



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

**32800 NAMELESS LANE
FORT BRAGG, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

APN 069-320-01 & 069-320-02

Prepared for:

Swithenbank Construction
P.O. Box 1660
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March 1, 2018

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I. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The following Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) documents the adequacy of identification efforts and presents the results of investigations within the Study Area boundaries. The study was designed to identify any archaeological, historical, or cultural resources located within the Area of Potential Effect(s) (APE). Fieldwork was conducted on February 24, 2018 by Alex DeGeorgey. The survey entailed a cultural resources inventory of the entire APE. No cultural resources were identified within the project area as a result of this investigation. The project as presently designed is not anticipated to have an adverse effect on significant historical resources and should be allowed to proceed.

II. INTRODUCTION

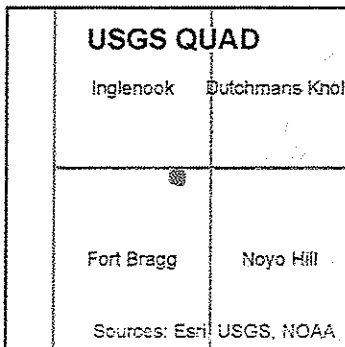
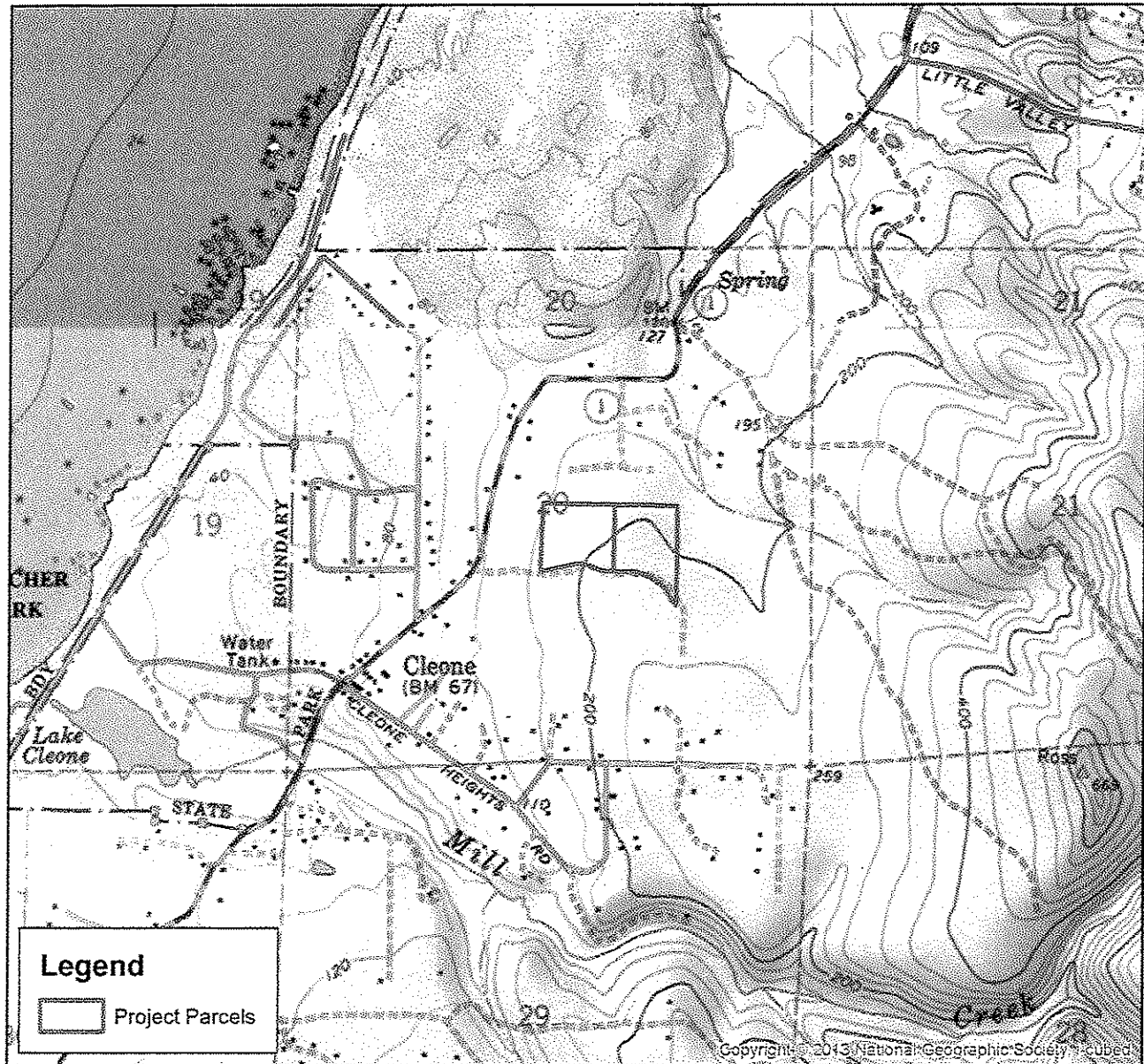
A cultural resources inventory was conducted to satisfy requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, and the responsibilities codified in Public Resource Code sections 5097, and its implementing guidelines 21082 and 21083.2. An archaeological field survey was completed for the purpose of identifying cultural resources within the APE. Fieldwork was completed by ALTA on February 24, 2018 for the purpose of identifying cultural resources within the APE. No cultural resources were identified within the project area. The resulting document addresses these regulatory responsibilities.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The project proponent is applying to the County of Mendocino Department of Planning and Building to do a lot line adjustment of the two parcels and do a major subdivision of the western parcel (APN 069-320-01).

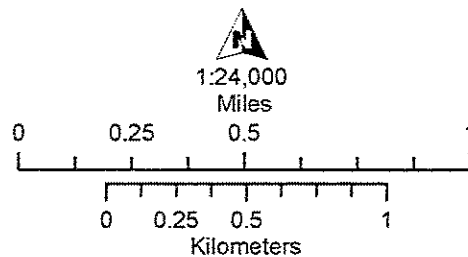
The project is situated on the USGS 7.5' Fort Bragg Quadrangle map in Township 19 North, Range 17 West, in Section 20 of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDBM) (Map 1). The entire property includes approximately 40 acres of land.

The project is located north of the town of Fort Bragg, near the community of Cleone, in Mendocino County, California. The project area includes two parcels, APN 069-320-01 and 069-320-02. The physical address of the parcel is 32800 Nameless Lane, Fort Bragg. The project is located on level terrain about one half mile north of Mill Creek. Nameless Lane forms the southern boundary of the project parcels. Map 2 provides an overview of the project area.



USGS 7.5' Fort Bragg Quad.
(2013 National Geographic Society)
T19N, R17W, Section 20 MDBM

32800 Nameless Lane
Fort Bragg, CA 95437
(APN 069-320-01 & -02)



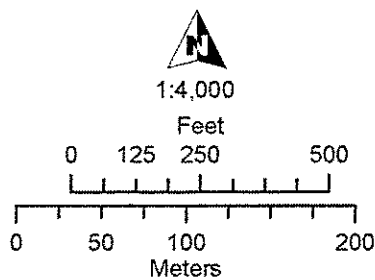
ALTA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING
ALTA 2018-06
Map Date: 2/1/2018

Map 1. Project Location



Legend

-  Project Parcel
-  Parcel Boundary
-  Roads



32800 Nameless Lane
Fort Bragg, CA 95437
(APN 069-320-01 & -02)



ALTA 2018-07
Map Date: 2/1/2018

Map 2. Project Area

IV. BACKGROUND

As the significance of cultural resources is best assessed with regard to environmental and cultural contexts, descriptions of the natural and cultural setting of the project region are presented below.

Environment

The project area is situated within the Coast Range geologic province. The North Coast Range is comprised of a geologic feature unique to California, the Franciscan Formation, which dictates the vegetative communities. The Franciscan Formation is comprised of serpentine, sandstone, and other sedimentary rocks. This area is characterized by a Mediterranean climate that averages about 46 inches of rainfall annually. The winters are cool and wet, and the summers are warm and dry.

The project is located in western Mendocino County at an elevation of approximately 200 feet above mean sea level. The project is situated on level terrain approximately 1.8 miles northeast of Laguna Point in MacKerricher State Park. The nearest freshwater source is Mill Creek, located about one-half mile south of the project area, Mill Creek drains into Lake Cleone, west of the project area.

A Mediterranean climate prevails within the project area with an average of 30 inches of rainfall annually. Winters are cool and wet, and the summers are hot and dry. Annual temperatures range from about 30 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit. Hardwood species such as tan oak and pacific madrone are common along the slopes to the east. Open grassland and wetlands dominates near the streams.

The majority of the project APE consists of undeveloped rural lots. A residence with garage, and outbuildings is present the west side of APN 069-320-01. Nameless Lane forms the southern boundary of the parcels. This moderately forested area includes stands of redwood trees, Monterey Pine, and tan oak. The understory is clear allowing room for native and nonnative annual and perennial grasses. A small wetland is present the east side of the project area with huckleberry, alders, ferns and horsetail grass. Redwood stumps, up to six feet in diameter, are present along the wetland. Abandoned cars, the haul of a boat, metal debris, and other materials are stored on the parcel.

Ethnography

Prior to European-American occupation, the project area was disputed territory between the Northern Pomo and the Coast Yuki. Stewart puts the boundary of Northern Pomo territory as far north as Westport (Stewart 1943: 28). Barrett describes the boundary just south of Cleone (Barrett 1908: 333). Ethnographic literature debates whether the Northern Pomo considered this area their territory or whether they shared the area with the Coast Yuki. At least three Coast Yuki groups lived in this disputed territory (Miller 1978: 283). Most ethnographic sources agreed that the Ten Mile River was likely the northernmost area occupied by the Northern Pomo, although Northern Pomo place names are recorded as far north as New Haven. The Northern Pomo and Coast Yuki competed for access to resources south of Cleone in the area of Inglenook Fen and in present day MacKerricher State Park. As a consequence, the two groups held some animosity and rarely engaged in trade with one another. Northern Pomo place names can be found as far north as Usal (Barrett 1908; Gifford 1939).

The Coast Yuki are one of three linguistically related groups that spoke the Yuki Language: Coast Yuki, Yuki and Huchnom (Miller 1978: 249). The Yuki language has been grouped with Wappo in the Yukian language family (Miller 1978: 249). The Northern Pomo were one of several independent bands of Pomo Indians distributed over the lands of Mendocino, Lake, and Sonoma Counties. Seven distinct and mutually unintelligible languages are recognized under the rubric of Pomo (Barrett 1908; Kroeber 1925; McLendon & Oswalt 1978). These languages are delineated by geographic divisions, which include: Northern, Central, Southern, Eastern, Southeastern, Northeastern, and Southwestern (Stewart, 1943). The following ethnographic summary is not intended as a thorough description of Northern Pomo or Coast Yuki culture but instead is meant to provide a background to the present cultural resource investigation with specific references to the project area. In this section, the past tense is sometimes used when referring to native peoples because this is a historical study. This convention is not intended to suggest that Yuki or Pomo people only existed in the past. To the contrary, Yuki and Pomo peoples have a strong cultural and social identity today.

The Coast Yuki lived in small groups, primarily concentrated in villages along the coastline (Miller 1978: 254). Each Coast Yuki Group had a headman and controlled a strip of land from the coast inland to the eastern boundary of Coast Yuki territory, in order to take advantage of all available resources in the area. Many groups would come together to gather a particularly plentiful resource, such as mussels at Westport (Miller 1978: 255). The Coast Yuki primarily subsisted off of shellfish, seals, salmon, acorns and root plants. Some deer and elk were also consumed (Miller 1978: 255). No ethnographically described resources are situated within the current project area.

The Northern Pomo occupied central Mendocino County from the coast to Clear Lake (McLendon & Oswalt 1978: 283). There are six areas along the coast documented as ethnographically significant areas. These are mainly gathering areas or places of cultural significance. Ethnographic accounts report that the Northern Pomo group did not live year-round along the coast until after the encroachment of Anglo settlers into the interior valleys. Rather Northern Pomo tribelets had their preferred coastal campsites that they went to in the summer to collect seafood, while in the winter would move inland to hunt deer and gather acorns (McLendon & Oswalt 1978: 276). No ethnographically described resources are situated within the current project area.

Prehistory

Over half a century of archaeological investigations in the North Coast Ranges has revealed a record of hunter-gatherer occupation spanning over 10,000 years. The cultural chronology of the project area is best described as part of the overall cultural chronology for the central North Coast Ranges. In his 1974 doctoral dissertation David A. Fredrickson proposed five chronological periods and related cultural patterns. The Paleo-Indian Period (10,000 to 6000 BC) is represented as a hunting adaptation characterized by large fluted projectile points. The Lower Archaic Period (6000 to 2000 BC) is distinguished by an emphasis on plant exploitation as evidenced by high frequencies of milling tools. The Middle Archaic (3000-1000 BC) is characterized by the introduction of mortar and pestle technology and the assumed exploitation of acorns. The Upper Archaic Period (1000 BC to AD 100) is represented growing social complexity marked by status differentiation, complex trade networks, and the development of "group oriented religious activities" (Fredrickson 1974:48). The Emergent Period (AD 500 to Historic times) is marked by the use/introduction of bow and arrow technology, expansion of exchange relations, and the establishment of clearly defined territorial systems.

A number of cultural chronologies have been developed for this region (cf. Basgall 1982; Fredrickson and White 1988; Hildebrandt and Hayes 1984; Jones and Hayes 1993; Layton 1990; Meighan 1955; White and King 1993; White et al. 2002). The published volume *Cultural Diversity and Cultural Change in Prehistoric Clear Lake Basin: Final Report of the Anderson Flat Project* (White et al. 2002) provides the most synthetic summary of relevant research themes and the current state of knowledge concerning prehistoric hunter-gatherer studies in the North Coast Ranges.

Archaeologists and linguists believe that Yukian peoples were the original inhabitants of the Mendocino coast and were displaced by Pomo speakers. Yukian assemblages are affiliated with the Gunther Pattern of northwestern California and generally lack obsidian. When obsidian is present, it is most often derived from northeastern California sources such as the Medicine Lake Highlands and Grasshopper Flat. Pomoan assemblages are affiliated with the Augustine Pattern and show influences from the Central California including strong access to obsidian from the Clear Lake basin. Layton's (1990) work at sites on Albion Head, Night Bird's retreat, and Three Chop village represent one of the most synthetic attempts devoted to detecting the expansion of Pomoan populations across the North Coast Ranges.

Significant archaeological research conducted within MacKerricher State Park during the late 1980s included excavation of 11 prehistoric Native American shell mound sites within the park, outlined a three phase cultural chronology for the area, identified several research problems that form the basis of much subsequent work and was a major step toward understanding local archaeology on the Mendocino Coast (White 1989) (Figure 1).

MacKerricher Phase (A.D. 0-350)

The earliest phase, MacKerricher Phase, dates to A.D. 0 – 350. Archaeological sites dating to this time period occur as discrete refuse deposits of marine shell, animal bone, and flake and ground stone artifacts. Occupation is characterized by residency over a fairly long period and appears scheduled to correspond with the presence of elk on the coastal prairie and Stellar sea lion in the near-shore zone (White 1989:141). A major reliance on hunting is reflected in the occurrence of complete and fragmentary dart sized Excelsior Series projectile points and a high proportion of chert and obsidian flaking debris (White 1989:123). Animal remains of Stellar sea lion and elk indicate that these species were targeted. Shellfish, primarily large mussels, were an important staple. Elk antler pry bars were used for extracting shellfish from tide pools and rocks on the open coast. Hammer stones and anvils are found exclusively within the MacKerricher Phase and are likely associated with processing large mussels (White 1989:123). Obsidian tool stone derived from the Borax Lake or Mount Konocti sources in the Clear Lake Basin occur in near equal frequencies (White 1989: Figure 5). A 950 year gap in the MacKerricher Chronology is present between A.D. 350 - A.D.1300.

Sandhill Phase (A.D. 1300-1850)

Compared with the MacKerricher Phase, the Sandhill Phase is marked by a decreased reliance on marine and terrestrial mammal hunting as indicated by reduced frequency of animal bone and the sparsity of chipped stone material. The absence of hammer and anvils signals the introduction of different shellfish processing methods. Shallow baking pits features containing abundant charcoal and mussel shell may indicate that mussel shells were baked or steamed before the meats were extracted (White 1989:124). Charred mussel and barnacle is common in Sandhill Phase deposits.

Sites were likely occupied in shorter duration episodes. Bow and arrow technology and Small Corner-Notch projectile points manufactured from chert are inferred this time period. Unlike the preceding Phase, obsidian is entirely absent for Sandhill Phase components indicating a shift in interregional trade and exchanges systems.

Ten Mile Phase (A.D. 1850-1870)

The Ten Mile Phase is the time period when Native American camps were used during the tenure of the Mendocino Reservation (1856-1866). These components contain historic materials found in association with traditionally Native American artifacts and food refuse. Artifacts indicative of the Ten Mile Phase include: glass seed beads, chipped bottle glass, and ceramic, metal and wood manufactured items (White 1989:111). Baking hearths found in the Sandhill Phase are absent in the Ten Mile Phase. Milled lumber may have been used to create shelters. Flaked chert materials reflect continuity with traditional technologies. Occupation of sites appears both short duration and intensity, possibly one or two seasons. Archaeological deposits occur as discrete refuse areas (White 1989:126).

History

Mendocino County derives its name from Cape Mendocino, which lies northward of its northern boundary. Cape Mendocino was given its name by a famous Spanish navigator of the 16th century, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Cabrillo discovered it in 1542 while on a voyage of discovery along the Pacific Coast and named it in honor of Don Antonio de Mendoza, the first Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico), and the patron of the voyageur. Although Spanish explorers traveled by sea along the Mendocino coast beginning as early as the 1500s, regular contact with local tribes did not occur until after about 1812 when Russian fur-trapping parties established the trading outpost at Fort Ross in Sonoma County. The 1822 shipwreck of a Russian vessel along the southern Mendocino coast near Point Arena likely resulted in the first contact between local native groups and Euro-American colonists. In 1833, John Work of the Hudson Bay Company led a party across the Noyo River in search of pelts. Work's journal provides the first recorded interaction between local Native peoples and Euro-American settlers on the Mendocino Coast (Palmer 1880).

Permanent Anglo settlement along the Mendocino Coast did not take place until the mid-1840s. Problems quickly developed between Anglo settlers and local Indians involving a struggled over territory and competition over food between livestock and people. In 1855, two Indian reservations were established in Mendocino County for the purpose of "collecting, removing and subsisting" local tribes. The Mendocino Reservation was established on the coast near Fort Bragg and the Nome Cult Farm in Round Valley (Palmer 1880: 211). The Mendocino Reservation was deemed a failure and closed in 1866.

As the city of San Francisco grew, the demand for lumber brought a new wave of Americans to the Mendocino coast in search of work. Beginning in the early 1850s, a series of sawmills were established at the mouths of major rivers along the coast (Carranco 1982, Carranco and Labbe 1989). In 1856, Alexander McPherson established a lumber mill at the mouth of the Noyo River. By the early 1870s, the supply of local redwood timber was depleted and complex systems of railroads were constructed in order to bring logs from the interior mountains to sawmill sites on the coast. In 1885, the Fort Bragg Redwood Company was incorporated and a mill and wharf were constructed. The mill was supported by a series of railroads, roads, trails and crib dams that were constructed to bring redwood to the mill. In 1891, the Union Lumber Company was incorporated through a merger of the Fort Bragg Redwood Lumber Company and the Noyo Lumber Company.

The Community of Cleone, located just southwest of the project area, is probably named from the Northern Pomo name for the area, *Kelio* (Kroeber 1916: 39). The Laguna Creek Mill began operations in Cleone in 1885, and shipped lumber out of the Laguna Point loading chute starting in 1888 (Holmes & Lawson 1996: 19). The Laguna Point landing became the main shipping point for mills in the area, and in 1901 the local mill was purchased by the Union Lumber Co. and continued to run until 1904. Although the mill closed down, the Union Lumber Co. still continued extensive operations around the Fort Bragg area, with a network of logging camps, mills and railroad lines (Holmes & Lawson 1996: 20).

V. SOURCES CONSULTED

Records Search

On February 5, 2018, Marlene McVey, Archaeologist with ALTA, conducted a records search (File Number 17-1964) at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) located on the campus of Sonoma State University. The NWIC, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation, is the official state repository of archaeological and historical records and reports for an 18-county area that includes Mendocino County. The records search included a review of all study reports on file within a one-half mile radius of the project area. A search of cultural resources included a one-half mile radius. Sources consulted include archaeological site and survey base maps, survey reports, site records, and historic General Land Office (GLO) maps.

Included in the review were:

- *California Inventory of Historical Resources* (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976)
- *California Historical Landmarks* for Mendocino County (CA-OHP 1990)
- *California Points of Historical Interest* (CA-OHP 1992)
- *Historic Properties Directory Listing* (CA-OHP April 2012)
- *Historic Properties Directory* includes the National Register of Historic Places (April 2012) of the California Historical Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest

Review of historic registers and inventories indicate that no historical resources are present in the project area. No National Register listed or eligible properties are located within the 0.5-mile visual area of the APE.

A review of archaeological site and survey maps reveal that six cultural resource studies have been previously performed within a one-half mile radius of the current project area (Table 1). Less than approximately 10 percent of the areas surrounding the APE have been previously surveyed for cultural resources. No studies have been previously conducted within the project area.

Table 1. Summary of Previous Cultural Resource Studies within Search Radius

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Report Title
S-001235	Roger H. Werner	1978	An Archaeological Survey of State Highway 1 from Pudding Creek North to Cleone Beach Road, Mendocino County, California.
S-017751	Jeanette K. Schulz	1985	Cultural Resource Overview: MacKerricher State Park
S-034758	William Roop	2007	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of Five Parcels Being Rezoned for Multifamily Housing, Mendocino Planning Team, Mendocino County, California.
S-038865	Laura Leach-Palm, Paul Brady, Pat Mikkelsen, Libby Seil, Darla Rice, Bryan Larson, Joseph Freeman, and Julia Costello	2011	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 1 Rural Conventional Highways in Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino and Lake Counties, Contract No. 01A1056, Expenditure Authorization No. 01-453608
S-038865	Jack Meyer, Philip Kaijankoski, and Jeffrey S. Rosenthal	2011	A Geoarchaeological Overview and Assessment of Northwest California: Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 1, Rural Conventional Highways: Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, and Lake Counties
S-038865	Shelly Tiley and Shannon Tushingham	2011	Volume I: Report and Appendices A-E, Native American Ethnogeography, Traditional Resources, and Contemporary Communities and Concerns: Cultural Resource Inventory of Caltrans District 1, Rural Conventional Highways: Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, and Lake Counties
S-046225	Thad M. Van Bueren	2014	Archaeological Survey of the Assessor's Parcel 069-142-02 at 24950 North Highway 1 near Cleone in Mendocino County, California
S-048277	Dionne Gruver	2012	Section 106 Compliance Report, Mackerricher State Park Dune Rehabilitation Project, Inglenook Fen - Ten Mile Dunes Natural Preserve, Mendocino County, California
S-048277	Dionne Gruver	2011	COE_2013_1010_002; MacKerricher State Park - SHPO Consultation and Determination of Eligibility for the Old Georgia Pacific Haul Road (CA-MEN-2946H)
S-001235	Roger H. Werner	1978	An Archaeological Survey of State Highway 1 from Pudding Creek North to Cleone Beach Road, Mendocino County, California.

No cultural resources are documented within the project area. No cultural resources are documented within one-half mile radius of the project area. Attachment A provides the confidential records search results.

Historic Map Review

Review of historic maps of the area was completed to better understand the timing of development within the project area and recognize historic features. The following historic maps were reviewed as part of this investigation.

General Land Office

- 1866 Plat Map Township 19 North, Range 17 West. December 28, 1866.
- 1869 Plat Map Township 19 North, Range 17 West. May 14, 1869.
- 1877 Plat Map Township 19 North, Range 17 West. February 5, 1877.

Metsker Map

1954 Township 19 North, Range 17 and 18 West, Cleone, Glenblair, Inglenook.

United States Coast and Geodetic Survey

1888 Point Arena to Cape Mendocino Nautical Chart, 200,000 scale.

United States Geological Survey

1943 Fort Bragg Topographic Map, 62,500 scale.

1960 Fort Bragg Topographic Map, 24,000 scale.

1978 Fort Bragg Topographic Map, 24,000 scale.

The earliest maps of the area (1866 and 1869) depict a large swath of land, including the project area, as mountainous and unfit for cultivation but rich in Redwood and Fir timber (GLO 1866). By 1869 there are a couple of homesteads to the south of the project area (GLO 1869). The coastal bluff area of Salmon Point, including the current project area, remains an undeveloped grassy field. The Fort Bragg Landing was built by 1888 and was used to move lumber onto ships (USCGS 1888). By 1943, Highway One is constructed near its current alignment and there are several structures within and around the community of Cleone. No buildings or development is present within the project area (USGS 1943, 1960). In 1954, the western parcel is split into two properties owned by L. Saari and E. R. Greening. The East parcel is part of a larger property owned by Emil R. Greening (Metsker 1954). By 1978 the dirt road that would become Nameless Lane along the southern boundary of the project was built (USGS 1978).

Ethnographic Literature Review

Available ethnographic literature was reviewed to identify cultural resources in the project vicinity. The following sources were consulted.

Barrett, Samuel A.

1908 The Ethnogeography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 6(1):1-332. Berkeley

Gifford, Edward W.

1939 The Coast Yuki. *Anthropos* 34:292-375. (reprinted: Sacramento Anthropological Society Papers 2, Sacramento State College, 1965).

Kroeber, A. L.

1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 78. Washington D.C.

McLendon, Sally and Robert L. Oswalt

1978 Pomo: Introduction. In *Handbook of the Indians of North America, Volume 8 California*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Miller, Virginia

1978 Yuki, Huchnom, and Coast Yuki. In *Handbook of the Indians of North American Volume 8, California*. Smithsonian Institute, Washington pages 249-255.

Stewart, Omer C.

1943 Notes on Pomo Ethnogeography. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 40(2):29-62.

Tiley, Shelly and Shannon Tushingham

2011 *Native American Ethnogeography, Traditional Resources, and Contemporary Communities and Concerns: Cultural Resource Inventory of Caltrans District I, Rural Conventional Highways: Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, and Lake Counties. Volume I: Report and Appendices A-E.* Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, S-38865.

Prior to Euro-American occupation, the project area was used by both the Northern Pomo and the Coast Yuki. There are roughly 50 ethnographically described villages and camp sites within Coast Yuki territory (Gifford 1939:296). One Coast Yuki campsite is located approximately 2.5 miles north of the project area (Barrett 1908: 333). The Northern Pomo had five campsites and two village sites in the northwestern part of their territory along the coast (Barrett 1908: 333). There are four campsites and one village site within five miles of the project area. The closest village is the Northern Pomo campsite of *Gaiyetil*, is located approximately two miles south of the project area (Barrett 1908: 333). There are no ethnographically described villages located within one mile of the project area in any of the above references sources.

Native American Consultation

Assembly Bill 52, which went into effect in July 2015, is an amendment to CEQA Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code. AB52 established a consultation process with all California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) with cultural ties to an area and created a new class of resources under CEQA known as Tribal Cultural Resource. The County of Humboldt, as the Lead Agency under CEQA, is responsible for complying with the requirements of CEQA Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted via email on February 1, 2018 to request a review of the Sacred Lands file for information on Native American cultural resources in the study area and to request a list of Native American contacts in this area. In the NAHC response dated February 9, 2018, Mr. Frank Lienert (Program Analyst) indicated that a search of the Sacred Lands File returned a negative result. The NAHC suggested contacting the following individuals (Table 2) to solicit their input or concerns regarding the project. On January 31, 2018, a consultation letter was sent to the Chairperson of each tribal group associated with the project area.

To date, no response or other communications have been received from the native community regarding this project. Attachment B provides copies of the Native American correspondences.

Table 2. Summary of Native American Groups Consulted

Guidiville Rancheria of California
Merlene Sanchez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 339
Talmage, CA 95481

Potter Valley Tribe
Salvador Rosales, Chairperson
2251 South State St
Ukiah, CA 95482

Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo
Debra Rameriz, Chairperson
3250 Road I
Redwood Valley, CA 95470

Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians
Michael Knight, Chairperson
190 Sherwood Hill Drive
Willits, CA 95490

Cahto Tribe
Sonny Elliot, EPA Director
P.O. Box 1239
Laytonville, CA 95454

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians
Reno Keoni Franklin, Chairperson
1420 Guerneville Rd. Ste 1
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Round Valley Indian Tribes
James Russ, President
77826 Covelo Road
Covelo, CA 95428

Hopland Band of Pomo Indians
Ivesha Miller, Chairperson
3000 Shanel Road
Hopland, CA 95449

Manchester Band of Pomo Indians
Jaime Corbarrubia, Chairperson
P.O. Box 623
Point Arena, CA 95468

Pinoleville Pomo Nation
Leona Williams, Chairperson
500 B Pinoleville Drive
Ukiah, CA 95482

Noyo River Indian Community
Chairperson
P.O. Box 91
Fort Bragg, CA 95437

Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians
Michael Hunter, Chairperson
P.O. Box 39
Redwood Valley, CA 95470

VI. FIELD METHODS

ALTA staff archaeologist, Alex DeGeorgey, conducted a field survey of the project on February 24, 2018. Survey reconnaissance consisted of an intensive survey of the entire APE. Aerial photos and parcel maps were used to correctly identify the project area. The corners of the parcel were marked with wooden stakes and surveys flagging. The project was surveyed with transects no greater than 20 meter intervals. The ground surface visibility was poor, less than 5%, throughout the project area due to low lying grasses. A long handled shovel were used to periodically scrape the ground surface to inspect sediments for evidence of cultural materials. Digital photos were taken of project area and surroundings (Attachment C).

VII. STUDY FINDINGS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Study Findings

A cultural resources inventory was conducted to address the responsibilities of CEQA, as codified in Public Resource Code sections 5097, and its implementing guidelines 21082 and 21083.2. No cultural resources were identified within the project area as a result of the records search, literature review, archaeological field survey or consultation with Native American groups.

Management Recommendations

We make the following recommendations to ensure that cultural resources are not adversely affected by the proposed project. The project as presently designed is not expected to have an adverse effect on cultural resources. The project should be allowed to proceed given the following recommendations.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If previously unidentified cultural resources are encountered during project implementation, avoid altering the materials and their stratigraphic context. A qualified professional archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the situation. Project personnel should not collect cultural resources. Prehistoric resources include, but are not limited to, chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, mortars, pestles, and dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic resources include stone or abode foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies.

Encountering Native American Remains

Although unlikely, if human remains are encountered, 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 must be contacted by the Coroner so that a "Most Likely Descendant" can be designated and further recommendations regarding treatment of the remains is provided.

VIII. REFERENCES CITED

- Barrett, Samuel A.
1908 The Ethnogeography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 6(1):1-332. Berkeley
- Gifford, Edward W.
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Attachment A – Records Search

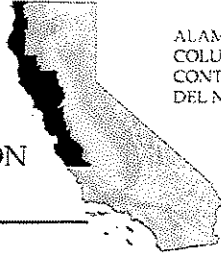
**32800 NAMELESS LANE
FORT BRAGG, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

APN 069-320-01 & 069-320-02

Confidential Information

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CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
150 Professional Center Drive, Suite E
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwwic@sonoma.edu
http://www.sonoma.edu/nwwic

NWIC Billing Worksheet

IC File Number: 17-1964

Client Name: Marlene McVey

Phone: (541) 544-9625

Affiliation: Alta Archaeological Consulting

Email: Marlene@altaac.com

Proj Name/Number: ALTA2018_06 Banks Fort Bragg; ALTA2018_07 Peterson Guerneville; ALTA2018_08 Fukasowa Gualala; ALTA2018_09 Forsman Gualala

Date Request Rec'd: 2/5/2018

Date of Response: 2/5/2018

Check In: 10:42:00 AM

Check Out: 11:38:00 AM

Check In:

Check Out:

In-person Time:

Hour(s):

0.93

\$

100.00

Staff Time:

Hour(s):

\$

0.00

Shape Files:

Number:

\$

0.00

Custom Map Features:

Number:

\$

0.00

Digital Database Record:

Number of Row(s):

27

\$

6.75

Quads:

Number:

\$

0.00

Address-mapped Flat Fee:

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Page(s):

\$

0.00

Labor Charge:

Hour(s):

1

\$

40.00

PDF Pages:

Page(s):

87

\$

13.05

PDF Flat Fee:

\$

0.00

Other: CHRIS Data Request

\$

0.00

Subtotal

\$

159.80

Multi-Day Start:

Multi-Day End:

\$

0.00

Rapid response surcharge of 50% of total cost:

\$

0.00

Total:

\$

159.80

Information Center Staff:

Dana Marty

Sonoma State University Customer ID:

0001001960

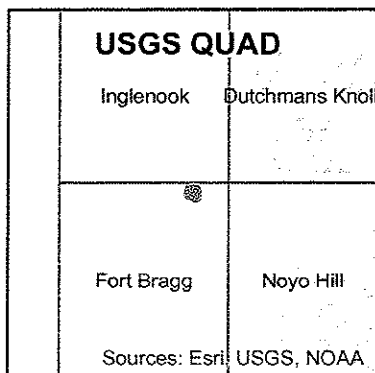
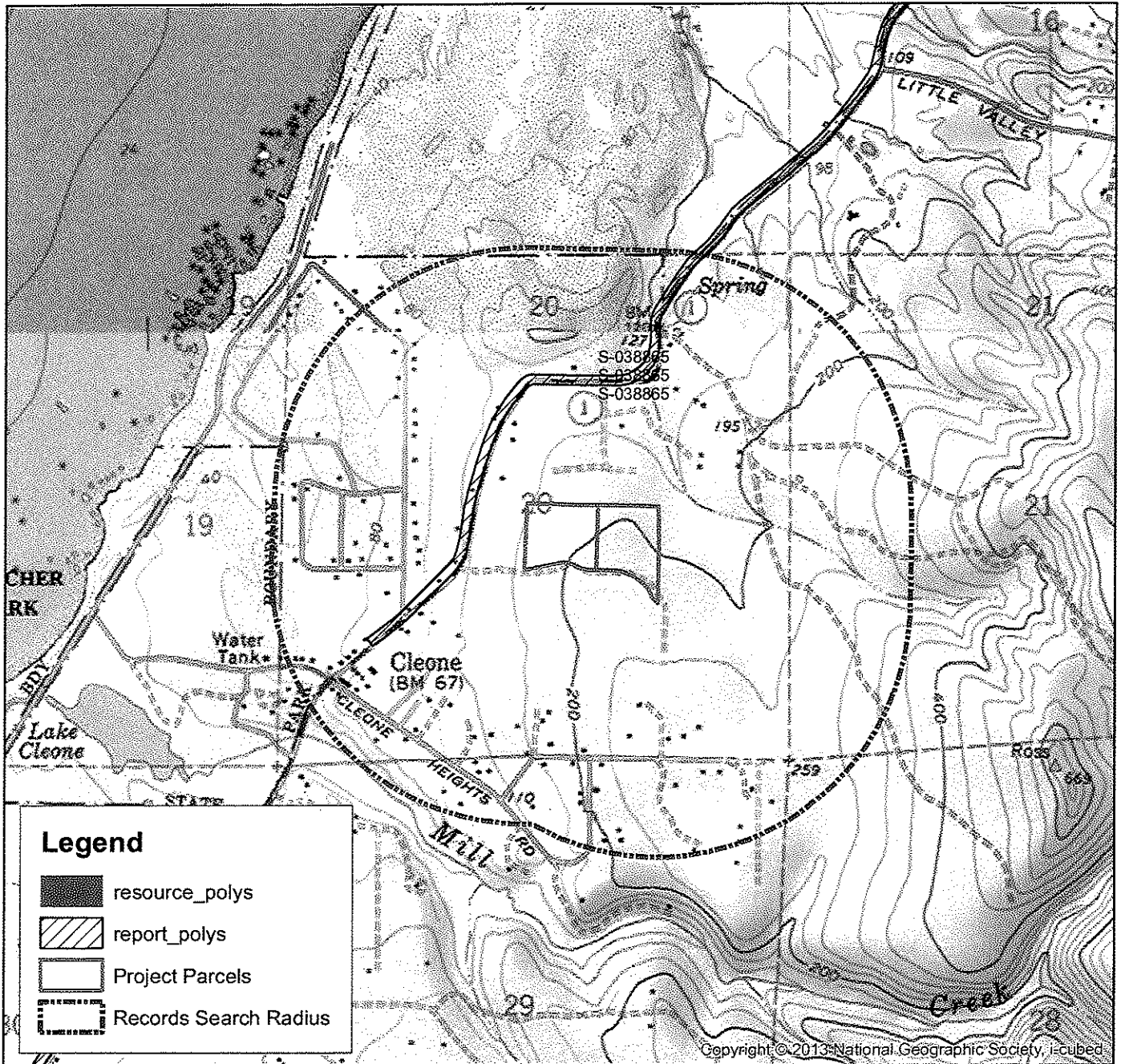
Sonoma State University Invoice No.:

CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.:

014

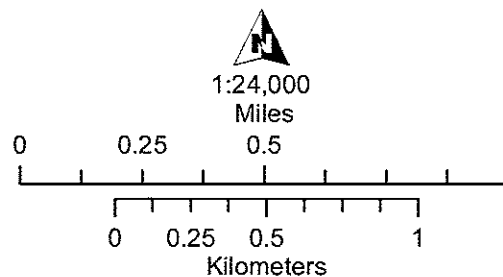
This is not an invoice. Sonoma State University will send separate invoice.

Map 1. Project Location



USGS 7.5' Fort Bragg Quad.
(2013 National Geographic Society)
T19N, R17W, Section 20 MDBM

32800 Nameless Lane
Fort Bragg, CA 95437
(APN 069-320-01 & -02)



ALTA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING
ALTA 2018-06
Map Date: 2/1/2018



Attachment B – Native American Consultation

**32800 NAMELESS LANE
FORT BRAGG, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

APN 069-320-01 & 069-320-02

Confidential Information

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Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capital Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

02/01/2018

Type of List Requested

☒ **CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52) – *Per Public Resource Code §21080.3, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2***

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

Local Action Type:

☐ General Plan ☐ General Plan Element ☐ General Plan Amendment
☐ Specific Plan ☐ Specific Plan Amendment ☐ Pre-planning Outreach

Required Information

Project Title: Bank Fort Bragg Subdivision Project (ALTA18-06)

Local Government/Lead Agency: County of Mendocino

Contact Person: Marlene McVey (Alta Archaeological Consulting)

Street Address: 15 Third Street

City: Santa Rosa

Zip: 95404

Phone: (707) 544-4206

Fax: (707) 546-2135

Email: Marlene@AltaAC.com

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: Mendocino

City/Community: Fort Bragg

Project Description: The property owner proposes a lot line adjustment for two parcels and a major subdivision of the western parcel. The project area is at 32800 Nameless Lane, Fort Bragg, CA. The parcels are currently developed and undeveloped residential lots.

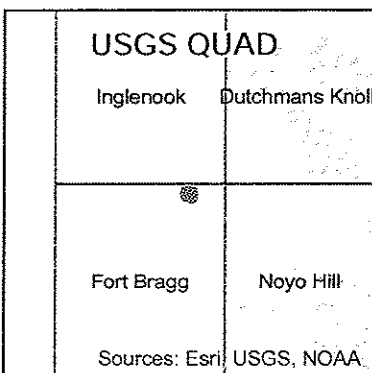
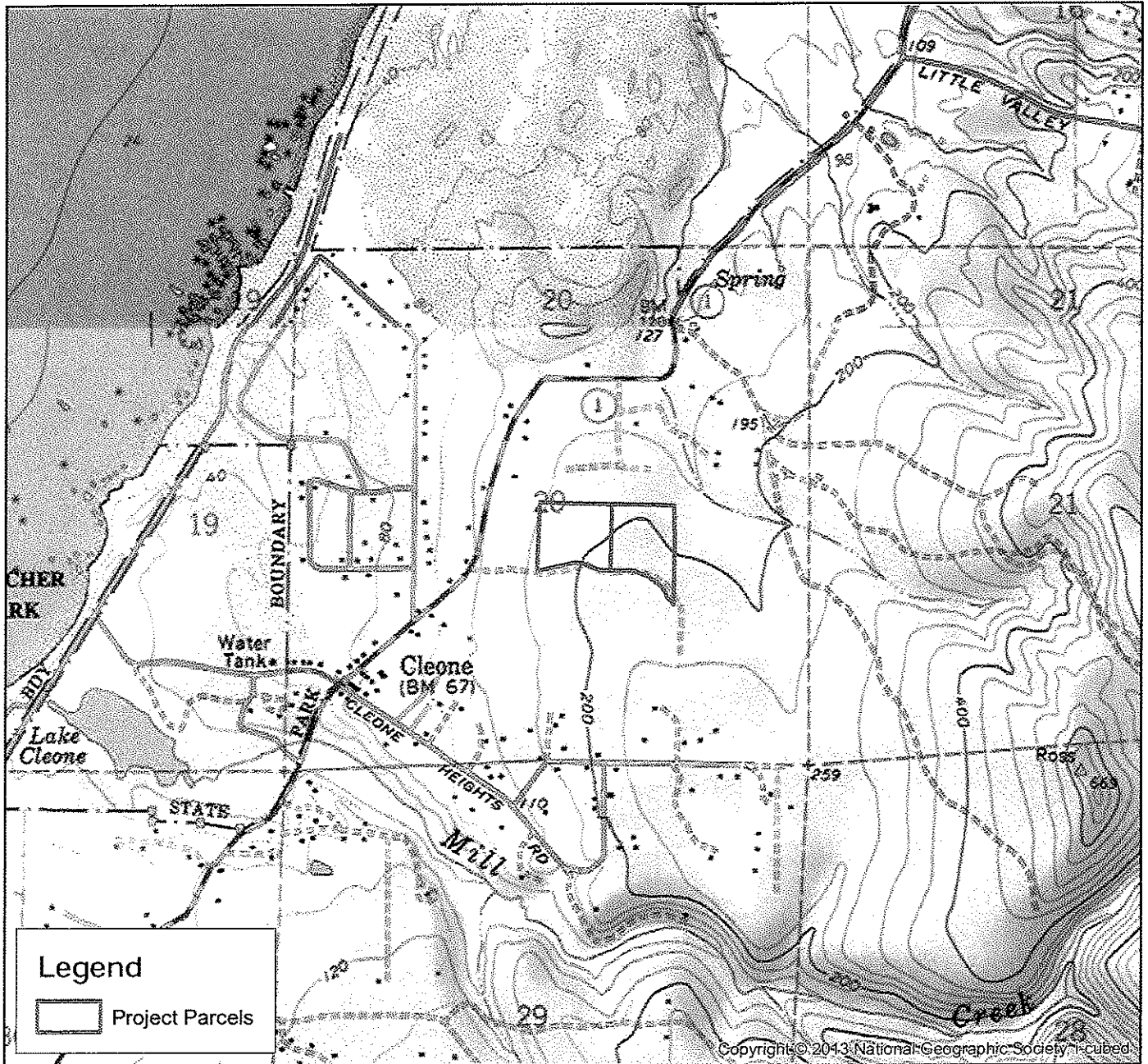
Additional Request

☒ ***Sacred Lands File Search – Required Information***

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): Fort Bragg

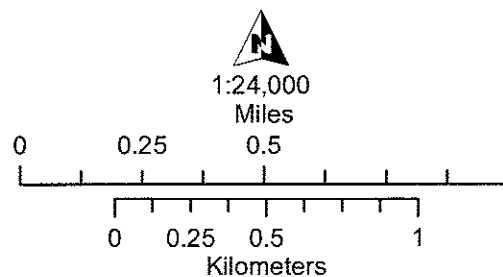
Legal Description: Township 19 North, Range 17 West, Section 20, MDBM.

Map 1. Project Location



USGS 7.5' Fort Bragg Quad.
(2013 National Geographic Society)
T19N, R17W, Section 20 MDBM

32800 Nameless Lane
Fort Bragg, CA 95437
(APN 069-320-01 & -02)



ALTA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING
ALTA 2018-06
Map Date: 2/1/2018

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX



February 2, 2018

Marlene McVey
Alta AC

Email to: marlene@altaac.com

RE: Wynn Sweet Air Ranch Project, Bank Fort Bragg Subdivision, Barnett HWY 1 Elk Project, Mendocino County

Dear Ms. McVey,

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent of the referenced codes is to avoid and or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.1, 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d))

The law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction. The NAHC believes that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC also believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the Area of Potential Effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded or are adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and

- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
 3. The results of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission with the USGS topographical information provided had negative results.
 4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
 5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

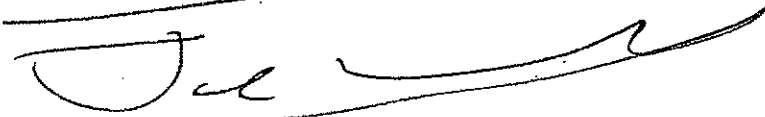
Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive. A negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we are able to assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Frank Lienert
Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
February 2, 2018**

Guidiville Rancheria of California
Merlene Sanchez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 339 Pomo
Talmage, CA 95481
admin@guidiville.net
(707) 462-3682

Potter Valley Tribe
Salvador Rosales, Chairperson
2251 South State Street Pomo
Ukiah, CA 95482
pottervalleytribe@pottervalleytribe.com
(707) 462-1213

Hopland Band of Pomo Indians
Ivesha Miller, Chairperson
3000 Shanel Road Shokowa
Hopland, CA 95449 Sokow
sellott@hoplandtribe.com Shanel
(707) 472-2100 Pomo

Redwood Valley or Little River Band of Pomo
Debra Ramirez, Chairperson
3250 Road I Pomo
Redwood Valley, CA 95470
rvrsecretary@comcast.net
(707) 485-0361

Cahto Tribe
Sonny Elliot, EPA Director
P.O. Box 1239 Cahto
Lavtonville, CA 95454 Kato
Environmental@cahto.org Pomo
(707) 984-6197, Ext. 111

Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation
James Russ, President
77826 Covelo Road Yuki ; Nomlaki
Covelo, CA 95428 Pit River
tribalcouncil@rvit.org Pomo
(707) 983-6126 Concow
Wailaki; Wintun

Manchester Band of Pomo Indians
Jaime Cobarrubia, Chairperson
P.O. Box 623 Pomo
Arena Point, CA 95468
(707) 882-2788

Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians
Michael Knight, Chairperson
190 Sherwood Hill Drive Pomo
Willits, CA 95490
svradministrator@sbcglobal.net
(707) 459-9690

Pinoleville Pomo Nation
Leona Williams, Chairperson
500 B Pinoleville Drive Pomo
Ukiah, CA 95482
(707) 463-1454

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point R
Reno Keoni Franklin, Chairperson
1420 Guerneville Rd. Ste 1 Pomo
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
reno@stewartspoint.org
(707) 591-0580 Office

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 210080.1, 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2.
Wynn Sweet Air Ranch Project, Bank Fort Bragg Subdivision, Barnett HWY 1 Elk Project, Mendocino County

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
February 2, 2018**

Novo River Indian Community
Chairperson
P.O. Box 91
Fort Bragg, CA 95437
novoiettv1@earthlink.net

North Coastal Pomo
Coast Yuki

Cahto Tribe
Aimie R. Lucas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1239
Lavtonville, CA 95454

Cahto
Kato
Pomo

(707) 984-6197

Covote Valley Band of Pomo Indians
Michael Hunter, Chairperson
P.O. Box 39/ 7901 Hwy 10, No Pomo
Redwood Valley, CA 95470
(707) 485-8723

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This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 210080.1, 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2.
Wynn Sweet Air Ranch Project, Bank Fort Bragg Subdivision, Barnett HWY 1 Elk Project, Mendocino County



Alta Archaeological Consulting, LLC
15 Third Street
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
office (707) 544-4206
fax (707) 546-2135
www.altaac.com

February 01, 2018

Notification for the Bank Fort Bragg Subdivision Project, Mendocino County, California

Dear Cultural Resource Representative,

The property is located at 32800 Nameless Lane within the community of Fort Bragg, California. The project area includes two parcels (APN 069-320-01 & 069-320-02). The property encompasses 40 acres of land. The project is situated on the USGS 7.5' Fort Bragg Quadrangle map in Township 19 North, Range 17 West, in Section 20 of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (Figure 1). The project proponent proposes a lot line adjustment and a major subdivision of the property.

The Mendocino County Department of Planning and Building (County) is the Lead Agency responsible for addressing the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, and the responsibilities codified in Public Resource Code sections 5097, and its implementing guidelines 21802 and 21803.2.

We are contacting you to provide notification of this project pursuant Section 5 of Public Resources Code 21080.3.1(d). The regulations require that you contact us within 30 days from your receipt of this letter to request a consultation regarding any potential impacts of this project on tribal cultural resources. If you wish to request the consultation, or if you have any questions, please contact:

Mendocino County Department of Planning and Building
860 North Bush Street
Ukiah, CA 95482

If you do not contact us within 30 days following receipt of this letter, the County will proceed with the project with the assumption that the project will not have a potential effect on tribal cultural resources. If consultation is requested, please provide the name and contact information of the designated lead contact person as part of your request. The County will contact the designated person to set a meeting date to begin consultation within 30 days of our receipt of your request.

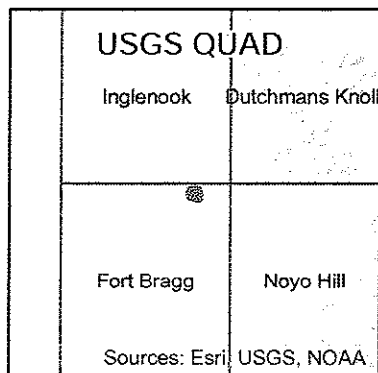
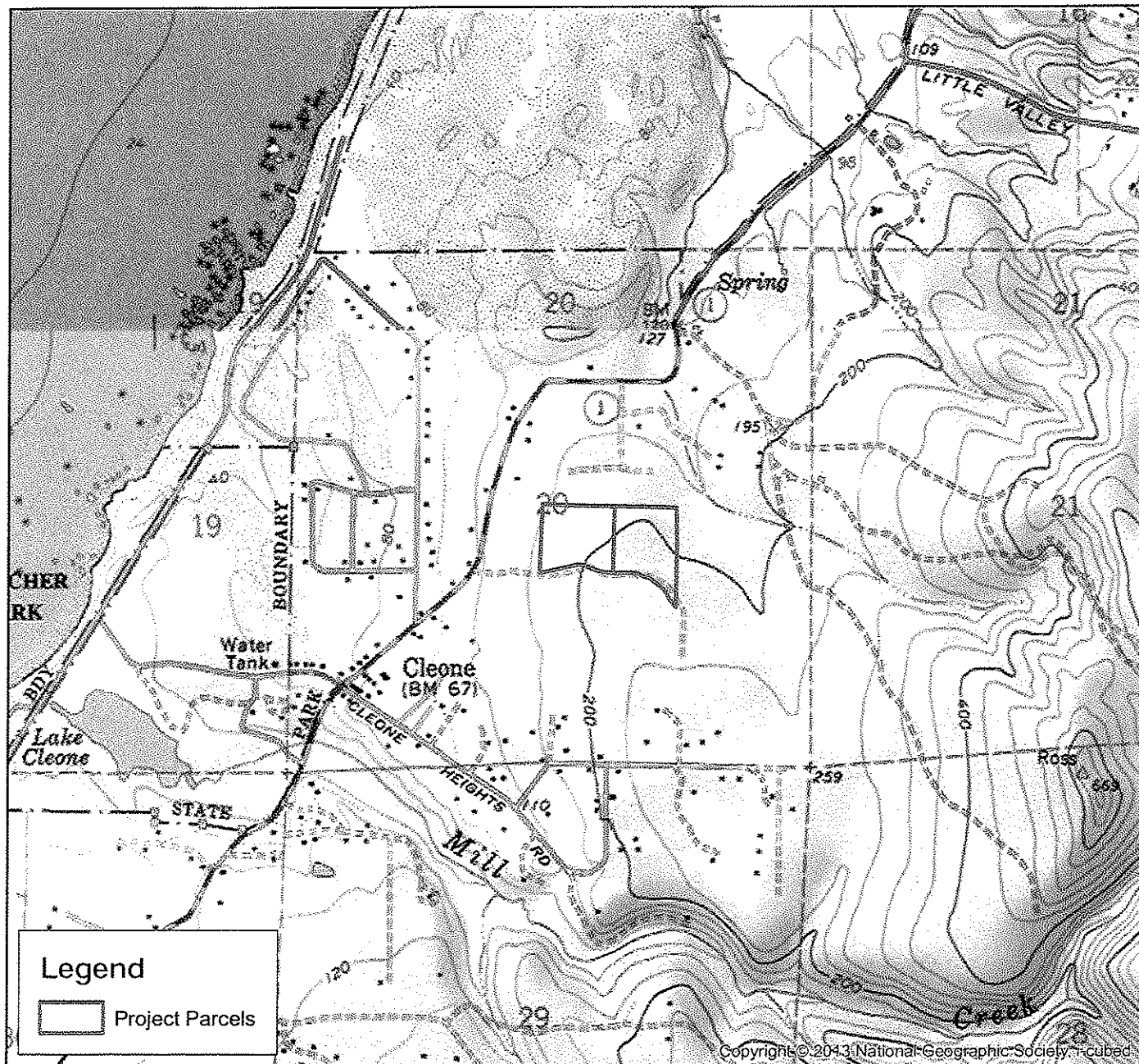
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Marlene", is written over a light-colored background.

Marlene McVey, M.A., RPA
Alta Archaeological Consulting
15 Third Street
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
(707) 544-4206 office
Marlene@Altaac.com

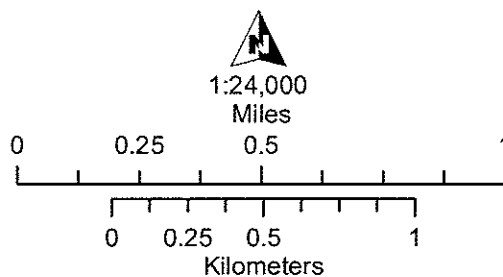
Enclosures: Project Location Map

Map 1. Project Location



USGS 7.5' Fort Bragg Quad.
(2013 National Geographic Society)
T19N, R17W, Section 20 MDBM

32800 Nameless Lane
Fort Bragg, CA 95437
(APN 069-320-01 & -02)



ALTA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING
ALTA 2018-06
Map Date: 2/1/2018



Attachment C – Photo Sheets

**32800 NAMELESS LANE
FORT BRAGG, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

APN 069-320-01 & 069-320-02

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IMG 4601, View northeast, 02/24/2018, Project area overview



IMG 4604, View north, 02/24/2018, Overview of project area, boat haul.