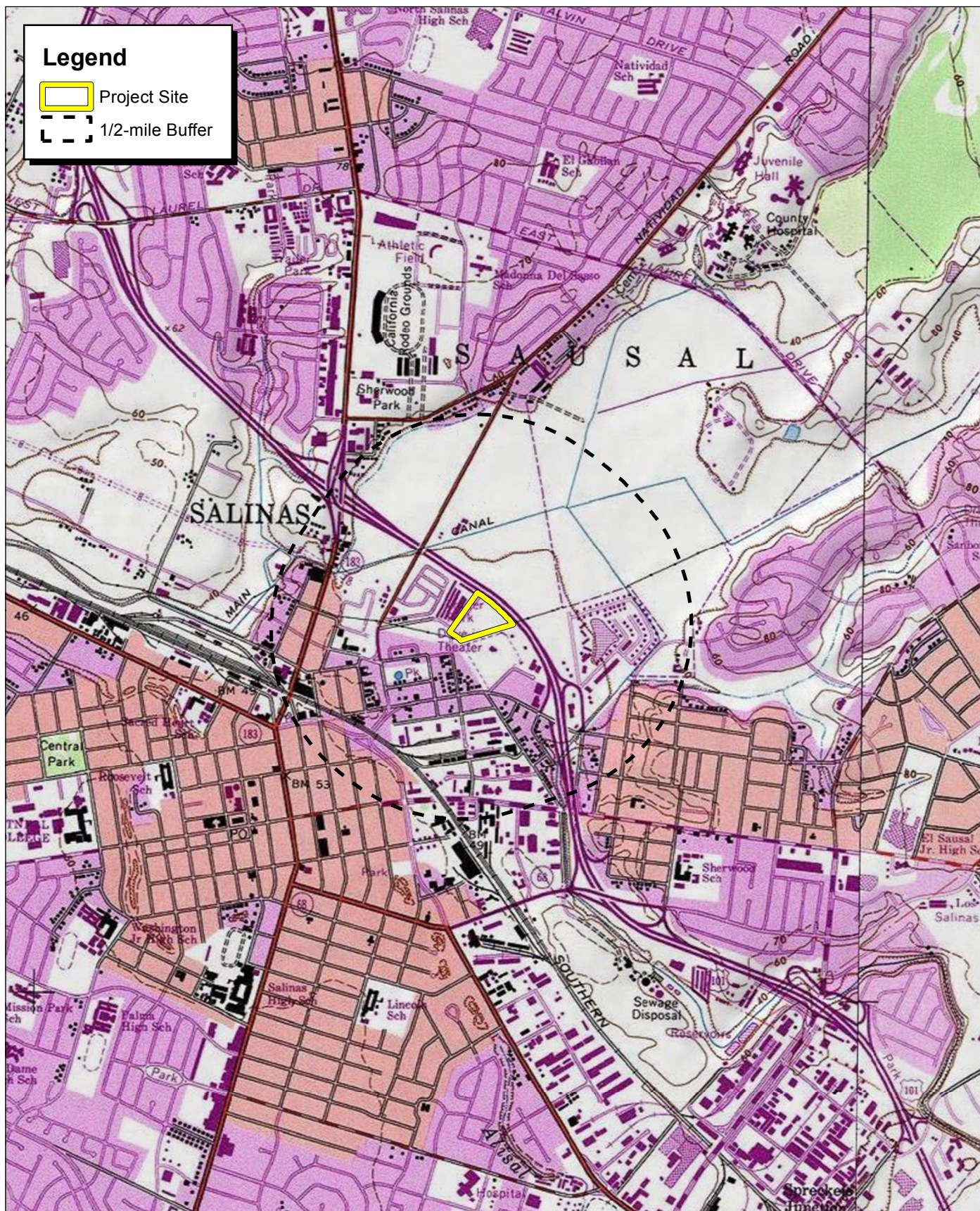
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Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.
Senior Scientist, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
1350 Treat Boulevard, Ste. 380
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Project location map for the proposed development



Source: USGS Salinas (1984) 7.5' Quadrangle / National Land Grant

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS™



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Feet

Exhibit 1 Records Search Map

Ohlone/Coastanoan-Esselen Nation
Louise Miranda-Ramirez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1301
Monterey, CA 93942

May 24, 2017

Subject: Rodeo Property Project, Monterey County, California

Dear Chairperson Miranda-Ramirez,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of an Initial Study for the Future Development of the Rodeo Property on behalf of the City of Salinas. The project site is located at Sun Street. It is our understanding that the project site is currently vacant.

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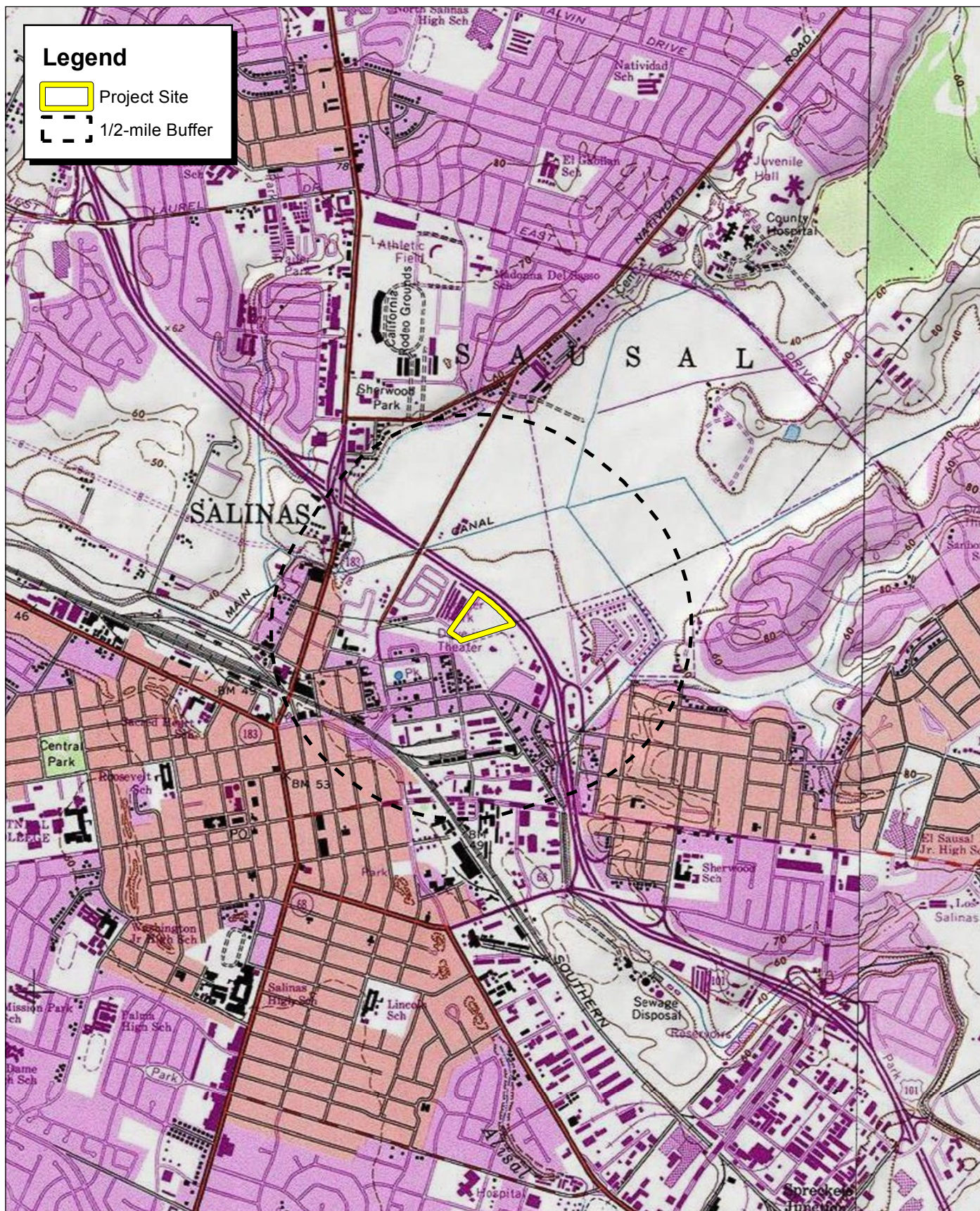
valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dana DePietro". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'D' and 'P'.

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

Enc: Project location map for the proposed development



Source: USGS Salinas (1984) 7.5' Quadrangle / National Land Grant

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Exhibit 1 Records Search Map

Esselen Tribe of Monterey County
Tom Little Bear Nason
38655 Tassajara Road
Carmel Valley, CA 93924

May 24, 2017

Subject: Rodeo Property Project, Monterey County, California

Dear Tom Little Bear Nason,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of an Initial Study for the Future Development of the Rodeo Property on behalf of the City of Salinas. The project site is located at Sun Street. It is our understanding that the project site is currently vacant.

The project applicant is proposing to construct 85,500 square feet of industrial space in two separate buildings. Each building would be subdivided into individual tenant spaces. The project would include a Rezone and General Plan Amendment. The project would rezone the former Rodeo Property from Parks (P) to Industrial - General Commercial (IGC), identical to the zoning of the parcels that surround this property.

To determine the presence or absence of cultural and historical resources within the proposed project area and a ½ mile radius, FCS will conduct a record search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University. To identify any historic properties or resources, the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the California Register of Historic Resources (CR), the California Historical Landmarks list (CHL), the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) for Alameda County will be reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources. An intensive pedestrian survey will also be conducted at the project locations.

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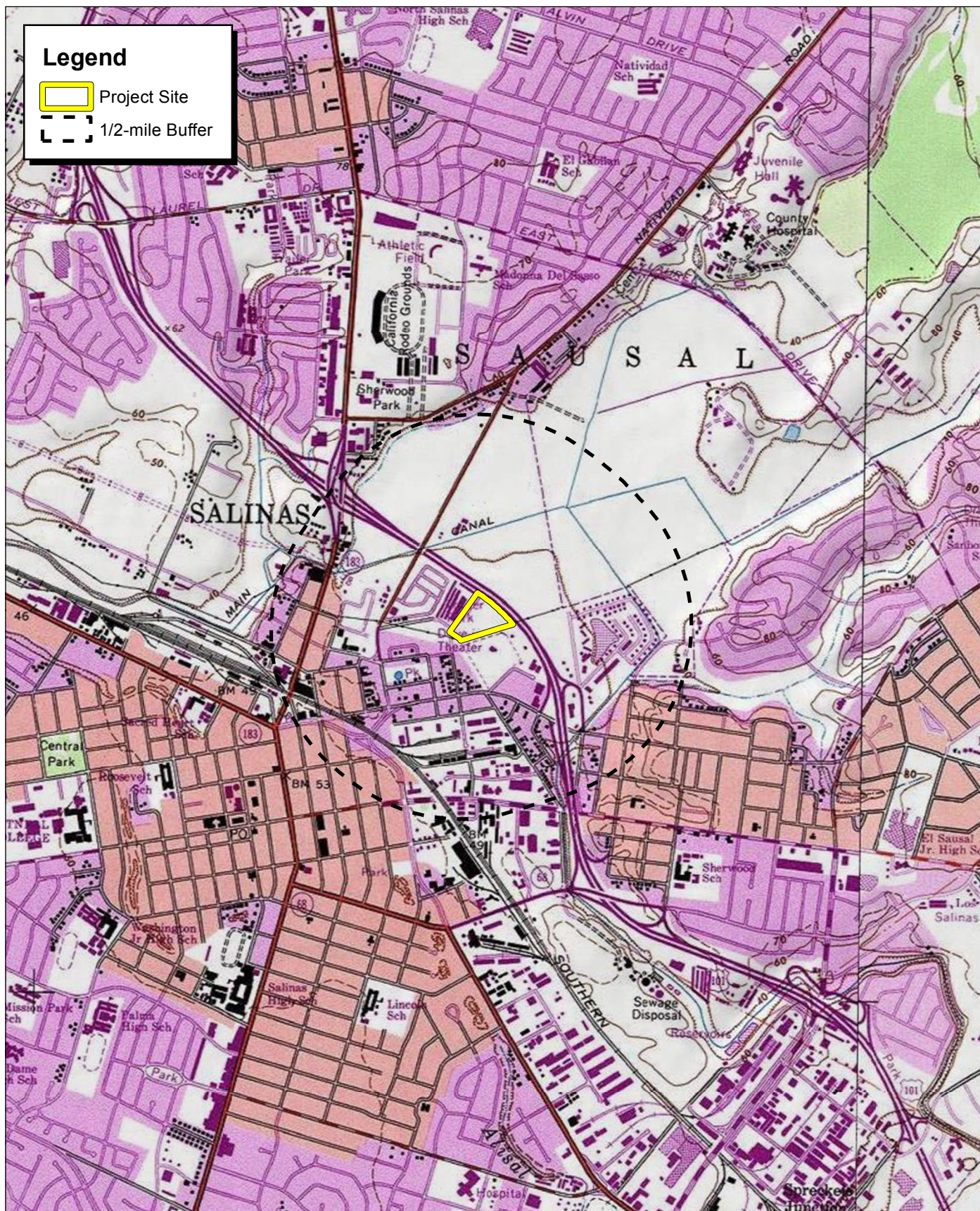
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Exhibit 1 Records Search Map

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA 95024

May 24, 2017

Subject: Rodeo Property Project, Monterey County, California

Dear Chairperson Sayers,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of an Initial Study for the Future Development of the Rodeo Property on behalf of the City of Salinas. The project site is located at Sun Street. It is our understanding that the project site is currently vacant.

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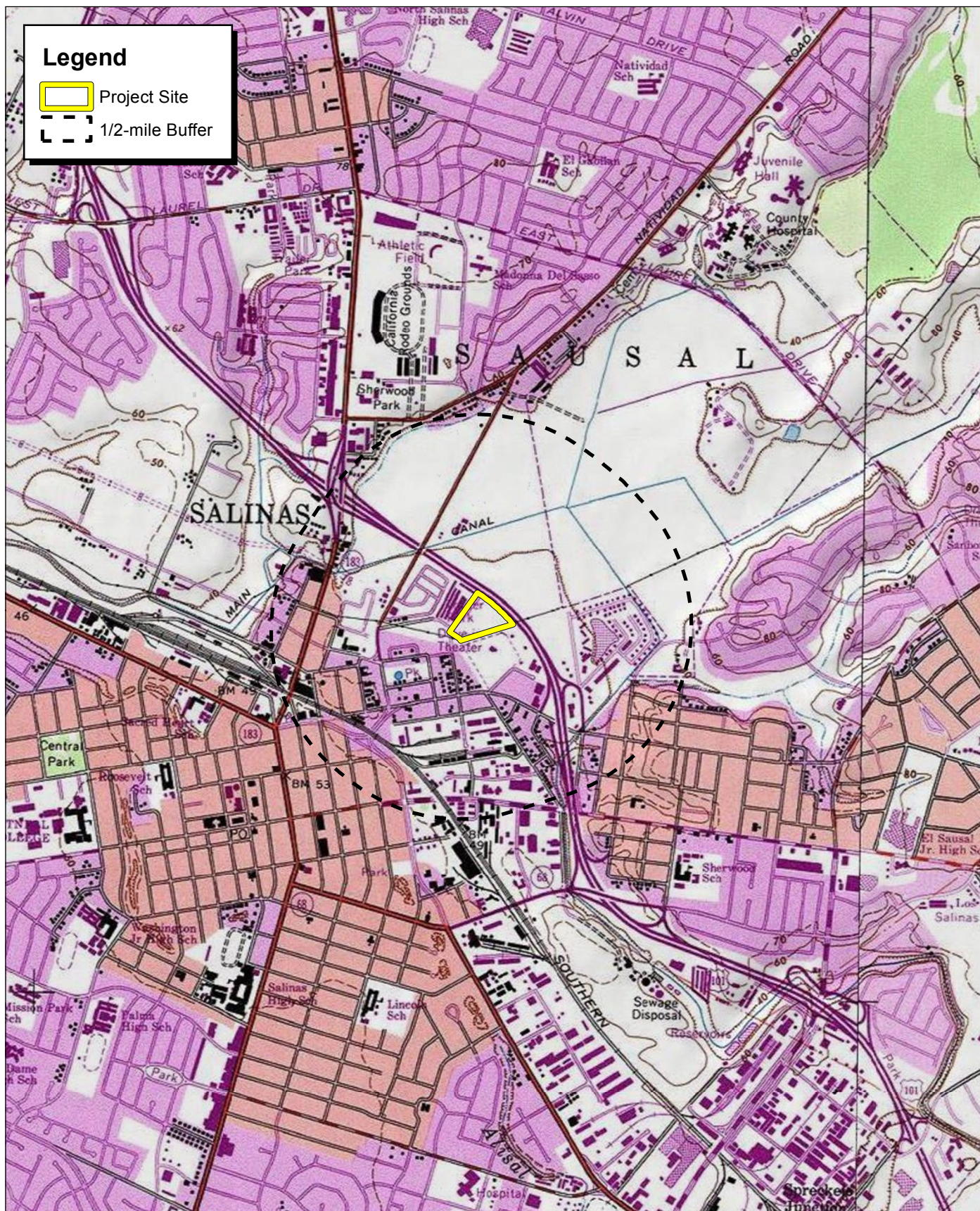
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Senior Scientist, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
1350 Treat Boulevard, Ste. 380
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Project location map for the proposed development



Xolon-Salinan Tribe
Karen White, Council Chairperson
PO Box 7045
Spreckels, CA 93962

May 24, 2017

Subject: Rodeo Property Project, Monterey County, California

Dear Chairperson White,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of an Initial Study for the Future Development of the Rodeo Property on behalf of the City of Salinas. The project site is located at Sun Street. It is our understanding that the project site is currently vacant.

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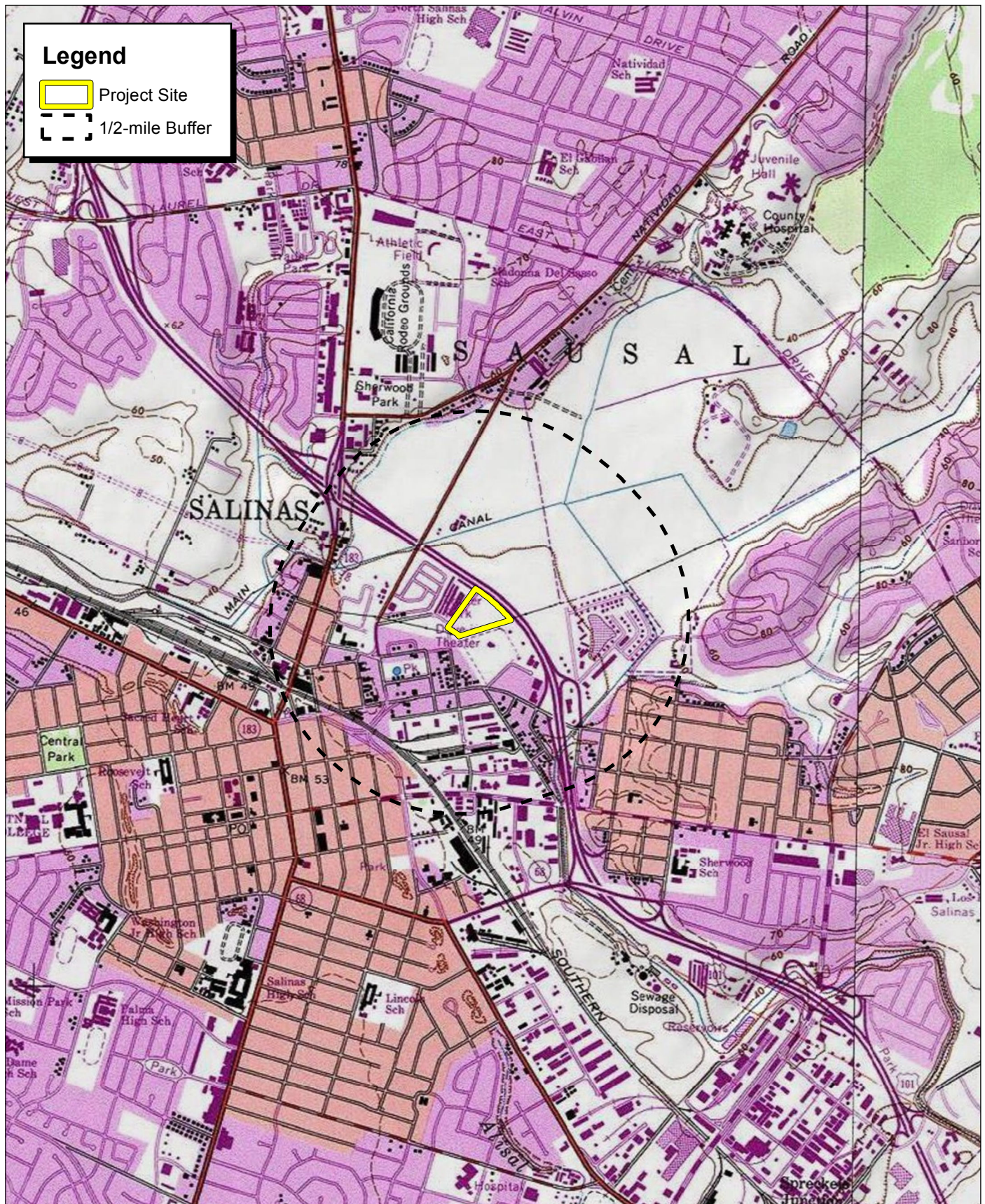
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Senior Scientist, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
1350 Treat Boulevard, Ste. 380
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Project location map for the proposed development



Source: USGS Salinas (1984) 7.5' Quadrangle / National Land Grant

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Exhibit 1 Records Search Map

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA 94062

May 24, 2017

Subject: Rodeo Property Project, Monterey County, California

Dear Chairperson Zwierlein,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of an Initial Study for the Future Development of the Rodeo Property on behalf of the City of Salinas. The project site is located at Sun Street. It is our understanding that the project site is currently vacant.

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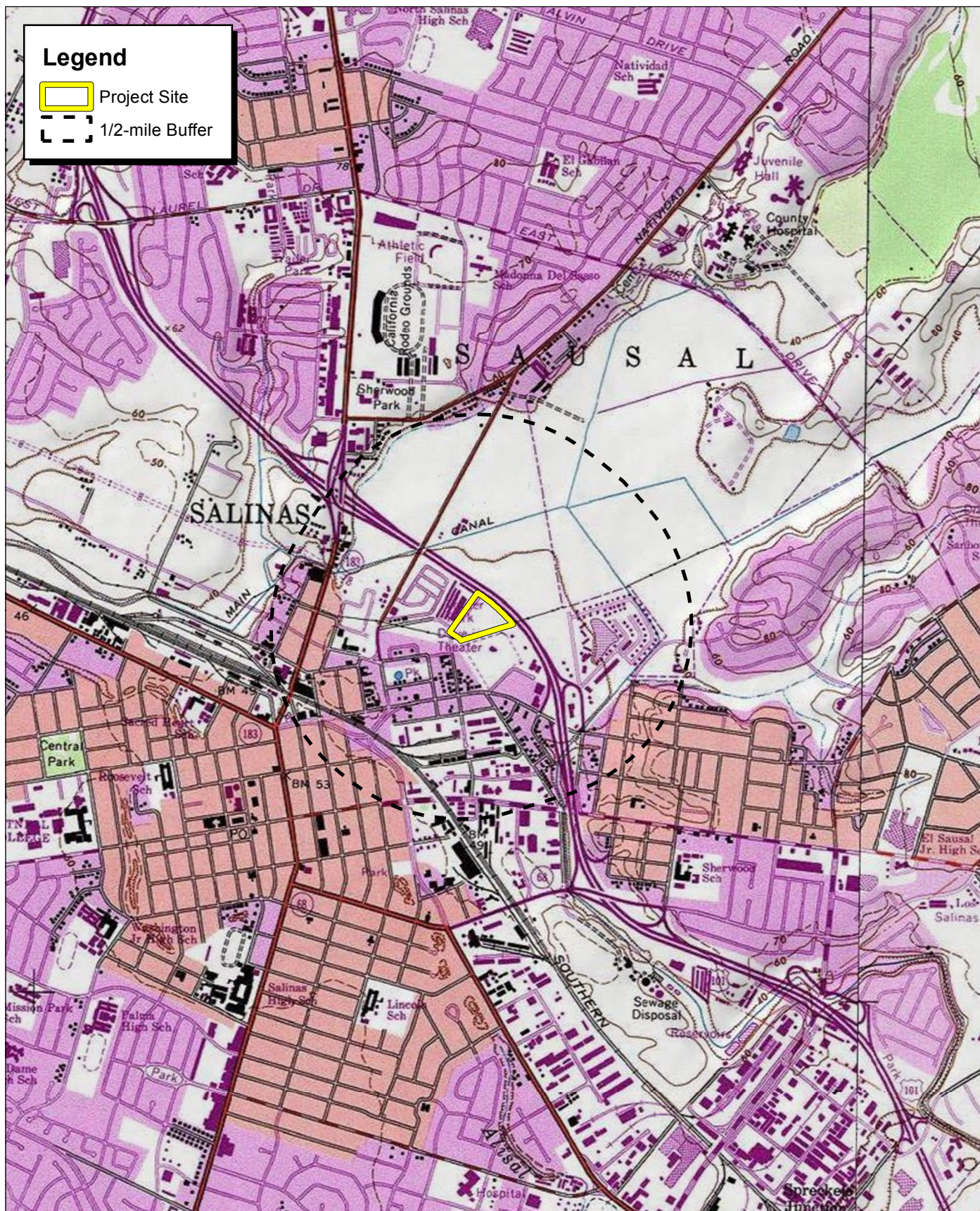
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Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.
Senior Scientist, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
1350 Treat Boulevard, Ste. 380
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Project location map for the proposed development





Dana DePietro <ddepietro@fcs-intl.com>

Rodeo Property Project, Monterey county, CA

1 message

info@salinatribe.com <info@salinatribe.com>

Fri, Jun 9, 2017 at 1:40 PM

To: ddepietro@fcs-intl.com

Greetings Dana, I have reviewed the proposed project and I am not aware of any resources at the project location. so at this time I do not have any concerns. Please keep me informed as the project moves forward or if any unknown resources are unearthed by the project.

Xayatspanikan,

Patti Dunton, Tribal Adminisrator

Appendix C: Personnel Qualifications

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DANA DOUGLAS DE PIETRO, PH.D. – Cultural Resources Lead

OVERVIEW

- More than 15 Years Experience in Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management

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

FirstCarbonSolutions

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

DOUGLAS DE PIETRO, PH.D. – Cultural Resources Lead (North)

field monitoring efforts; and coordinates with state, federal and tribal officials and institutions for a variety of FCS projects, including the following:

- 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

DOUGLAS DE PIETRO, PH.D. – Cultural Resources Lead (North)

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.

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 Studies (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.

Trish Fernandez
4836 Skyway Drive, Fair Oaks, CA 95628
530.409.8612

Curriculum Vitae

Profile

Ms. Fernandez is an environmental consultant specializing in cultural resources management. She meets the *Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* for archaeologist, historian, and architectural historian.

Education

California State University, Sacramento, California
Master of Arts in Anthropology, emphasis in History and Archaeology
Thesis: *Mexican Miners in the California Gold Rush: A Historical and Archaeological Study*
Graduated Magna Cum Laude, GPA 3.84, 2001

California State University, Sacramento, California
Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology, emphasis in Ethnic Studies
Golden Key National Honor Society
Lambda Alpha Anthropological Honor Society
American Association of University Women Scholarship Recipient
Graduated Magna Cum Laude, GPA 3.77, 1995

Field Schools

Virginia City, Nevada, UNR, 2000. Historical archaeology: Comstock era seamstress' residence
Coloma, California, CSUS, 1997. Historical archaeology: Gold Rush era doctor's residence
Virginiatown, California, CSUS, 1995. Historical archaeology: Gold Rush era Chinese town

Registrations/Certifications/Qualifications

Archaeologist. Register of Professional Archaeologists. No. 12198
Historian. California Council for the Promotion of History. No. 583
Archaeologist, Historian, Architectural Historian. Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards
Historical Archaeologist Principal Investigator, Caltrans Professional Qualifications Standards

Current Professional Memberships

Association of Environmental Professionals
Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for Historical Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology

Continuing Professional Education

CEQA Mid-Year Case Law Review, AEP, 2015
Taking CEQA Forward, AEP, 2015
Caltrans Section 106 PA Workshop, Caltrans District 4, 2015
CEQA & Historic Preservation: A 360 Degree View, CPF, 2015
Federal Contracting Basics, SBA, 2015
Exploring the Government Marketplace, SBA, 2015
Business Development Skills, ICF, 2011
NEPA Overview and Refresher, UC Davis Extension, 2010
National Register Multiple Property Listings, California OHP, 2008
Section 106 Agreement Documents, National Preservation Institute, 2007
California Senate Bill 18, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, 2007
Principles of Tribal Consultation, SRI Foundation, 2006
GIS for Archaeologists, SHA, 2006
Facilitating Effective Public Meetings, UC Davis Extension, 2006
Public Works and Environmental Compliance, Lorman Education, 2006
Consulting with the California SHPO, California OHP, 2005
Integration of Environmental Permits, UC Davis Extension 2005
CEQA Streamlining Toolbox, EDAW, 2005
Successful CEQA Compliance, UC Davis Extension, 2005
Lithics Workshop, Rob Jackson, 2005
Section 106 Review for Experienced Practitioners, National Preservation Institute, 2005
Making CEQA Work, California Preservation Foundation, 2004
Conflict Resolution, UC Davis Extension, 2004
Coaching Staff, UC Davis Extension, 2004
Historical Building Surveys for Local Governments, California Preservation Foundation, 2003
NEPA and Historic Properties, UNR Extended Studies, 2002
Historic Bottle Identification, SHA, 2002
Introduction to Section 106 Review, ACHP, 2000
GIS for Resource Managers and Professionals, UC Davis Extension, 1998
Project Management Workshop, Braley Consulting, 1998
NEPA Overview, UC Davis Extension, 1997
Intro to CEQA, UC Davis Extension, 1996
Consulting with Native Americans about TCPs, ACRA, 1996

Awards

Thomas F. King Award for Excellence in Cultural Resources Management, 2008

Appointments

Society for California Archaeology Professional Standards & Ethics Committee, Chair 2015-present
California State Archaeological Resources Committee, Chair/Vice-Chair, 2006 to present
Old Sacramento Historical Foundation Board, 2008-2010
California State Historical Resources Commission, 2005-2009
El Dorado County Cultural Resources Commission, 1997-2000
Foothill Indian Education Alliance, 1996-1997

Work History

InContext: Cultural Resources Solutions – Fair Oaks, CA 2012-Present

President and Principal Investigator. Responsibilities include administration, business development, financial reporting, and performing all aspects of technical work related to inventories, evaluations, and mitigation measures.

Statistical Research, Inc. – Woodland, CA, 2012

Historical Resources Specialist. Assist regional marketing directors in WA, CA, AZ, NM, and TX with business development throughout the company and throughout the western United States.

ICF International — WA, OR, CA, 2008–2011

Cultural Resources Manager. Directed complex, controversial projects; restructured CA team by hiring, terminating, and moving staff to more suitable positions. Established job descriptions and expectations for cultural staff. Took over troubled projects throughout the company to bring them into budgetary, contractual, and regulatory compliance and mend client relations. Managed Sacramento team; created mentoring and peer review structure for quality control and staff development; developed workload management and projection system in Microsoft Excel; increased morale and productivity. Created standardized regulatory language templates, marketing materials, and presentations; developed and presented educational symposia for environmental and engineering conferences. Initiated client development in WA and OR; prepared or participated in numerous winning proposals. Trained and mentored staff throughout company informally and through formal training programs focused on compliance, writing, and project management.

Trish Fernandez Cultural Resources — Placerville, CA, 2005–2008

Sole Proprietor. Owned and operated private cultural resources consulting company on a part-time basis for three consecutive years. Responsibilities included business development, financial reporting, and performing all aspects of technical work related to inventories, evaluations, and mitigation measures. Created a niche for providing peer review of other consultants' work products and addressing controversial projects.

El Dorado Irrigation District — Placerville, CA, 2004–2008

Environmental Review Specialist. Responsible for all aspects of cultural resources review under CEQA, including research, survey, consultation, and determinations of significance and significant impacts. Responsible for developing and implementing proactive agency program for complying with all state and federal laws related to cultural resources. Responsible for management of cultural resources as part of the FERC Project 184 relicensing process.

Pacific Legacy, Inc. — Cameron Park, CA, 2002–2004

Historical and Local Government Program Director. Responsible for development and quality of historic-period resources and local government compliance program. Directly supervised archaeologists and historians in three different offices. Developed and implemented supervisory and mentoring structure to promote quality, productivity, and personal growth. Directed and conducted all phases of research, excavation, evaluation, and mitigation. Responsible for business development and assisting with management and operations of the Central Sierra office.

Jones & Stokes, Inc. — Sacramento, CA, 1995–2002

Senior Cultural Resources Specialist. Conducted and managed cultural resources studies, including architectural and archaeological inventories, oral histories, and archaeological

SONIA MELANI MILLER

942 West Cliff Drive, Santa Cruz California 95060 Telephone: Cell 831 332 2714*

E-mail sonia.melani.kasa@gmail.com

Environmental and cultural heritage consultant specializing in archaeological investigation and inventories, sustainable urbanism, historic preservation and adaptive re-use of historic structures. Experienced in the management of restoration projects, including field data collection, data management and modeling, planning and design, implementation and supervision of field activities, progress monitoring and reports, CEQA regulation and historic evaluation (DPR523 primary record). OSHA certified and LEED ND accredited. Currently seeking a position to grow in the field of historic preservation, sustainable neighborhoods planning, and in the planning and management of sustainable/historic infrastructures.

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

- Archival processing and documentation of historic material (including architectural and photographic material)
- Implementation of programs for the conservation of energy and natural resources
- Production of promotional and educational material including leaflets, brochures, illustration boards
- Management of large pools of data, including the organization of inventories, data processing and storage
- Formulation of survey for the collection of quantitative and qualitative data for academic researches and planning studies
- Categorization of quantitative data in charts, graphs, maps (ArcGIS), and reports
- Interpretation of qualitative data, data coding, and processing
- Construction of BIM virtual models using AutoCAD, Revit Architecture and ArchiCad
- NEASI Certification (Home Energy Audit-HERS) National Energy and Sustainability Institute
- Interpretative, historical, and cultural research for the preparation of DPR523 Primary Record (Description and Statement of Significance) for the documentation and preservation of historical and cultural resources
- Ability to conduct complex literary research in multiple languages (Italian, Spanish, French, and English)
- Categorization of credits for LEED ND projects related to:
 - Historic preservation and reuse and to habitat restoration (Smart Location and Linkage (SLL))

- Restoration of habitat, wetland, and water bodies, Green Infrastructures and Buildings
 - GIB-Existing Building Reuse and Historic Resources Preservation and Adaptive Use.
- LEED AP Neighborhood Development (ND) credentialed

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

June 2015 to Present: SPACES-Saving and Preserving Arts and Cultural Environments

Project Assistant

SPACES is a nonprofit public benefit organization created with an international focus on the study, documentation, and preservation of art environments and self-taught artistic activity. Currently assisting with archival processing of photographic material on folk art sites. Includes planning archival material preservation, establishing directives (and making forms) for the collection, organization and processing of archival data. Providing assistance in the preparation of site documentation for enlisting in the local (State) and National Register of Historic Places. Includes cultural and historic research, site survey for the identification of defining features, and other services needed for the preparation of the DPR523 primary record form.

1999 to present: JM Construction

Sustainable Planning Consultant

Responsible to research and implement cost-saving strategies to reduce the environmental impact of construction projects. Position centering on the development of sustainability policies and the preparation of permit documents for residential construction, erosion control (drainage), interior architecture and landscaping projects. It also involves the fulfillment of some administrative functions and project scheduling (Microsoft Project).

2011 to 2013: City of San Jose

Municipal Green Buildings Program Graduate Intern

Participated in the implementation of the City's *Energy Star Portfolio Manager* for 116 Municipal Facilities, in cooperation with the Energy Officer; and to the development of the LEED EB&OM *Volume Certification Protocol*. Helped managing data related to Municipal Green Buildings and took part in the production of LEED's promotional and educational material for certified buildings.

2002 to 2007: Habitat Restoration International

Project Coordinator

Supported the Biologist in the management of habitat restoration and erosion control projects for federal and state agencies. These included projects for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Santa Clara Water and SMUD. The duties invested in this position included assisting in the preparation of environmental proposals (EIR), the supervision of vegetation installation and vegetation monitoring, the preparation of environmental proposals, reports and other project related documents such as: project timelines and schedules; planning and design of landscaping and erosion control construction plans and as built plans.

OTHER PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Aux Trois Pommes Language School

Language Teacher (Italian)

Taught language classes to adult at different level of proficiency. The position included the creation of programs and syllabus for specific courses, assistance to advanced-graduate exam preparation, and translation support for Graduate archival research.

SJSU Special Collection Archives

Student Assistant Archivist

Assisted library patrons in the reading room of SJSU Special Collections & Archives with their research needs, web OPAC and reading room policies and procedures. Processed backlog collections and wrote finding aids for collections.

The Harrison Studio

Researcher and Studio Assistant

Conducted environmental and social research for the 2004 “Villaggio d’arte” Environmental Art’ project in Southern Italy and assisted in other projects of environmental art.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Architectural Collection (Archival)

Processed for SJSU Special Collections & Archives

This project was processed for SJSU Special Collection & Archives. The collection of architectural drawings comprises architectural plans and renderings documenting the construction of several buildings on the San Jose State College campus, including: San Jose College Central Library Building, Wahlquist Library, and the California State Library Faculty Office Building.

“Il Villaggio dell’Arte,” annuale d’arte contemporanea partecipata, PIT Parco regionale del Matese, POR

An initiative promoted by PaeSEsaggio workgroup to stimulate new processes and development and to re-activate sustainable micro-economies through the involvement of the local communities in an area of southern Italy suffering from abandonment. The project followed the principles of the European Convention of Landscape (Paesaggio) of 2000 and of the Conference of State Regions of 2001, promoting the diffusion of information and inducement of participatory processes.

The Climate Clock Initiative

Assisted the Huey-Dewey-Louie finalist team in documenting their residency in occasion of “The Climate Clock Initiative” in San Jose, California- promoting the use of public art and measurement technologies to gather and display climate data.

Guadalupe River Flood Control and Habitat Mitigation Project, Phase I and II

Four "design and built" projects implemented as part a mitigation strategy of a federal flood control project in downtown San Jose, California. The projects comprised the preparation and implementation of a riparian habitat restoration plan that involved the selection, installation and maintenance of over 13,000 native riparian and wetland plants. And it included the development and implementation of a biological monitoring program to evaluate habitat establishment and wildlife use of the project area.

EPA Energy Star Portfolio Manager

Set up a portfolio of 116 municipal facilities for energy benchmarking. Entered and verified facility information (Address, Space Type, Square footage and meter SAID). Facilities were subsequently benchmarked to receive automated data from the energy provider (PG&E).

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Appendix D: Regulatory Framework

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REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Government agencies, including federal, state, and local 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 the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, laws specific to work conducted on federal lands includes the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), the American Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

The following federal or CEQA criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts on cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact would be considered significant if it would affect a resource eligible for listing in the NR or the CR, 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 NEPA § 106. Federal agencies are responsible for initiating NEPA § 106 review and completing the steps in the process that are outlined in the regulations. They must determine if NHPA § 106 applies to a given project and, if so, initiate review in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Federal agencies are also responsible for involving the public and other interested parties. Furthermore, NHPA § 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 NEPA § 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 are 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. In addition, a resource must meet one or all of these eligibility criteria:

- a.) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- b.) Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- c.) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- 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 those listed below:

- 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 § 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 § 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 an historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California per PRC § 5020.1(j) or if it meets the criteria for listing on the CR per California Code of Regulations (CCR) at Title 14 CCR § 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 CR. If an archaeological site is an historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered as stated in PRC §§ 21084.1 and 21083.2(I). If an archaeological site is considered not to be an historical resource, but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC § 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to PRC § 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, "non-unique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the CR, as noted in subdivision (g) of PRC § 21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration, other than 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, OHP 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, CCR, Chapter 3 § 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 CR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR, § 4850 et seq.).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the PRC § 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 California Register of Historical Resources (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 CR 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 §§ 5020.1(j) or 5024.1 even if it is:

- Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CR.
- Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC § 5020.1(k).
- Identified in an historical resources survey per PRC § 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; the resource must be mitigated for under CEQA regulations. 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 is 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’s 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 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

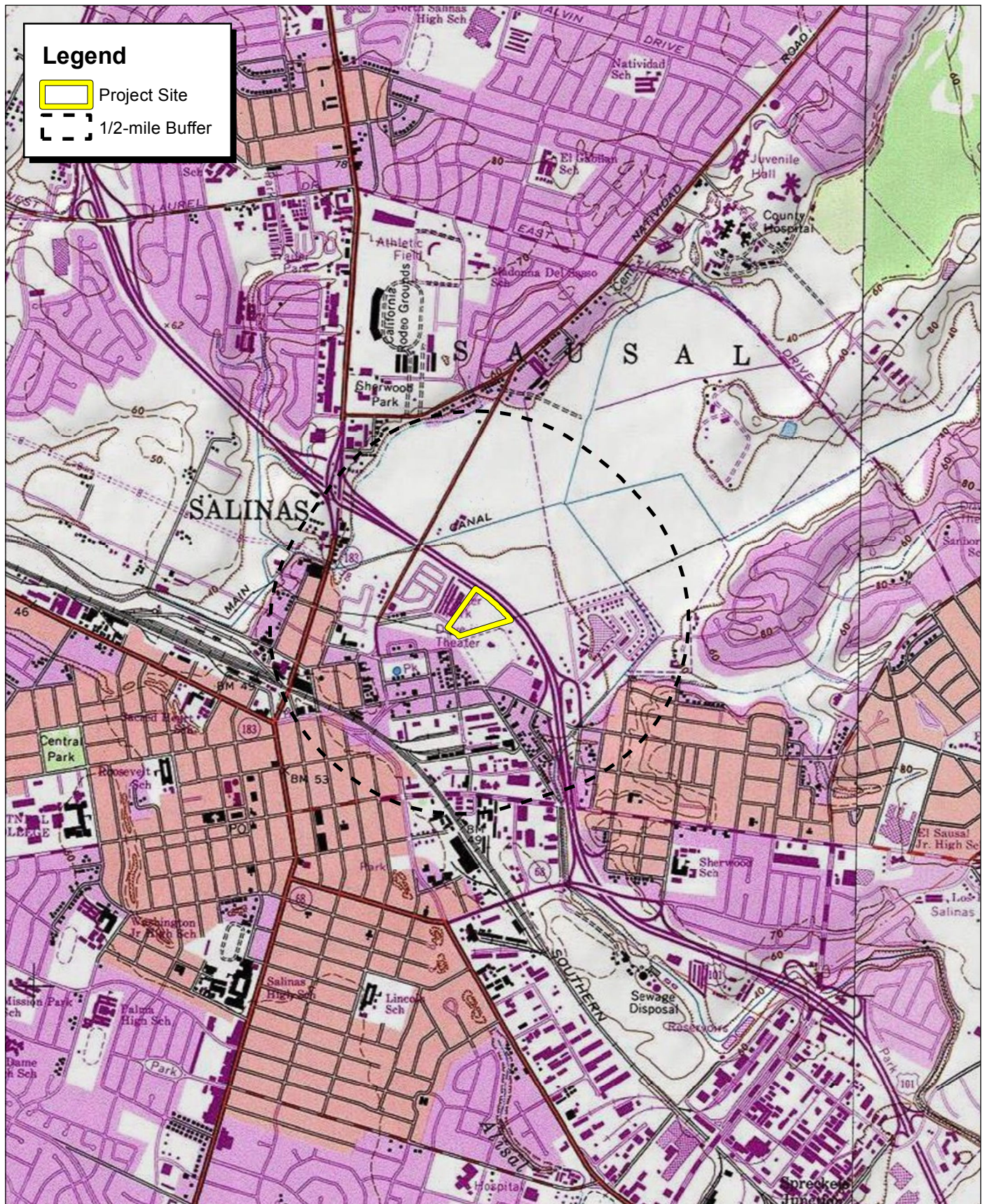
The basic schedule for this process is:

- 30 days: time NAHC has to provide tribal contact information to the local government; this is recommended not mandatory.
- 90 days: time tribe has to respond indication 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 local government has to refer proposed action, such as adoption or amendment to a general plan or specific plan, to agencies, including the tribes. Referral required even if there has been prior consultation. This opens the 45-day comment period.
- 10 days: time local government has to provide tribes of notice of public hearing.

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Appendix E: NWIC Records Search Results

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Resource Detail: P-27-002322

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-27-002322

Trinomial: CA-MNT-002050H

Name: El Camino Real (Highway 101)

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Resource Name	El Camino Real (Highway 101)
	Other	ECR1 and ECR2
	Other	Highway 101
	Other	MM-101
	OHP Property Numb	173439
	OHP PRN	Proj.Rev. FHWA070906A (segment vic. Aromas)

Cross-refs: Physically overlaps or intersects 27-000805
Physically overlaps or intersects 27-002938
Extends into another county as 35-000273
Extends into another county as 35-000327
Extends into another county as 38-002967
Extends into another county as 41-002192
Extends into another county as 43-002628
Extends into another county as 44-000406

Attributes

Resource type: Structure

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey, Other

Attribute codes: AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades); HP37 (Highway/trail)

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

Recording events

	Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
a	9/10/1999	John Berg, Steve Mikesell	Far Western & JRP Historical Consulting Serives	
b	8/7/2002	Theresa Rogers	JRP Historical Consulting Services	

Associated reports

Report No.	Year	Title	Affiliation
S-022819	2000	Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project, Segment WS05: San Jose to San Luis Obispo	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.; Foothill Resources, Ltd.
S-026137	2002	Cultural Resource Evaluation of 2500 Acres of Land for the Ranch San Juan Project Outside of Salinas, County of Monterey	Archaeological Resource Management
S-027827	2003	Cultural Resource Evaluation of 2581 Acres of Land for the Rancho San Juan Project Outside of Salinas, County of Monterey	Archaeological Resource Management
S-030334	2005	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet, Veggie Growers SF-16810A, 40550 El Camino Real, Greenfield, Monterey.	EarthTouch, Inc.
S-030335	2005	Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, Sprint Windmill San Lucas, SF-16880A.	Earth Touch, Inc
S-033131	2007	Archaeological Survey Report for the State Route 101/West Laurel Drive Interchange	LSA Associates, Inc.

Resource Detail: P-27-002322

		Improvement Project, Salinas, Monterey County, California	
S-035825	2007	Historic Property Survey Report, San Juan Interchange Project, 05-MON-101 PM 100.0/101.3, 05-SBT-101 PM 0.0/0.6, EA 05-31580	California Department of Transportation, District 5
S-038177	2001	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 5 Rural Highways, Monterey County, California, Highways 1, 25, 68, 101, 146, 183, and 198, Volume 1	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-038553	2011	Archaeological Records Search and Preliminary Impact Assessment for the Highway 101 Widening Project in Salinas, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting

Location information

County: Monterey

USGS quad(s): Bradley, Chualar, Espinosa Canyon, Gonzales, Greenfield, Hames Valley, Natividad, Palo Escrito Peak, Paraiso Springs, Prunedale, Salinas, San Ardo, San Lucas, San Miguel, Soledad, Thompson Canyon, Wunpost

Address:

PLSS:

UTMs: Zone 10 619240mE 4073240mN NAD27

Zone 10 620460mE 4060790mN NAD27

Zone 10 649480mE 4032700mN NAD27

Zone 10 687330mE 3987190mN NAD27

Management status

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
-------------	-------------

<i>Entered:</i> 4/1/2005	icrds
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<i>Last modified:</i> 2/15/2016	neala
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<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
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	10/7/2014	neala	GISed all of MNT Co.; data review
--	-----------	-------	-----------------------------------

	4/27/2002	AOLPJ	Primary number 27-002322 assigned.
--	-----------	-------	------------------------------------

	7/10/2002	AOLPJ	Trinomial MNT-002050 assigned.
--	-----------	-------	--------------------------------

	4/1/2005	jay	Appended records from discontinued ICRDS.
--	----------	-----	---

	7/10/2002	AOLPJ	Added Trinomial MNT-002050
--	-----------	-------	----------------------------

Record status: Verified

Resource Detail: P-27-003234

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-27-003234

Trinomial:

Name: PG&E Moss Landing-Salinas Electrical Tower No. 011/064

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Resource Name	PG&E Moss Landing-Salinas Electrical Tower No. 011/064
	Other	Tower No. 011/064

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Structure

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: HP09 (Public utility building); HP11 (Engineering structure)

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections: No

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
12/1/2013	Dana E. Supernowicz	Historic Resource Associates	Exact date of survey not provided

Associated reports

Report No.	Year	Title	Affiliation
S-043489	2013	Collocation Submission Packet, Downtown Salinas, CNU3535	EarthTouch, Inc.

Location information

County: Monterey

USGS quad(s): Salinas

Address: Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
220 Bridge Street	Salinas		93941

PLSS:

UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

Date	User
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Entered: 5/7/2014 rochad

Last modified: 7/22/2015 paganob

IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
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5/7/2014	rochad	Data entry
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Record status: Verified

Resource Detail: P-27-003465

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-27-003465

Trinomial:

Name: Chinese American Community

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Resource Name	Chinese American Community
	OHP PRN	3902-0002-9999

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: District

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: HP02 (Single family property); HP05 (Hotel/motel) - boarding houses; HP06 (1-3 story commercial building); HP16 (Religious building)

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections: No

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

apparently no elements of the district are separately recorded

Recording events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
a 3/31/1980	Nancy Way	Chinese American Survey	Historic Resources Inventory form

Associated reports

Report No.	Year	Title	Affiliation
S-047415	2015	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of APN 002-191-018, 019, 020, 021, 023, 024, 028 & 029, Salinas, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting

Location information

County: Monterey

USGS quad(s): Salinas

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	Soledad St, between Market & Gavilan Sts	Salinas		
	Main St, between Market & Gavilan Sts	Salinas		
	Monterey St, between Market & Gavilan Sts	Salinas		
	Pajaro St, between Market & Gavilan Sts	Salinas		
	Salinas St, between Market & Gavilan Sts	Salinas		

PLSS:

UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

Date	User		
Entered: 3/9/2016	paganob		
Last modified: 10/24/201	neala		
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	10/14/201	bentonb	changed resource type to district; entered general note

Report Detail: S-007317

Identifiers

Report No.: S-007317

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Submitter	AC Project 668
	Submitter	AC Project 668B
	Voided	S-7699

Cross-refs: See also S-007699

Citation information

Author(s): R. Paul Hampson, Gary S. Breschini, Trudy Haversat, and Micki Ryan

Year: 1985 (Mar)

Title: Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 002-214-31 and 33, Salinas, Monterey County, California.

Affiliation: Archaeological Consulting

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 5 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Sub-design.: a

Author(s): R. Paul Hampson and Gary S. Breschini

Year: 1985 (Sep)

Title: Secondary Archaeological Testing of Assessors Parcel Numbers 0021-214-31 and 33 in Salinas, Monterey County, California

Affiliation: Archaeological Consulting

Report type(s): Archaeological, Excavation

Inventory size:

No. pages: 4

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 9-16

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Monterey

USGS quad(s): Salinas

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
			002-214-31	
			002-214-33	

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
------	------

Entered: 4/7/2005 nwic-main

Last modified: 6/23/2015 hagell

IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
	5/26/2015	watsonr	Populated APN. Scanned in PDF.

Report Detail: S-007317

6/11/2015 mikulic voided S-007699; added additional citation 'a'

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-010634

Identifiers

Report No.: S-010634

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Submitter	AC Project 1369
	Agency Nbr	HUD # 121-EH-272-NP-CMI-L8

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Gary S. Breschini

Year: 1988 (Dec)

Title: Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Parcel at West Menke and Martella Streets, Salinas, Monterey County, California

Affiliation: Archaeological Consulting

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 1 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Monterey

USGS quad(s): Salinas

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
------	------

Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main
-------------------	-----------

Last modified: 6/23/2015	hagell
--------------------------	--------

IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
	5/26/2015	watsonr	Scanned in PDF.

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-020593

Identifiers

Report No.: S-020593

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Barry A. Price

Year: 1998 (Mar)

Title: Cultural Resources Assessment, Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility SF-830-05, Salinas, Monterey County, California (letter report)

Affiliation: Applied EarthWorks

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 0.25 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Monterey

USGS quad(s): Salinas

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date *User*

Entered: 4/7/2005 nwic-main

Last modified: 6/23/2015 muchb

IC actions: *Date* *User* *Action taken*

4/7/2005 jay Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-022657

Identifiers

Report No.: S-022657

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Izaak Sawyer, Laurie Pfeiffer, Karen Rasmussen, and Judy Berryman

Year: 2000 (Apr)

Title: Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Along Onshore Portions of the Global West Fiber Optic Cable Project

Affiliation: Science Applications International Corporation

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

NWIC mapped study locations are based on the descriptions of surveyed areas and trenching as found in the individual 'Archaeological Field Investigation' sections. The Project Route Maps do not explicitly depict the actual archaeological survey areas. - MikulikC 1/8/2015

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-27-000334	CA-MNT-000228	Hill #2 1929
P-27-000335	CA-MNT-000229	Golomshtok #2
P-27-000706	CA-MNT-000625	[none]
P-27-000806	CA-MNT-000731/H	DOT-5-Mon-1
P-27-001207	CA-MNT-001154/H	ARS 78-28-1
P-27-001227	CA-MNT-001175	Field # ESES-1
P-27-001228	CA-MNT-001176	Field # ESES-2
P-27-001393	CA-MNT-001365	Gibson Creek South
P-27-001408	CA-MNT-001382/H	FW 1
P-27-001482	CA-MNT-001462/H	Big Snake Site
P-41-000410		CT-1
P-43-000449	CA-SCL-000448/H	Temporary No. 15-C
P-44-000047	CA-SCR-000041	[none]
P-44-000155	CA-SCR-000152	Buena Vista 80
P-44-000156	CA-SCR-000153	[none]
P-44-000157	CA-SCR-000154	[none]
P-44-000174	CA-SCR-000172	JS-SWT-2
P-44-000270	CA-SCR-000268H	Manresa State Beach #1

No. resources: 18

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Monterey, Other, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz

USGS quad(s): Marina, Monterey, Moss Landing, Prunedale, Salinas, San Francisco North, San Jose East, San Jose West, San Juan Bautista, Seaside, Spreckels, Watsonville East, Watsonville West

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified: 3/21/2017	rinerg	
IC actions: 4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.

Report Detail: S-022657

2/23/2017	simsa	NWIC mapped study locations are based on the descriptions of surveyed areas and trenching as found in the individual 'Archaeological Field Investigation' sections. The Project Route Maps do not explicitly depict the actual archaeological survey areas.
3/9/2017	bentonb	updated locations
3/21/2017	rinerg	Appendices D-G: Confidential Archaeological Site Record Search Maps and Updated Site Record Forms... begins on PDF p. 307

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-033061

Identifiers

Report No.: S-033061

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Submitter	SWCA Cultural Resources Report Database No. 06-507
	Submitter	SWCA Report No. 10715-180

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Nancy Sikes, Cindy Arrington, Bryon Bass, Chris Corey, Kevin Hunt, Steve O'Neil, Catherine Pruett, Tony Sawyer, Michael Tuma, Leslie Wagner, and Alex Wesson

Year: 2006 (Dec)

Title: Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California

Affiliation: SWCA Environmental Consultants

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study, Monitoring

Inventory size: c 1431 li mi

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Sub-design.: a

Author(s):

Year: 2006 (Dec)

Title: Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California

Affiliation: SWCA Environmental Consultants

Report type(s): Archaeological, Monitoring

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 312-602

Sub-design.: b

Author(s): Nancy E. Sikes

Year: 2007 (Feb)

Title: Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project (letter report)

Affiliation: SWCA Environmental Consultants

Report type(s): Other research

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 672-673

General notes

Numerous previously identified unrecorded resources were described in the report. C-1 (reported burials) was also within the project area. This report covers investigations throughout the state of California.

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-01-000027	CA-ALA-000006	Nelson's Survey - "Village"
P-01-000040	CA-ALA-000020	JN-6
P-01-000087	CA-ALA-000310	Nelson's 310
P-01-000088	CA-ALA-000311	Nelson's 311

Report Detail: S-033061

P-01-000089	CA-ALA-000312	Nelson's 312
P-01-000090	CA-ALA-000313	Nelson's 313
P-07-000138	CA-CCO-000258	Nelson No. 258; JN-106
P-27-000802	CA-MNT-000727	ARS 77-66
P-27-001191	CA-MNT-001138	5-6-81-A
P-27-001207	CA-MNT-001154/H	ARS 78-28-1
P-28-000467	CA-NAP-000585H	Thompson's (Suscol) Wharf
P-43-000106	CA-SCL-000092/H	Sargent Ranch; US-1
P-43-000141	CA-SCL-000128/H	Holiday Inn Site; West San Carlo
P-43-000449	CA-SCL-000448/H	Temporary No. 15-C
P-43-000573	CA-SCL-000578H	Scovel Ranch Site
P-43-000575	CA-SCL-000580	B-3
P-43-000754		San Jose Market Box
P-43-000928	CA-SCL-000898H	Southern Pacific Railroad
P-43-001071	CA-SCL-000690	CA-SCL-Lick
P-48-000208		Voided: See P-48-000549
P-48-000211	CA-SOL-000397	Voided: see P-57-000198
P-48-000214	CA-SOL-000398H	Eppinger Spur
P-48-000441	CA-SOL-000407	ARS 96-25-01
P-48-000549	CA-SOL-000499H	Southern Pacific Railroad
P-49-001583	CA-SON-002152/H	[none]
P-57-000194	CA-YOL-000178H	Southern Pacific Railroad
P-57-000198	CA-YOL-000182	JN-114
P-57-000297		210 Rice Lane
P-57-000301		City of Davis City Hall
P-57-000307		223 University

No. resources: 30

Has informals: Yes

Location information

County(ies): Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Monterey, Napa, Other, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Yolo

USGS quad(s): Allendale, Benicia, Bradley, Chittenden, Chualar, Cordelia, Cotati, Cupertino, Cuttings Wharf, Davis, Dixon, Elmira, Espinosa Canyon, Fairfield North, Fairfield South, Gilroy, Gonzales, Greenfield, Hames Valley, Hayward, Mare Island, Merritt, Milpitas, Montara Mtn, Morgan Hill, Moss Landing, Mountain View, Mt Madonna, Napa, Natividad, Newark, Niles, North Chalone Peak, Novato, Oakland East, Oakland West, Palo Alto, Palo Escrito Peak, Petaluma, Petaluma Point, Petaluma River, Prunedale, Redwood Point, Richmond, Sacramento West, Salinas, San Ardo, San Francisco North, San Francisco South, San Jose East, San Jose West, San Leandro, San Lucas, San Mateo, San Miguel, Santa Teresa Hills, Sears Point, Soledad, Thompson Canyon, Vine Hill, Watsonville East, Wunpost

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date User

Entered: 4/27/2007 guldenj

Last modified: 5/12/2017 raelync

<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	10/10/201	hagell	edited database
	2/15/2016	rinerg	add note that report covers area throughout California (per report's Abstract)
	6/8/2016	hagell	added other identifier & P#
	4/11/2017	raelync	Report verified, awaiting verification of 4 resources.
	4/21/2017	moored	Resources Verified
	5/12/2017	raelync	No author provided for additional citation 'a'.

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-043489

Identifiers

Report No.: S-043489

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Agency Nbr	CNU3535

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Lorna Billat and Dana E. Supernowicz

Year: 2013 (Dec)

Title: Collocation Submission Packet, Downtown Salinas, CNU3535

Affiliation: EarthTouch, Inc.

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Sub-design.: a

Author(s): Dana E. Supernowicz

Year: 2013 (Dec)

Title: Architectural Evaluation Study of the Downtown Salinas Project, AT&T Mobility Site No. CNU3535, 220 Bridge Street, Salinas, Monterey County, California 93941

Affiliation: Historic Resource Associates

Report type(s): Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 51-79

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-27-003234		PG&E Moss Landing-Salinas EI

No. resources: 1

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Monterey

USGS quad(s): Salinas

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	220 Bridge Street	Salinas		93941

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
------	------

Entered: 4/3/2014 intern2

Last modified: 10/24/201 hagell

IC actions:

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-046390

Identifiers

Report No.: S-046390

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): John Schlagheck

Year: 2015 (Feb)

Title: Archaeological Records Search and Site Reconnaissance, Haciendas Phase III and IV Housing Project, City of Salinas, Monterey County, California

Affiliation: Holman & Associates Archaeological Consulting

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 2 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Monterey

USGS quad(s): Salinas

Address: Address

City

Assessor's parcel no.

Zip code

003-131-010

003-145-010

003-131-018

PLSS: Rancho Nacional Mexican Era

Database record metadata

Date *User*

Entered: 6/4/2015 paganob

Last modified: 7/5/2016 grahams

IC actions:

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-047415

Identifiers

Report No.: S-047415

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	OHP PRN	HUD 2015_0306_004
	Submitter	Project 5040
	Voided	S-46500

Cross-refs: See also S-046500

Citation information

Author(s): Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini

Year: 2015 (Jan)

Title: Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of APN 002-191-018, 019, 020, 021, 023, 024, 028 & 029, Salinas, Monterey County, California

Affiliation: Archaeological Consulting

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 0.1 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Sub-design.: a

Author(s): Carol Roland-Nawi

Year: 2015 (Apr)

Title: HUD 2015_0306_004; Housing Development Project Located at 71 Soledad Street, Salinas

Affiliation: Office of Historic Preservation

Report type(s): OHP Correspondence

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 44-47

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-27-003465		Chinese American Community

No. resources: 1

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Monterey

USGS quad(s): Salinas

Address:	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
71 Soledad Street	Salinas	002-191-018	
		002-191-019	
		002-191-020	
		002-191-021	
		002-191-023	
		002-191-024	
		002-191-028	
		002-191-029	

PLSS:

Report Detail: S-047415

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	3/9/2016	paganob	
<i>Last modified:</i>	10/24/201	neala	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	10/14/201	bentonb	notations added for voided S-46500 (duplicate)
	5/4/2017	rinerg	Recode "Concurrence Correspondence" in additional citation title to Type=OHP Correspondence
<i>Record status:</i>	Verified		

Report Detail: S-047776

Identifiers

Report No.: S-047776

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Allika Ruby

Year: 2015 (Oct)

Title: Cultural Resources Review of the Former Salinas Manufactured Gas Plant Site Project, Salinas, Monterey County, California (letter report)

Affiliation: Far Western Anthropological Research Group

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Monterey

USGS quad(s): Salinas

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date *User*

Entered: 6/17/2016 cabrala

Last modified: 10/31/201 simsa

IC actions:

Record status: Verified

Appendix F: Paleontological Records Search Results

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Kenneth L. Finger, Ph.D. Consulting Paleontologist

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

510.305.1080

klfpaleo@comcast.net

May 31, 2017

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

Re: Paleontological Records Search: Rodeo Project (3911.0007), Salinas, Monterey County

Dear Dr. DePietro:

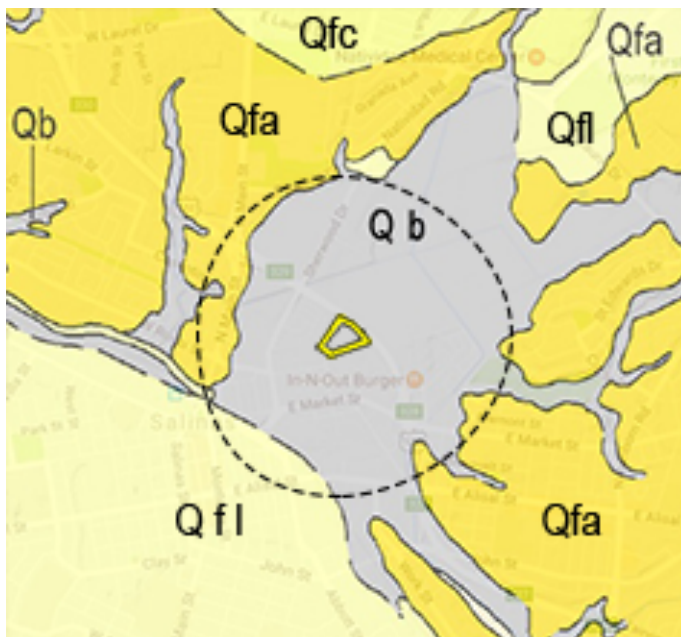
As per your request, I have performed a records search on the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) database for the San Mateo Central Park project in Santa Clara County. The project site is Pepsi Park, a sports park situated on the northwest side of Sun Street and on the southwest side of Veterans Memorial Highway (Hwy 101). This flat terrain has included athletic field and is therefore heavily disturbed. It is located in SE¼, SW¼, Sec. 28, T14S, R3E, Salinas quadrangle (1947 USGS 7.5-series topographic map, photorevised 1984). The entire surface of its flat terrain has been disturbed by the development and usage of the park.

Geologic Units

According to the part of geologic map of Wagner et al. (2002) shown here, the surface of project site (at center) is well within an area of Quaternary basin deposits (Qb). The four units shown here are all Quaternary and not differentiated as either Holocene or Pleistocene. Extending into the half-mile search perimeter (dashed outline) are fan deposits (Qfa) from the northwest and southeast, and flood plain deposits (Qfl) from the southwest. Both of these units extend farther in the subsurface of the search perimeter and one or both lie below the basin deposits.

Map Legend

Qb	Basin deposits
Qfa	Fan deposits of Antioch
Qfc	Fan deposits of Chualar
Qfl	Flood plain deposits



UCMP Records Search

I performed a records search on the University of California Museum of Paleontology that was focused on the Salinas quadrangle. There are no fossil localities of any kind within a half-mile of the project site. The only UCMP vertebrate locality in the Salinas quadrangle is V5576 (Lake Heinz), about a quarter-mile beyond the search perimeter, where a *Bison latifrons* (longhorn bison) skull was recovered from late Pleistocene alluvium. This locality is in the area mapped as flood plain deposits (Qfl).

Remarks and Recommendations

A paleontological walkover survey of the site prior to construction is not warranted because the surface has been disturbed. Because the geologic units in the area are of undifferentiated Quaternary age, it prudent to treat all of them as Pleistocene and paleontologically sensitive. Monitoring of project-related excavations is recommended because Pleistocene deposits throughout California have yielded a wealth of significant fossils. Considering that the occurrence of Pleistocene fossils is generally unpredictable due to the dynamics of the sedimentary regime in which they were transported and deposited, the paleontological potential in these areas is typically classified as uncertain or low until a discovery is made.

If any bones, teeth, or unusual concentrations of other fossils are encountered during this project, all construction activities should be diverted from the find until the cultural resources monitor has inspected the find and, if deemed significant, salvaged it for deposition in an appropriate repository for the benefit of scientific education and research. At the monitor's discretion, a professional paleontologist may be brought onto the site to assist in evaluating and recovering the find. Collected fossils should be deposited in an accredited repository such as the UCMP, where they will be properly curated and made available for present and future research.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ken Finger". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Reference Cited

Wagner, D.L., E.E., Greene, H.G., Saucedo, G.J., and Pridmore, C.I., 2002, Geologic map of the Monterey 30'X60' quadrangle and adjacent areas California. California Geological Survey, Regional Geologic Map No. 1, 1:100,000 scale