Appendix C

Archaeological Resource Management Report

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR 263 ARATA LANE, WINDSOR, SONOMA COUNTY, CA

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

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A.R.S. Project 23-058

Prepared under the authority of the Town of Windsor

This project is located on the Healdsburg USGS quadrangle Map(s) and consists of 2.72 acres

I certify that I am a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA certification number 15428) and I am listed by the California Office of Historic Preservation for statewide consulting services.



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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

As requested, and authorized, Archaeological Resource Service has conducted an archaeological evaluation of the parcel described below. The following tasks were accomplished as part of this project:

1. A check of the information on file with our office and the Regional Office of the California Historical Resources Information System, to determine the presence or absence of previously recorded historic or prehistoric cultural resources,
2. A check of appropriate historic references to determine the potential for historic era archaeological deposits,
3. Contact with the Native American Heritage Commission to determine the presence or absence of listed Sacred Lands within the project area,
4. Contact with all appropriate Native American organizations or individuals designated by the Native American Heritage Commission as interested parties for the project area,
5. A surface reconnaissance of all accessible parts of the project area to locate any visible signs of potentially significant historic or prehistoric cultural deposits,
6. Preparation of a report describing the work accomplished, the results of the research, and making appropriate recommendations for further action, if warranted.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Town of Windsor required an archaeological survey of the project parcel for the proposed residential subdivision construction. The survey encompassed the entire parcel, approximately 2.72 acres. We did not encounter any archaeological resources during our survey.

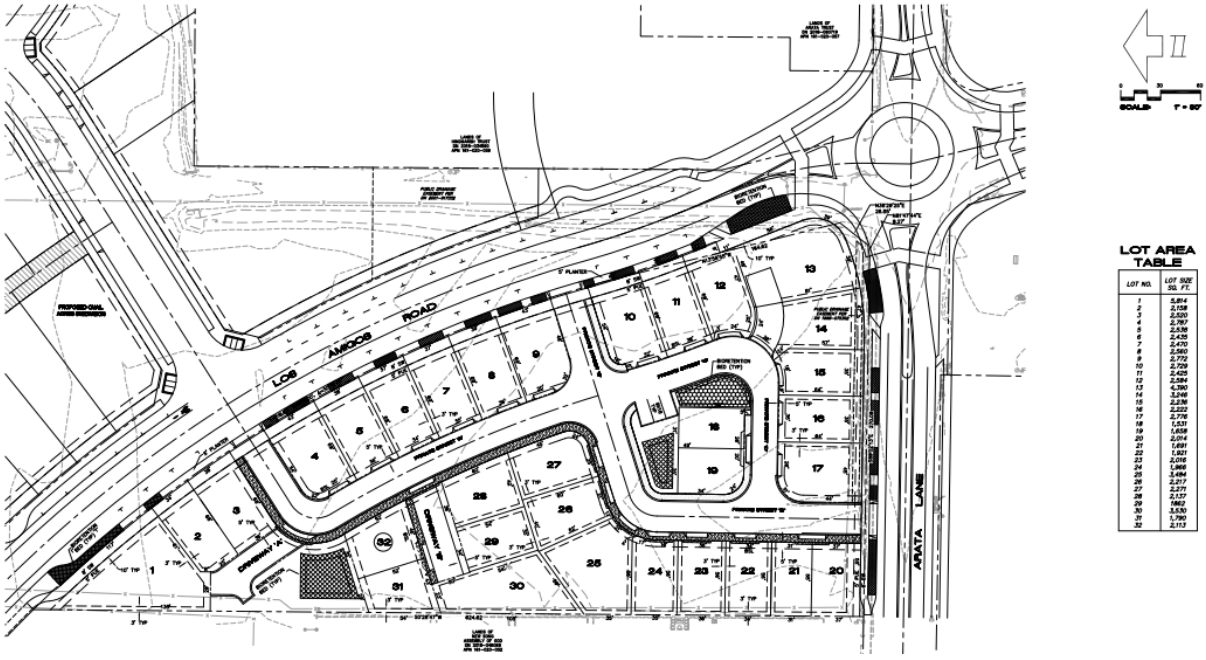


FIGURE 1 -- THE SITE PLAN PROVIDED BY THE CLIENT

The arrow in the top-right corner indicates the direction of North in regard to the site plan orientation.

PROJECT LOCATION

The project area is located at 263 Arata Lane, Windsor, Sonoma County, CA (APN 161-020-049). The parcel consists of 2.72 acres of open land bounded by a commercial building to the west, open land with foundation pads to the north, residences to the east, and Arata Lane to the south with residences past it.

The project area lies in the SE quarter of the SE quarter within Section 02 of Township 8 North, Range 9 West, Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian. The Universal Transverse Mercator Grid coordinates to the approximate center of the project area, as determined by measurement from the USGS 7.5' Healdsburg Quadrangle Map (1993) are:

4268240 Meters North,

515670 Meters East, Zone 10

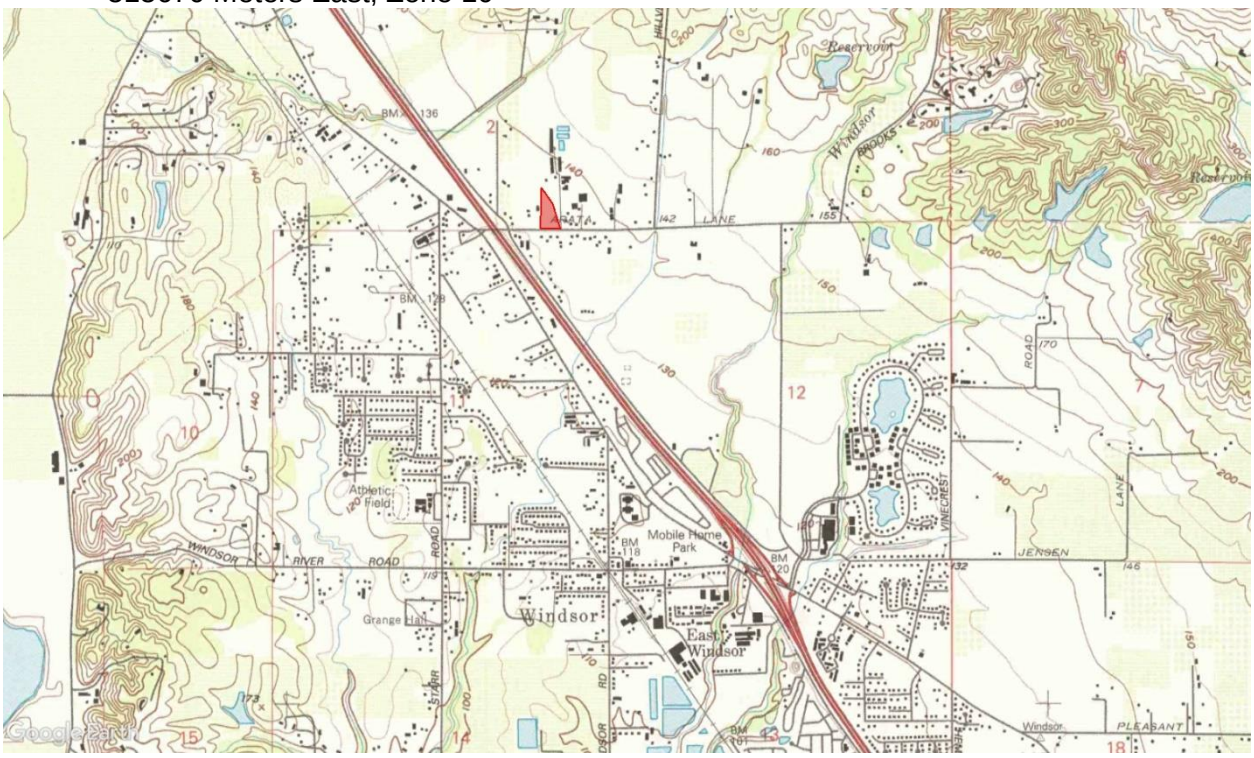


FIGURE 2 -- THE PORTION OF THE USGS 7.5' HEALDSBURG QUADRANGLE MAP (1993) CONTAINING THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is outlined in red near the top center of the image.

REGULATORY SETTING

There are no previously recorded prehistoric or historic resources located within the project area. Archaeological resources, once identified, are evaluated using criteria established in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (14 CCR 15064.5 and PRC 21084.1). Significant historical resources need to be addressed before environmental mitigation guidelines are developed and approved. A “significant historical resource” (including both a prehistoric and historic resource) is one that is found eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical

Resources. As per Title 14, California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5, historical resources are those that are:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historic Resources (Public Resources Code 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et. seq.);
- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (CRHR);
- Included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code; or
- 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, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

Additionally, historical resources and historic districts designated or listed as city or county landmarks or historic properties or districts pursuant to any city or county ordinance can also be listed in the California Register, if the criteria for listing under the ordinance have been determined by the Office of Historic Preservation to be consistent with California Register criteria adopted by the commission (pursuant to Section 5024.1(e) of the PRC).

A resource may be listed as an historical resource in the California Register if it has integrity and meets any of the following National Register of Historic Places criteria:

1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; or
3) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CEQA (PRC 21083.2) also distinguishes between two classes of archaeological resources: archaeological sites that meet the definition of a historical resource as above, and "unique archaeological resources." A "unique archaeological resource" has been defined in CEQA as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstratable 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, or
3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts representative of California and United States history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture convey significance when they also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A resource has integrity if it retains the characteristics that were present during the resource's period of significance. Enough of these characteristics must remain to convey the reasons for its significance.

Tribal cultural resources and Tribal cultural landscapes can be any of a variety of cultural sites as defined by the individual tribe. These resources, once identified, are treated as significant resources under CEQA.

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

SACRED LANDS INVENTORY / NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) works to identify, catalogue, and protect places of special religious or social significance, graves, and cemeteries of Native Americans per the authority given the Commission in Public Resources Code 5097.9. A check with the NAHC was done to determine if there are sites listed in the Sacred Lands file located within or near to the current project area. The check was requested on December 18th, 2023, and was completed on January 5th, 2024. The check indicates that the project area is positive for listed Sacred Lands and the following list of tribal contacts was provided. The tribal contacts were contacted on January 9th, 2024.

Table 1 – Tribal Entities List provided by the NAHC for Sonoma County

Tribe Name	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address
Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians	Patricia Hermosillo, Chairperson	555 S. Cloverdale Blvd., Suite A Cloverdale, CA, 95425	(707) 894-5775	(707) 894-5727	info@cloverdalerancheria.com
Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians	Sherrie Smith-Ferri, THPO	P.O. Box 607 Geyserville, CA, 95441	(707) 272-6767	-	sherries@drycreekrancheria.com
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	Greg Sarris, Chairperson	6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300 Rohnert Park, CA, 94928	(707) 566-2288	(707) 566-2291	gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.com
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	Gene Buvelot	6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300 Rohnert Park, CA, 94928	(707) 566-2288	(415) 279-4844	gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.com
Guidiville Rancheria of California	Michael Derry, Historian	PO Box 339 Talmage, CA, 95481	(707) 391-1665	-	historian@guidiville.net
Guidiville Rancheria of California	Bunny Tarin, Tribal Administrator	PO Box 339 Talmage, CA, 95481	(707) 462-3682	-	admin@guidiville.net
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria	Dino Franklin, Chairperson	1420 Guerneville Road, Ste 1 Santa Rosa, CA, 95403	(707) 591-0580	(707) 591-0583	dino@stewartspoint.org
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria	Loren Smith, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	1420 Guerneville Road, Ste 1 Santa Rosa, CA, 95403	(707) 591-0580	(707) 591-0583	-
Lytton Rancheria	Marjorie Mejia, Chairperson	437 Aviation Boulevard Santa Rosa, CA, 95403	(707) 575-5917	(707) 575-6974	margiemejia@aol.com
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California	Tribal Historic Preservation Department	PO Box 1035 Middletown, CA, 95461	(707) 987-1315	-	THPO@middletownrancheria.com
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California	Michael Rivera, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PO Box 1035 Middletown, CA, 95461	(707) 987-1315	-	mlrivera@middletownrancheria.com
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California	Jose Simon III, Tribal Chairman	PO Box 1035 Middletown, CA, 95461	(707) 987-1303	-	jsimon@middletownrancheria.com

Tribe Name	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address
Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley	Scott Gabaldon, Chairperson	2275 Silk Road Windsor, CA, 95492	(707) 494-9159	-	scottg@mishewalwappotribe.com
Pinoleville Pomo Nation	Erica Carson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	500 B Pinoleville Drive Ukiah, CA, 95482	(707) 463-1454	(707) 463-6601	-
Pinoleville Pomo Nation	Leona Willams, Chairperson	500 B Pinoleville Drive Ukiah, CA, 95482	(707) 463-1454	(707) 463-6601	-
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians	Beniakem Cromwell, Chairperson	P.O. Box 4015 Nice, CA, 95464	(707) 275-0527	(707) 275-0235	bcromwell@rrcbc-nsn.gov

METHODOLOGY

On January 8th, 2024, Archaeological Resource Service (ARS) employees, Brehn Erskine and Andrew Von Pinnon inspected the project area. The area in question consisted of 2.72 acres of roughly flat grassland with signs of old irrigation and cattle grazing. The area in question is proposed to be developed into a housing subdivision that would cover the entirety of the parcel. We conducted transects across the entire project area in approximately 5-meter separations, conducting surface scrapes with trowels every 5-meters when necessary (necessity was based on the surveyors' ability to observe the underlying soil conditions beneath existing material and vegetation). Given the dense vegetation, we had to perform surface scrapes at every interval. There was a heavy concentration of bramble on the northern side of the project area, but we were able to traverse through it and observe the ground beneath to a limited extent.

Artifacts that are typically seen within the local region's prehistoric sites include human modified stone (typically obsidian, basalt, and chert), shell, bone, or other archaeological materials such as charcoal, ash, and burned rock indicating food procurement or processing activities. Prehistoric domestic features are presented by human skeletal remains.

Historic artifacts potentially include all by-products of human land use greater than 50 years of age (outhouse shafts, trash pits, ceramics, glass, nails, etc.). We would expect to see historic artifacts related to the early development of the area around Windsor and possible historic ranching given the evidence of grazing and irrigation on the property.

Prior to conducting the surface reconnaissance, research was conducted to identify archaeological sites within half a mile of the project area. The archaeologists were familiar with nearby resources and potential artifacts of the area before completing the archaeological evaluation. Records used for the contextual setting focus primarily within a half-mile vicinity and on relevant sites. Records consulted include, but are not limited to, archaeological base maps, reports, and historical documents. This includes material on file at Archaeological Resource Service (ARS) and the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). We also consulted data from the OHP's Historic Properties Directory, the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, and California Historical Landmarks. The results of our literature search are discussed in the proceeding section.

RESULTS OF LITERATURE CHECK

The Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Sonoma County lists 1 property as being located in Windsor (OHP 2024). Within our focus range of a half-mile radius from our current project area, we found there are no historic properties.

The overall literature search determined that the current project area has not been the subject of a previous archaeological study nor is there a previously recorded archaeological resource within the project area. Table 2 below lists the reports found within the half-mile radius and resources within the radius associated with those reports.

Table 2 – Archaeological Reports within a Half-Mile of the Project Area

NWIC File No.	Date	Author(s)	Report Title	Affiliation	Resources w/i vicinity
S-000619	1977	James P. Quinn	Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Subdivision off Old Redwood Highway, Windsor, California	The Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College	-
S-001026	1978	Robert A. Stillinger	An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Minor Subdivision, Assessor's Parcel Number 65-150-59, 450 Arata Lane, Windsor, Sonoma County, California.	Department of Anthropology, Sonoma State	-
S-008916	1986	Miley Paul Holman	Archaeological Inspection of Windsor Equity Partners and Windsor Investments Property, East Windsor, Sonoma County, California (letter report)	Holman & Associates	-
S-008930	1987	Thomas M. Origer	Archaeological Survey Within the Conde Assessment District and the Brooks Assessment District, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	--	-
S-010232	1988	Albert J. Villemaire	An Archaeological Investigation of a 2.9-acre parcel (APN 65-140-03), located at 9781 Old Redwood Highway, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University	-
S-010496	1989	Sharon A. Waechter	An Archaeological Survey of the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable Route from East Windsor to Cloverdale Peak, Sonoma and Mendocino Counties, California	--	-
S-010496a	1989	Sharon A. Waechter	Archaeological Test Excavations at CA-MEN- 2228, CA-SON-1759, and CA-SON-1760/H, for the At&T Buried Fiber Optics Cable from East Windsor to Cloverdale Peak, Sonoma and Mendocino counties, California	--	-
S-011325	1989	Michael Jablonowski	An Archaeological Study of the Blasi Property Located at 9976 Los Amigos Road, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Sonoma State University	-
S-013217	1990	Thomas M. Origer	An Archaeological Survey for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable, San Francisco to Point Arena, California	--	P-49-002834
S-013217a	1990	Thomas M. Origer	Archaeological findings regarding a selection of a route through Novato for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable (letter report)	--	-
S-013217b	1991	Thomas M. Origer	An archaeological study of revised portions of the AT&T route near Santa Rosa and Sausalito (letter report)	--	-
S-013217c	1991	Thomas M. Origer	Archaeological study of AT&T revised fiber cable routes (letter report)	--	-

NWIC File No.	Date	Author(s)	Report Title	Affiliation	Resources w/i vicinity
S-013217d	1992	Thomas M. Origer	Archaeological survey of alternative fiber optics cable routes, Point Arena (letter report)	Tom Origer & Associates	-
S-014651	1992	Stephen Bryne	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the California Creekside II Development, 10070 and 10120 Los Amigos Road, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Archaeological Resource Service	-
S-014957	1993	Michael Jablonowski and Cookie Hirn	An Archaeological Study of the 2.97-acre Stinemates Property Located at 10309 Starr Road, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University	-
S-022736	2000	--	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Point Arena to Robbins and Point Arena to Sacramento, California: Volume I	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.	P-49-002834
S-022736a	2000	--	Volume II - Project Maps: Final Cultural Resources Inventory Map Atlas for the Williams Communications, Inc. Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Point Arena to Robbins and Point Arena to Sacramento, California	Jones & Stokes	-
S-022736b	2000	--	Volume III, Technical Appendices: Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc. Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Point Arena to Robbins and Point Arena to Sacramento, California	Jones & Stokes	-
S-030957	2005	Vicki R. Beard	A Cultural Resources Survey of a 1.92-Acre Parcel at 9989 Los Amigos Road, Windsor, Sonoma County, California.	Tom Origer & Associates	-
S-031737	2004	Carole Denardo and Daniel Hart	Archaeological Resources Technical Report for the Sonoma Marin Rail Transit (SMART) Project, Sonoma and Marin Counties, California	Garcia and Associates	P-49-002834
S-031737a	2004	--	Historic Architectural Resources Technical Report for the Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) Project	Garcia and Associates	-
S-032071	2006	Cassandra Chattan	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Tuscan Ridge Winery, 10540 Los Amigos Road, Sonoma County (A Portion of APN 086- 170-023)	Archaeological Resource Service	-
S-032531	2006	Dana E. Supernowicz	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, Nor Cal Metal Stripping, SF- 13250B	Earth Touch, Inc.	P-49-003548
S-033480	2006	Roger H. Werner	Archaeological Investigation, Rossetti Property (APN 066-021-000), 10220 Herb Road, Windsor, Sonoma County, California (letter report)	Archaeological Services, Inc.	-
S-033946	2007	Vicki R. Beard	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Parcel at 9950 Los Amigos Road, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	-

NWIC File No.	Date	Author(s)	Report Title	Affiliation	Resources w/i vicinity
S-044064	2011	Michael A. Way	Cultural Resources Analysis, Old Redwood Hwy. & Starr Road, 10342 Old Redwood Highway, Windsor, Sonoma County, California 95492,	EBI Consulting	-
S-045457	2014	Vicki R. Beard	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Starr Road ADA Sidewalk Project, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	-
S-047411	2015	Justin Castells	Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, for proposed New Tower Project 167 Arata Lane, Windsor, Sonoma County, California 95492 / Ensite #23311 / Windsor North; EBI Project Number: 6114009629	EBI Consulting	-
S-047411a	2015	Andrea K. Fink	Cultural Resources Survey Windsor North/Ensite #23311 (283609) / 167 Arata Lane, Windsor, Sonoma County, California 95492 / EBI Project No. 6114009629	EBI Consulting	-
S-047411b	2015	Carol Roland-Nawi	FCC_2015_0430_002; Windsor North/Ensite #23311 (283609) 167 Arata Lane, Windsor, Sonoma County, New Tower	Office of Historic Preservation	-
S-048451	1993	Ward Hill and Miley Holman	Historic Properties Survey Report (HPSR) and Finding of Effect, Arata Lane Interchange Project Town of Windsor, California	Holman & Associates	P-49-004249 P-49-005342 - 005374 P-49-005385 – 005392 P-49-005395 P-49-005396 P-49-005397 P-49-005399 P-49-005400
S-048451a	1995	Ward Hill	Historic Architectural Survey Report, Arata Lane Interchange Project in the City of Windsor within Sonoma County, California (30.4-31.3)	--	-
S-048451b	1995	Miley Holman	An Archaeological Study of the Arata Lane Interchange Realignment Project, Located in the Area of Arata Lane at Highway 101 Near Windsor, Sonoma County, California. A Supplemental Report.	Holman & Associates	-
S-048451c	1995	Cherilyn Widell	FHWA950331B; Arata Lane Interchange Project, Windsor, Sonoma County.	Office Of Historic Preservation	-
S-048451d	1995	Cherilyn Widell	FHWA950331B; Additional Information on the Historic Property Survey Report/ Historic Architecture Survey Report, Arata Lane Interchange Project, Windsor, Sonoma County.	Office Of Historic Preservation	-
S-053095	2018	Eileen Barrow	A Cultural Resources Study for the Affordable Housing Project, 10221 Old Redwood Highway, Windsor, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	-

NWIC File No.	Date	Author(s)	Report Title	Affiliation	Resources w/i vicinity
S-054934	2021	Andrew Von Pinnon	ARS Project 21-018; Results of an Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Two 6-lot Residential Subdivisions at 280 and 330 Arata Lane, Windsor, Sonoma County, California (APNs 161-050-068 and 161-500-030) (letter report)	Archaeological Resource Service	P-49-006767

PREVIOUS STUDIES

Our literature search indicates that there have been no previous studies that included the current project area within its area of interest. The records search conducted at the NWIC, #23-0860, found that there are 37 previous studies and 50 discovered resources within the half-mile radius (NWIC 2023). Of the previous studies, 6 were positive for resources within the half-mile radius (Origer 1990; Jones & Stokes 2000; Denardo & Hart 2004; Supernowicz 2006; Hill & Holman 1993; Von Pinnon 2021). Of the 50 discovered resources within the half-mile radius, none were adjacent to the current project parcel. None of the discovered resources are close enough to the current project parcel to be negatively impacted by the proposed housing subdivision development.

Out of the 50 discovered resources within the half-mile radius, 49 are historic era and 1 is prehistoric. The prehistoric era resource is an isolate Obsidian Projectile Point Base Fragment found on the opposite side of Arata Lane across from the current project area, P-49-006767 (Von Pinnon 2021). It was found during a monitoring project performed by Andrew Von Pinnon of ARS in 2021, but no other artifacts were found. As one artifact does not constitute a site and no evidence beyond it was found to indicate a site during the monitoring, it does not significantly increase the likelihood of finding a prehistoric site on the current project.

In 1990, Thomas Origer recorded P-49-02834/CA-Son-002322H as part of the archaeological survey for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable running from Point Arena to San Francisco. The resource is recorded as the “Northwestern Pacific Railroad” and encompasses multiple aspects of the portion of the railroad that enters through the area. The resource was subsequently recorded in 2000 by Jones & Stokes and 2004 by Denardo & Hart of Garcia and Associates (Origer 1990; Jones & Stokes 2000; Denardo & Hart 2004).

In 2006, Dana E. Supernowicz with Earth Touch, Inc. recorded P-49-003548 as part of an archaeological survey. The resource is recorded as the “Nor Cal Metal Stripping Building” and is a historical 1 to 3 story commercial building (Supernowicz 2006).

The largest collection of recorded sites in the half-mile vicinity was recorded in 1993 by Hill and Holman with Holman & Associates as part of a historic properties survey report done for the interchange on Arata Lane. The following is a table of the historic resources recorded during the project:

Table 3 – Historical resources recorded in Hill & Holman 1993

Primary No.	Resource Name	Attribute Codes
P-49-004249	Thomas Ward Ranch Complex	HP02 (Single family property; HP04 (Ancillary building); HP30 (Trees/vegetation); HP33 (Farm/ranch); HP39 (other) – tree house
P-49-005342	10047 Old Redwood SR	HP02 (Single family property)
P-49-005343	10070 Old Redwood Highway	HP02 (Single family property)

Primary No.	Resource Name	Attribute Codes
P-49-005344	10071 Old Redwood Highway	HP04 (Ancillary building)
P-49-005345	10090 Old Redwood Highway	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)
P-49-005346	10117 Old Redwood Highway	HP03 (Multiple family property)
P-49-005347	10139 Old Redwood Highway	HP02 (Single family property)
P-49-005348	Dawson House	HP02 (Single family property); HP04 (Ancillary building)
P-49-005349	10185 Old Redwood Highway	HP02 (Single family property)
P-49-005350	Phil's Country Store	HP02 (Single family property); HP04 (Ancillary building); HP05 (Hotel/motel)
P-49-005351	Evergreen Mobile Home Park	HP39 (Other) – mobile home park
P-49-005352	10315 Old Redwood Highway	HP02 (Single family property)
P-49-005353	10333 Old Redwood Highway	HP04 (Ancillary building)
P-49-005354	Warehouse Carpets	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)
P-49-005355	Windsor Landscape Materials	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)
P-49-005356	10351 Redwood Highway	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)
P-49-005357	9984 Los Amigos Road	HP02 (Single family property); HP04 (Ancillary building)
P-49-005358	9990 Los Amigos	HP02 (Single family property)
P-49-005359	10160 Los Amigos Road	HP02 (Single family property)
P-49-005360	10164 Los Amigos Road	HP02 (Single family property)
P-49-005361	160 Arata Lane	HP02 (Single family property); HP04 (Ancillary building)
P-49-005362	186 Arata Lane	HP02 (Single family property)
P-49-005363	210 Arata Lane	HP02 (Single family property)
P-49-005364	252 Arata Lane	HP02 (Single family property)
P-49-005365	260 Arata Lane	HP02 (Single family property)
P-49-005366	280 Arata Lane	HP02 (Single family property)
P-49-005367	259 – 269 Arata Lane	HP02 (Single family property); HP04 (Ancillary building); HP33 (Farm/ranch)
P-49-005368	167 Arata Lane	HP02 (Single family property)
P-49-005369	121 Arata Lane	HP02 (Single family property); HP04 (Ancillary building); HP33 (Farm/ranch)
P-49-005370	10150 Los Amigos	HP02 (Single family property)
P-49-005371	10210 Los Amigos Road	HP02 (Single family property); HP04 (Ancillary building)
P-49-005372	10154 Los Amigos	HP02 (Single family property)
P-49-005373	10156 Los Amigos	HP02 (Single family property)
P-49-005374	10354 Los Amigos	HP02 (Single family property)
P-49-005385	10294 Starr Rd	HP01 (Unknown)
P-49-005386	10309 Starr Rd	HP01 (Unknown)
P-49-005387	10350 Old Redwood Sr	HP01 (Unknown)
P-49-005388	10435 Old Redwood Sr	HP01 (Unknown)
P-49-005389	10437 Old Redwood Sr	HP01 (Unknown)
P-49-005390	10540 Old Redwood Sr	HP01 (Unknown)

Primary No.	Resource Name	Attribute Codes
P-49-005391	10545 Old Redwood Sr	HP01 (Unknown)
P-49-005392	10560 Old Redwood Sr	HP01 (Unknown)
P-49-005395	Action Rents	HP01 (Unknown)
P-49-005396	Redwood Dismantling	HP01 (Unknown)
P-49-005397	Vineyard Industrial Supply	HP01 (Unknown)
P-49-005399	West Coast Metals	HP01 (Unknown)
P-49-005400	Whitman's Steel and Supply	HP01 (Unknown)

PREHISTORIC SETTING

Native American habitation sites throughout most of Sonoma County are characterized by the presence of midden soil deposits, various kinds of chipped and ground stone implements, stone manufacturing debris (flakes), minor quantities of marine shellfish remains (contrasted to what comes from actual shellmound locations in the portions of Sonoma County located along the upper part of San Francisco Bay), fire-affected rock, and other organic materials, as well as domestic and mortuary features (such as human skeletal remains or human burials) (Bryne 1993; Chattan 2004, 2009a, 2009b; Evans 2009).

Activity areas are often represented by scatters of stone tool manufacturing waste and broken tools such as projectile points and knives which may be distributed along trails used by hunting and gathering parties or related to places where economic commodities (such as shellfish, knappable stone) could be obtained (Bryne 1993b; Chattan 2004, 2009a, 2009b). Other kinds of prehistoric activity areas include bedrock milling features, which contain depressions that were used to pulverize acorns and other materials. These features are called mortars, some of which are made from cobbles that are quite portable (rather than from bedrock and thus stationary.

The prehistoric overview provided below for the region encompassing Windsor is based on research from the following: Fredrickson (1973, 1974); Moratto (1984); and Origer and Fredrickson (1980).

PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD (10,000-6,000 B.C.)

During this period, the first entry of humans into California has been documented. A reliance on the hunting of Pleistocene megafauna at this time is posited. This period is recognized as the archaeological Post Pattern (Fredrickson 1973, 1974). An archaeological pattern is described as "an adaptive mode extending across one or more regions, characterized by particular technological skills and devices, by particular economic modes, and by particular mortuary and ceremonial practices" (Moratto 1984:593). The economic focus of the Post Pattern appears to have revolved around hunting and lacustrine (lakeside) activities. Attributes of the Post Pattern include the inferred use of the dart and atlatl tipped with fluted projectile points (Fredrickson 1974; Origer and Fredrickson 1980:47). Chipped stone crescents were also utilized during this period.

LOWER ARCHAIC PERIOD (6,000 - 3,000 B.C.)

A warmer, drier climate period (Altithermal) may have begun about 6,000 B.C. A semi-sedentary lifestyle with an emphasis on plant foods and a concomitant decrease in the importance of hunting is suggested for this cultural period. Milling stones were introduced or developed and most artifacts were manufactured of local materials.

MIDDLE ARCHAIC PERIOD (3,000 -1,000 B.C.)

The Altithermal may have ended about 3,000 B.C. and the climate became similar to the present climate. Mortars and pestles were introduced and suggest the advent of acorn processing. A diversification of the economy and population growth may have occurred along with sedentary village settlement.

The Borax Lake Pattern lasted through the Lower Archaic and Middle Archaic periods. Two projectile point traditions are recognized for the southern aspect of the Borax Lake Pattern. The earlier, wide-stemmed tradition may have a temporal range from 6,000 to about 4,000 B.C. while the later, concave base tradition may date from the period from about 3,000 to 500 B.C.

The economy of the Borax Lake Pattern focused on the collecting and processing of hard seeds with hunting of possibly equal importance. Significant attributes of the Borax Lake Pattern include the occurrence of the milling slab and handstone and relatively large projectile points, which suggest the use of the dart and atlatl.

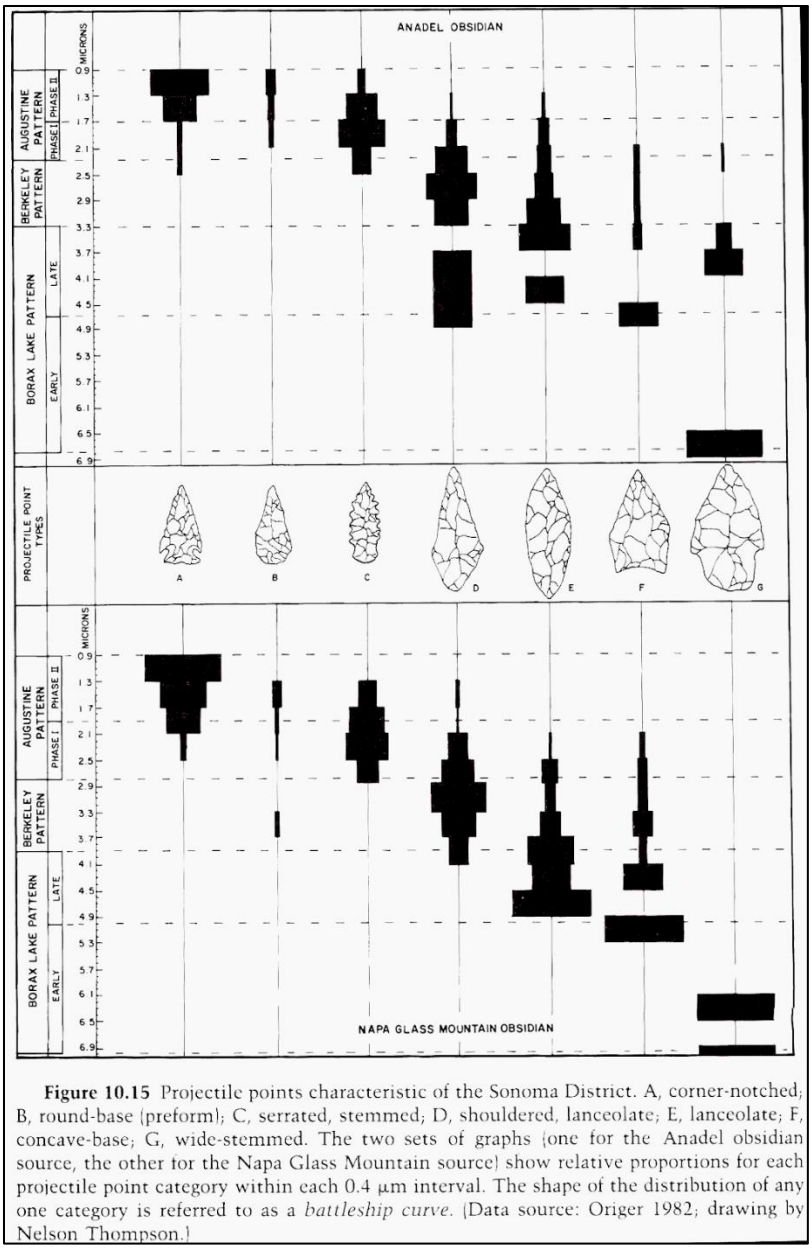


Figure 10.15 Projectile points characteristic of the Sonoma District. A, corner-notched; B, round-base (preform); C, serrated, stemmed; D, shouldered, lanceolate; E, lanceolate; F, concave-base; G, wide-stemmed. The two sets of graphs (one for the Anadel obsidian source, the other for the Napa Glass Mountain source) show relative proportions for each projectile point category within each 0.4 μm interval. The shape of the distribution of any one category is referred to as a *battleship curve*. (Data source: Origer 1982; drawing by Nelson Thompson.)

FIGURE 3 -- CULTURAL PATTERNS IN THE SONOMA DISTRICT

Taken from Moratto 1984, Windsor is included in the Sonoma District. Age ranges are in Microns of obsidian hydration. Obsidian hydration occurs at an ever-slowing rate. The first micron takes about 100 years to develop, but a measurement of 6 microns might represent 5 to 6,000 years or more.

UPPER ARCHAIC PERIOD (1,000 B.C. - A.D. 500)

Growth of sociopolitical complexity and development of status distinctions based on wealth may have occurred at this time. Long-distance exchange systems, as indicated by the widespread occurrence of shell beads, were developed.

During the Upper Archaic period, the Borax Lake Pattern was replaced in the southern North Coast Ranges by the Houx Aspect of the Berkeley Pattern (Fredrickson 1973; Origer and

Fredrickson 1980). Influenced by the cultures of the Sacramento Valley and the San Francisco Bay regions, the Houx Aspect had a continuing economic focus on hunting but was also marked by the acorn economy as inferred from the presence of the bowl mortar and pestle (Origer and Fredrickson 1980:48). Houx attributes include large lanceolate projectile points suggestive of the continued use of the dart and atlatl, and the replacement of milling slab and handstone technology by the bowl mortar and pestle (Origer and Fredrickson 1980:48; Fredrickson 1984).

EMERGENT PERIOD (A.D. 500 - 1800)

The bow and arrow were introduced at this time, and they replaced the earlier dart and atlatl. Territorial boundaries were well-established during this period. Widespread exchange networks and an economy based on clam shell disk bead money appeared.

Archaeologically, this cultural period is recognized by the Augustine Pattern, which represents a fusion of introduced elements with those of the older Berkeley Pattern (Fredrickson 1973, 1984). The Augustine Pattern is distinguished by intensive fishing, hunting, and gathering (especially of acorns); large, dense populations; highly developed exchange systems; social stratification; and the mortuary practices of cremation and pre-interment grave-pit burning of artifacts, coupled with flexed burial (Fredrickson 1973; Moratto 1984). Augustine Pattern technological innovations included shaped mortars and pestles, bone awls for making baskets, and the bow and arrow (Fredrickson 1973; Moratto 1984). Archaeological survey performed by this firm (Roop et al. 1993) on nearby Rincon Ridge for the Fountaingrove Parkway Extension identified a number of prehistoric sites attributable to the Emergent period. The latter sites, which lack any indications of habitation, appear to be hunting stations related to resource extraction.

ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

The project site lies within the ethnographic territory of the Pomo. Pomoan refers to seven distinct and mutually unintelligible dialects that are part of the larger Hokan language group. The seven Pomoan languages are as follows: Southwestern Pomo, Southern Pomo, Central Pomo, Northern Pomo, Northeastern Pomo, Eastern Pomo, and Southeastern Pomo (McLendon and Oswalt 1978: 274). The project site is specifically within the Aboriginal territory of the Southern Pomo, which extended from about five miles south of Santa Rosa northward for 40 miles and from the eastern drainage of the Russian River westward to Kashaya and Central Pomo territory, with a narrow extension to the coast between those two. The Southern Pomo also held the lower half of the Russian River except for the mouth and a section between the towns of Geyserville and Healdsburg (McLendon and Oswalt 1978: 279). Although several village sites were situated within the Windsor vicinity, none lie near or within the project site (Barrett 1908: Figure 4).

The Pomo developed a subsistence economy that utilized natural resources from the local environment. Acorns provided a staple, although other plant resources were eaten and stored including buckeye nuts, a variety of berries, seeds from at least 15 kinds of grasses, roots and bulbs, and edible greens. Deer, elk, and antelope were the chief game and hunted using a bow and arrow. Smaller game such as rabbits, squirrels, and various bird species would be captured using a bola, low brush fences, nets, snares, and basketry traps, while fish from lakes, streams, and the ocean would be caught in traps, with lines, or weirs (Bean and Theodoratus 1978: 290).

In general, there were three basic types of structures constructed by the Pomo: Dwelling houses, temporary shelters, and semisubterranean houses. Dwelling houses, which were constructed primarily from redwood bark slabs and had diameters of 8 to 15 feet and heights of 6 to 8 feet, seem to have functioned as single-family conical dwellings housing as many as 12 people. Multifamily communal structures, constructed of brush and grass or tule and circular, elliptical, or L-shaped, were also common, especially in the valleys inland from the redwood belt along the Russian River and around Clear Lake. Temporary summer shelters provided shade from the

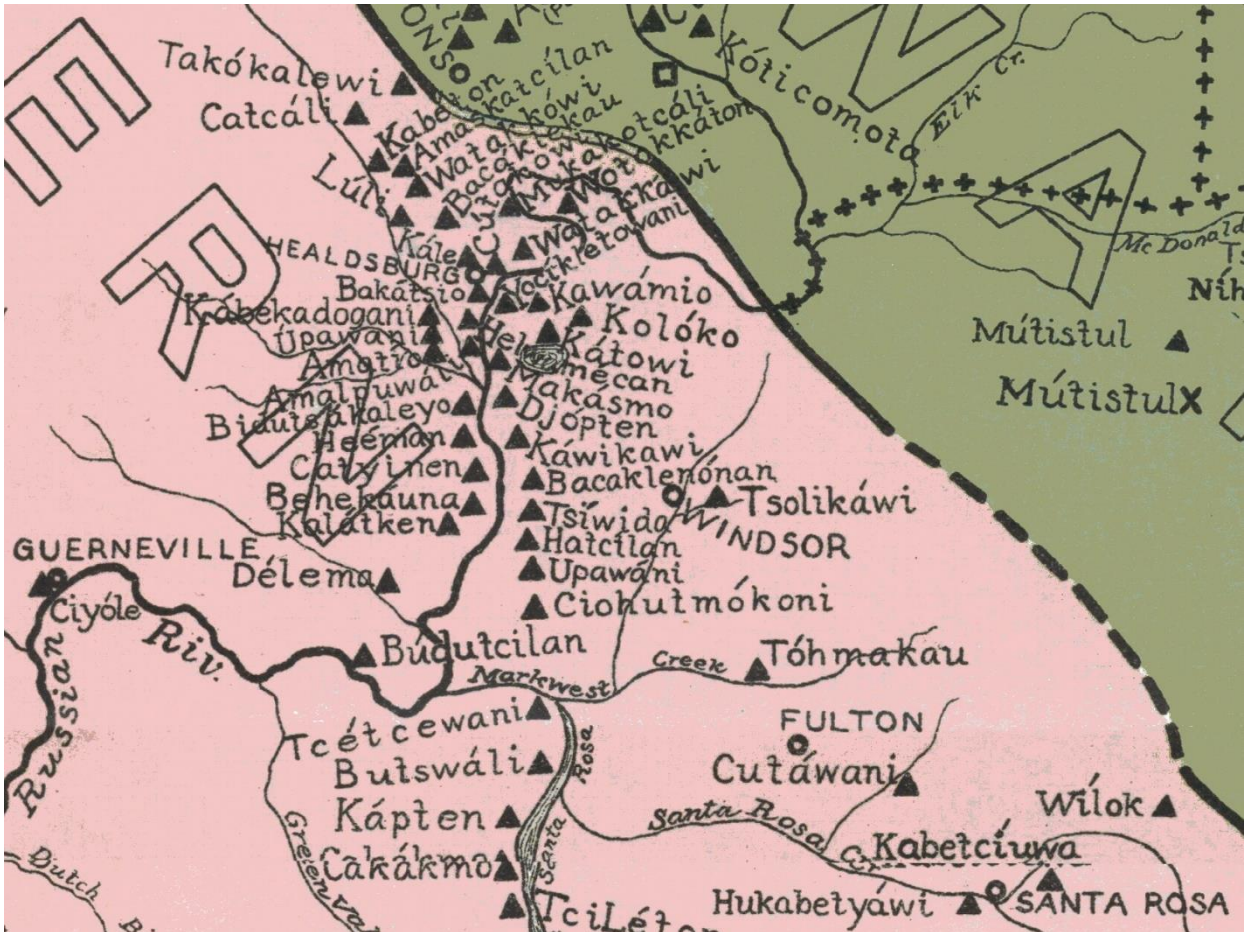


FIGURE 3 -- ETHNOGRAPHIC TERRITORIES ACCORDING TO BARRETT (1908)

This is part of Barrett's (1908) map of ethnographic territories and village sites associated with the Pomo and their neighbors. Pink marks Pomo territory, with the project area lying entirely in Southern Pomo territory northwest of the labeled Windsor on the map. Green marks Wappo territory, a distinct entity from a different linguistic tradition. Open circles mark the modern towns of Windsor and Healdsburg. Black triangles mark the sites of "old villages" meaning places that living people remembered but are no longer occupied.

summer sun and the easy movement of cooling breezes during hunting or gathering excursions, while semisubterranean structures functioned as either a men's sweathouse or for housing dancing ceremonies (Bean and Theodoratus 1978: 292-293).

Within Pomoan society, the tribelet was composed of one or more bilaterally extended kin groups ranging in size from 100 to 2,000 individuals. Each extended family was led by a chief who was part of a larger ruling elite of individual tribelets, which, together, functioned as a council. Kin groups were the most significant unit; extended kin groups were composed of nuclear family hearth groups that averaged five to six persons, who generally lived in multifamily dwellings for much of the year and separate temporary dwellings when the population of a village dispersed to a seasonal fishing and collecting area (Bean and Theodoratus 1978: 293-294).

HISTORIC SETTING

Prior to European contact, and into the Mexican era, the project area was located within the territorial boundary of the Southern Pomo but was close to the territory of the Wappo who occupied the territory to the east. Early ethnographic accounts record the presence of these two groups in the area, with their territorial boundaries passing just east of the area known as Lytton.

Samuel A. Barrett, an ethnographer from U.C. Berkeley, who recorded village sites throughout the territory of the Pomo in the early part of the twentieth century, noted an abundance of village sites on either side of the Russian River in the vicinity of Windsor. While none of the villages appear to have been located within the subject property the following are in close proximity (within a few miles of the current project parcel):

cīōhūtmō'kōnī. "This site was rather indefinitely located by the informant but was probably on the ranch owned by Messrs. White and Wilson at a point about a mile and a half east of Russian river and about a mile and a quarter north of Markwest Creek" (Barrett 1908: 215).

ūpawa'ni, "on what is known as the Miller ranch at a point about a mile east of Russian river and two and three-quarters miles southwest of the town of Windsor (Barrett 1908:215).

Bacaklenō'nan, (an old village site) "from *ba'ca* or *bē'ce*, buckeye, *kale*, tree, and *nōnan*, ?, on the ranch of Mr. J.W. Calhoun near the east bank of Russian River at a point about two and a half miles a little north of west of the town of Windsor" (Barrett 1908: 215-216).

Káwikawi "near the east bank of Russian River at a point about two and three-quarters miles a little east of south of the town of Healdsburg" (Barrett 1908: 216).

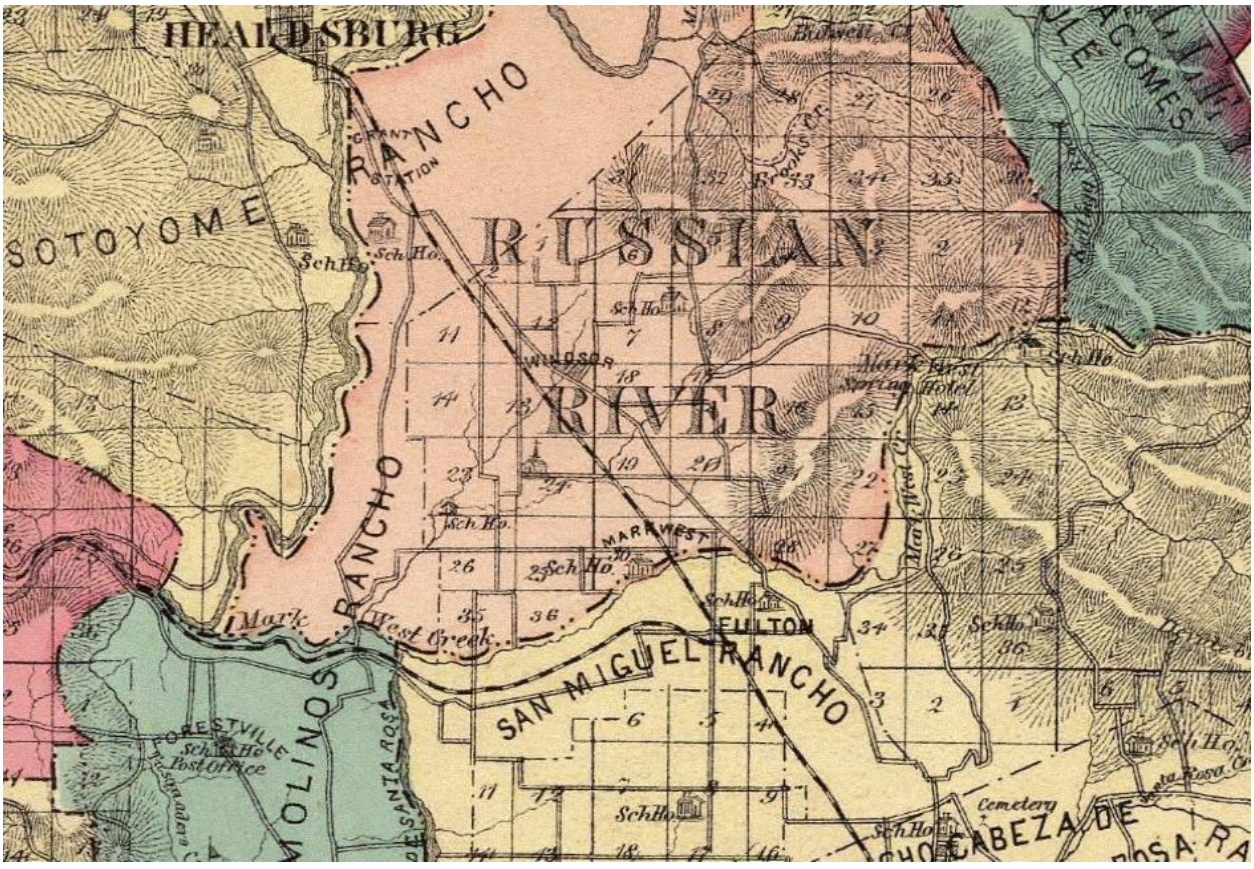


FIGURE 4 -- GENERAL AREA AS SHOWN ON THE THOS H. THOMPSON & CO. 1877 MAP OF SONOMA COUNTY

The current project location is within Section 2, northwest of Windsor on the map and directly under the R of the Russian River label.

Farther upstream on the Russian River, between Windsor and Healdsburg, the number of reported villages and Pomo place names is more abundant (Barrett 1908). This density increase is likely related to physical setting since there are relatively more open valleys and broader riparian plains available for habitation. Other ethnographers made the same observations as Barrett

regarding the relatively higher density of settlements along the coast and near permanent streams contrasted to that of the more rugged and forested interior (Kroeber 1925; Stewart 1943; McLendon and Oswalt 1978:278-279).

With the arrival of Europeans in the nineteenth century, the native Pomo population was decimated. Along with other Native American tribal groups in the region, the Spanish captured large numbers of Pomo Indians and brought them to Mission San Francisco de Solano (Sonoma Mission) and Mission San Rafael between 1823 and 1834 (Cook 1978: 92). For the purpose of Hispanicizing these indigenous peoples and shaping them into "civilized" and law-abiding citizens loyal to the Spanish crown, which also included forced conversion to Catholicism, about 600 Pomoans were baptized at Missions San Francisco de Solano and San Rafael (Bean and Theodoratus 1978: 299).

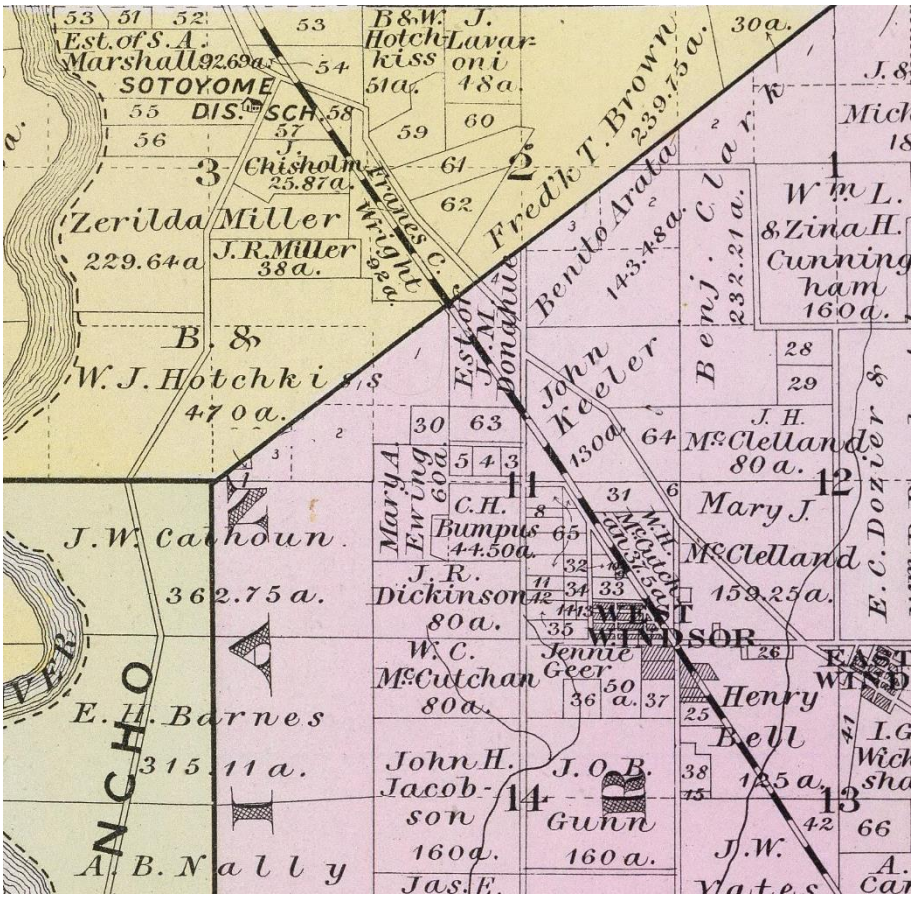


FIGURE 5 -- GENERAL AREA AS SHOWN ON THE REYNOLDS & PROCTOR 1898 MAP OF T. 8 N, R. 9 W

The current project location appears to be within the 143.48-acreage lands of Benito Arata, near the southern border of the Sotoyome Rancho.

After the secularization of the missions in these early decades of the 19th century, only a fraction of the original native population remained. While some of the Indians remained in the area around the Sonoma Valley after secularization, others found their way back to their ancestral areas where they attempted to re-establish their past settlement patterns and continue their livelihoods as hunters and gatherers, rather than continuing to work for the growing ranchos that replaced the missions. Pomos and other Indian groups were also moved to the Mendocino Indian Reserve, yet most left shortly thereafter. By 1867, the reservation had been forced to close (Bean and Theodoratus 1978: 299). The reduction in the size of native populations was due to a variety of factors that included various diseases that took their toll on the tribal peoples who often had no immunity from communicable diseases such as smallpox, measles, and the like that Euro-American peoples often had (Cook 1978: 92).

Following Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821, California came under the control of the Mexican government, thus ushering in the Mexican Period. Under Mexican law, large tracts of land, referred to as ranchos, were given to distinguished individuals, generally those with an

exceptional military service record or those who wished to become naturalized citizens and accept Roman Catholicism (Rawls and Bean 2011: 58). Within these land grants, individuals often engaged in cattle and livestock raising and employed a large labor force to support these activities. In fact, many of the laborers were native peoples who had lived and worked under the Spanish mission system (Castillo 1978: 105). Specifically, the project site lies just south of the 48,836.51-acre Mexican era land grant of Rancho Sotoyome. This rancho was originally bestowed to Henry D. Fitch by Governor Manuel Micheltorena circa 1841 or 1844 (Lewis Publishing Company 1889: 153; Munro-Fraser 1880: 82; Gregory 1911: 133). A claim for this land grant was filed in 1852, which was confirmed a year later and patented to Josefa Carrillo Fitch (1889: 153; 1911: 133). Another claim for two square leagues of Rancho Sotoyome was filed by Cyrus Alexander, only later to be rejected by the Land Commission in 1855 (1880: 158; 1911: 133).

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which was signed in 1848, marked the end of the Mexican American War and the beginning of the American era in California (Rawls and Bean 2011: 97). As shown on historic maps from this period, the project site was formerly situated near the 54-acre and 270-acre properties of G.H. Brigham and Leopold and Mary Dotta, respectively (Reynolds & Proctor 1898; Ricksecker & Walkup 1900) (Figure 5). The project site itself, however, seems to have been void of any prior buildings and/or structures since the area encompassing Windsor was initially settled in the mid-19th century (Bowers 1865; United States General Land Office 1870; Thompson 1877; Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army 1920 United States Geological Survey 1933, 1940, 1955; Regents of the University of California 1952, 1965; NETRonline 2023).

Hops were a substantial agricultural product of the county from circa 1880 until 1950; and the first hops were grown in 1858 (Le Baron and Mitchell 1993: 72). The distinctive hop kilns dotted the landscape and hop vines spread across the county as vineyards do today. Because of the seasonal hop picking, ranches would have large campsites on their property for the hop-pickers. At least one of these campsites was located within a mile of the project area (Chattan 2007). Other agricultural products included wheat, barley, corn, rye, peas and beans, potatoes, grapes and other fruits.

GEOLOGIC SETTING AND BURIED SITE SENSITIVITY

Knowledge of the overarching geology of a particular region is essential when evaluating a project site's potential for containing buried archaeological resources. Generally, buried sites are found within landforms dating to the Holocene era (11,800 calibrated years before the present), during which humans first settled in California, although those dating to the latest Pleistocene may also contain archaeological deposits (Meyer and Rosenthal 2007:15, 26). Alluvial fans and other landforms, namely those where water plays a large role in geomorphic processes (i.e., estuarine deposits, floodplains, basins, terraces), are also more likely to contain such resources, as flowing water creates a dynamic environment for the transportation, deposition, and burial of sediments that help to preserve (or, in some cases, disturb) artifactual material; these types of environments have also been used by humans intensively through time for activities such as hunting, gathering, and farming (Waters 1992:115). According to Meyer and Rosenthal, "buried archaeological potential can be conceptualized as a set of factors that either encouraged or discouraged human occupation of certain landforms (e.g., aspect, extent, setting, slope), and those factors that affected the subsequent preservation (i.e., erosion or burial) of those landforms" (2007:25).

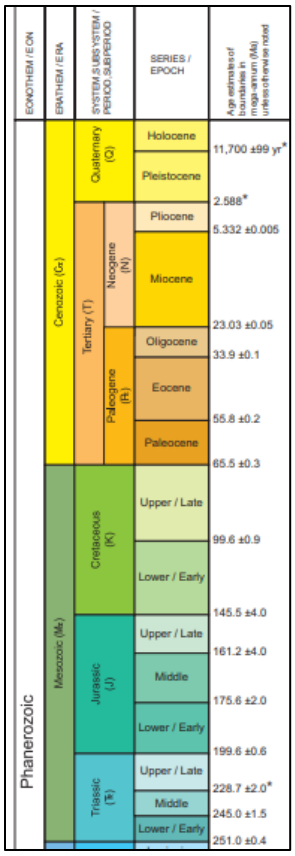


FIGURE 7 -- DIVISIONS OF GEOLOGICAL TIME CHART (USGS 2010)

Based on a review of geologic data, the project parcel lies within the North Coast Ranges of the larger California Coast Ranges geomorphic province which spans from approximately the Northern San Francisco Bay Area all the way to Del Norte County (DeCourt 2009:19). The Coast Ranges is comprised largely of the "Franciscan Complex", which is a conglomerate of rock types (e.g., sandstone, shale, chert, limestone, basalt, etc.) that have been transformed over a millennium as a result of volcanism, uplifting, and subduction activities (DeCourten 2009:19; Prothero 2017:232). The age of these deposits' ranges between 200 million and 80 million years (DeCourten 2009:19). As shown on the updated version of Jennings' geologic map of California, the parcel lies within the generalized rock type of *Q*. The Geological Map of California 2015 describes the general lithology of *Q* as "Alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated. Mostly nonmarine but includes marine deposits near the coast". The potential geological age range is from the beginning of the Pleistocene to the Holocene. As shown within the Divisions of Geological Time chart (USGS 2010), this age range dates to between 2.588 mya and the current day (Jennings 2010b). The vast majority of buried sites encountered date back to the Holocene Epoch, our geologic setting may be within the Holocene Epoch indicating an increased possibility of buried archaeological resources.

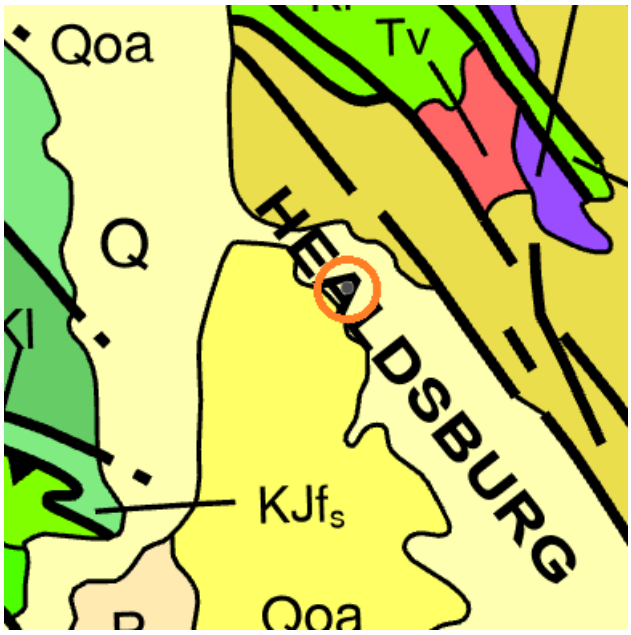


FIGURE 8 -- GEOLOGIC MAP OF CALIFORNIA 2015

The area shown above is the general area for our project parcel. Our project parcel is within the orange circle in the center of the image within the generalized rock type of *Q*.



FIGURE 6 -- EXAMPLE OF THE SURFACE SOIL BEING SEEN

According to the UC Davis' soil data for the project parcel, the general soil composition for the project area is primarily HuB which is mostly represented by the soil series *Huichica* (UC Davis 1974). The average slope for HuB is 0 to 5 degrees.

Given the lack of slopes, the expected areas of archaeological resources buried via natural soil deposition could be anywhere within the parcel. The closest source of running water is the Russian River 1 ¾ miles to the west. The geological setting and soil data indicate that the parcel has likely been flooded before indicating a possibility of naturally buried archaeological resources.

HUICHICA (85% OF THE SOIL UNIT HUB)

Huichica has a high runoff rating, meaning the soil is likely to erode during rainfall and flood events leading to a higher potential for buried archaeological resources. It is part of the Hydrologic Group D, which is the most likely to have significant runoff due to water. It is in the Wind Erodibility Group 6, which has a high resistance to wind erosion. The parent material for Huichica is “alluvium derived from igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rock” (UC Davis 1974). The soil profile for Huichica is: 0 to 18 cm is topsoil, 18 to 36 cm is topsoil, 36 to 58 cm is topsoil, 58 to 76 cm subsoil with a heavy clay constituency, 76 to 119 cm is substratum, and 119 to 145 cm is substratum.

RESULTS OF SURFACE EXAMINATION

The archaeological resource evaluation has resulted in a negative finding. A negative result indicates that no artifacts or potentially significant cultural features were observed. The parcel has both irrigation lines and signs of cattle grazing throughout, indicating it has been used as pastureland for cattle. Besides this, there are no signs of occupation within the project area; prehistoric or historic. The parcel was damp due to recent rains and there were areas of low standing pooled water that seem to be related to nearby man-made drainages designed to keep water from flowing over the private road to the east and Arata Lane to the south. The observed soil surface soil was grey color with a heavy clay constituency that had no observable variation over the parcel. At no point did the soil we observe indicate the presence of archaeological resources.



FIGURE 9 -- OVERVIEW OF THE PARCEL STANDING NEAR THE SOUTHERN SIDE LOOKING NORTHWARD

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

No artifacts, archaeological deposits, or features have been identified within the project parcel. The surface soil did not indicate any subsurface deposits or evidence of prehistoric human occupation. The soil is alluvial, significantly increasing the likelihood of naturally buried resources within the project parcel. The geological setting includes the Holocene increasing the possibility of naturally buried archaeological remains being within the parcel. We are aware that prehistoric

populations utilized the local vicinity, however there is no sign that they were actively occupying the land within the project area. None of the regionally expected artifacts mentioned within the Methodology section were observed, nor were signs of their existence observed.

We know the local region was historically used for ranching and viticulture, but there is no sign of historic deposits or features related to these practices within the project area. There is always a potential for discovery of isolated tools or artifacts that were lost by previous inhabitants of the region, historic or prehistoric. Keep in mind that isolated artifacts are not considered archaeologically significant finds unless made from a very special type of stone that is not native to an area or of a highly unusual shape or apparent function not associated with hunting, food preparation, or domestic activity. The potential for discovery of surface artifact concentrations is extremely low.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological resources were identified within the project area during the surface reconnaissance. At this time, we do not recommend archaeological subsurface testing or monitoring. While we recognize the parcel has an increased potential for naturally buried archaeological resources, that increase alone is not significant enough given the lack of recorded resources adjacent to the project area. In the event that a concentration of artifacts is encountered, all work should be halted in the vicinity of the find and an archaeologist contacted immediately. For a list of common prehistoric or historic resources, check the Methodology section.

If human remains are encountered anywhere on the property, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity of the discovered remains and the County Coroner and a qualified archaeologist must be notified immediately so that an evaluation can be performed. If the remains are deemed to be Native American and prehistoric, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must be contacted by the coroner so that a “Most Likely Descendant” can be designated and the appropriate procedures followed.

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APPENDIX 1— SIGNIFICANCE AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

To be significant an archaeological site must qualify for registration as an "historic resource" the following criteria must be met for this listing:

> *An archeological 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 (PRC § 5020.1(j)) or if it meets the criteria for listing on the California Register (14 CCR § 4850). CEQA provides somewhat conflicting direction regarding the evaluation and treatment of archeological sites. The most recent amendments to the CEQA Guidelines try to resolve this ambiguity by directing that lead agencies should first evaluate an archeological site to determine if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register. If an archeological site is an historical resource (i.e., listed or eligible for listing in the California Register) potential adverse impacts to it must be considered, just as for any other historical resource (PRC § 21084.1 and 21083.2(l)). If an archeological site is not an historical resource, but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC § 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.*

If an archaeological site does not qualify for listing, the directive is clear. The Public Resources Code states:

> *(4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.*

APPENDIX 2 – PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOR CONSULTANTS

Secretary of the Interior's Standards

The minimum professional qualifications in archeology are a graduate degree in archeology, anthropology, or closely related field plus:

1. At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archeological research, administration or management;

2. At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archeology; and

3. Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.

In addition to these minimum qualifications, a professional in prehistoric archeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archeological resources of the prehistoric period. A professional in historic archeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archeological resources of the historic period.