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CULTURAL RESOURCES MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED FERRINI RANCH DEVELOPMENT, SOUTH OF SALINAS, MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

by

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PUBLIC REVIEW VERSION

Prepared for

Mr. Mark Kelton
Bollenbacher & Kelton, Inc.

A majority of this report has been omitted during the public review process for the protection of sensitive resources.

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INTRODUCTION

This report constitutes a Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for the proposed Ferrini Ranch Development project.

The Ferrini Ranch project is located on the south side of State Highway 68 between River Road and San Benancio Road, near Salinas, Monterey County, California (see Figures 1 and 2).

This report includes a review of previous archaeological investigations pertaining to the archaeological resources in and adjacent to the project area. The purpose of this Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Plan is to determine the potential for project impacts to identified cultural resources in and around the project area, to examine the significance of those resources, and to develop an Archaeological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for those resources.

This Mitigation Plan is based on the vesting tentative maps for the project, supplied to us in pdf format. The map was prepared by Whitson Engineers, and is dated March 15, 2005.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The project area contains four identified archaeological sites. Two sites, CA-MNT-3 and CA-MNT-4, were recorded by Arnold Pilling in 1948. (An additional site, CA-MNT-267, was recorded in 1950, but has since been determined to be a part of CA-MNT-4. This site is designated CA-MNT-4/267.)

We recorded a third site, a single hole bedrock mortar (CA-MNT-661), in 1975 following our survey and preliminary investigations of the proposed Toro Vista development area (Breschini 1975). Another site, CA-

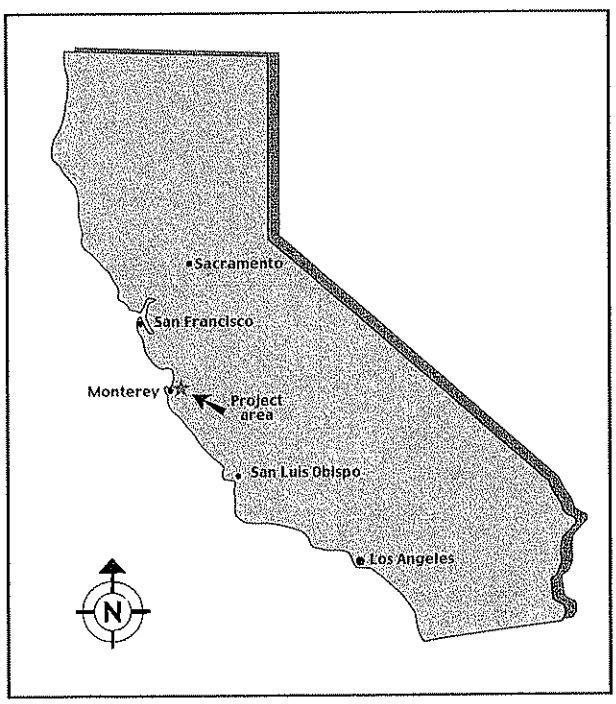

Figure 1. Project area.

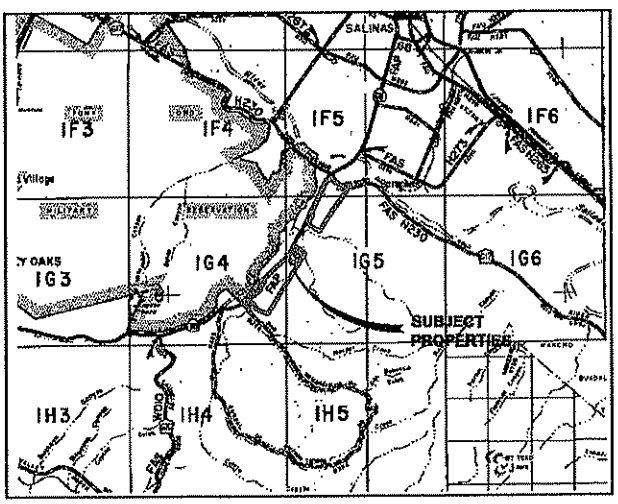

Figure 2. Vicinity map.

MNT-954, was recorded in 1979. This consisted of a small bedrock mortar on a steep slope well away from potential development. The locations of these sites are shown in Figure 3.

A subsequent study of the cultural resources of Toro Vista (Breschini and Haversat 1980) was undertaken to provide more accurate data on the boundaries of the two large prehistoric archaeological sites through auger testing, and to evaluate the significance of the historic resources in the project area.

Since then, portions of both CA-MNT-3 and CA-MNT-4/267 have been tested and evaluated for road improvement projects. We have reviewed the results of those projects and have incorporated them into this Mitigation Plan.

We have estimated the potential effects of the currently proposed development relative to the archaeological resources. These estimates are used, along with the locations and estimated significance of the archaeological resources, to formulate mitigation recommendations.

Previous Investigations at CA-MNT-3

We conducted two previous projects at CA-MNT-3 (Breschini 1975; Breschini and Haversat 1980). The 1975 project used augering and computer mapping to identify, based on four criteria, the interior patterning and the boundaries of the site. Additional data was required, and the 1980 project was designed to provide more data on the boundaries. It too used augering and computer mapping, but avoided the main areas of the site in favor of extensive boundary research.

The four criteria used were shell, lithics (flaked stone used for tools), bone, and pH (acidity or alkalinity of soil chemistry). These four indicators were readily identified in auger units by screening a sample of the material brought to the surface. The data was used to create computer maps showing the distribution densities of each of these indicators. The computer program also predicted the boundaries of the site. Maps showing all of this information were included in the 1980 report.

Figure 4 shows the auger units we excavated at CA-MNT-3, while Figure 5 shows a composite overlay of the results.

Subsequently, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) investigated CA-MNT-3 in relation to a bridge replacement project. The excavations were conducted in 1994, and a report was completed in 1998 (Jones 1998). The unit locations are shown in Figure 6.

The investigations uncovered what Jones believed, and what we agree, was significant archaeological information at CA-MNT-3. This is summarized briefly below:

The temporal period during which the site was occupied was determined to include the period A.D. 1000 to 1525 (dates recalibrated using a Delta-R of 225 ± 35). This is based on 11 radiocarbon dates obtained from bone and from three different species of shell. As will be developed below, these dates most likely understate the temporal span of the site.

Major portions of the site appear to be relatively unaffected by historic disturbance, although Jones (1998:36) noted disturbance in three of the units adjacent to Highway 68 (Units 1, 3, and 4; see Figure 6 for unit locations). (We have found that disturbance in

ranching environments such as this is generally limited to the top 12 inches or 30 cm of a deposit.)

Artifact categories included flaked stone (209 pieces), two projectile points, three ground stone implements, and a bone tool (a nearly complete whale bone pry, probably used for procuring abalone). A number of additional artifacts found by residents were reported in the previous studies (Breschini 1975; Breschini and Haversat 1980).

The faunal collection included a wide range of terrestrial and marine mammals, as well as invertebrates and fish. Important species included cottontail and jack rabbits, deer, dog/coyote, tule elk, quail, harbor seal, and grizzly bear. Eleven marine and four freshwater fish were identified.

Shellfish were also a part of the midden; the most shell was recovered from Units 6 and 7 (Unit 6 was located between the barn and Highway 68, while Unit 7 was located near the southern edge of the site.

Jones (1998:71-91) applied the data recovered from CA-MNT-3 to regional research questions. These included: culture history of the Monterey Peninsula; the Medieval Warm Period (A.D. 800-1400); ocean temperatures (and from those, the question of climatic variability, including El Niño and La Niña); and subsistence and settlement during the Middle/Late Transition.

Although no burials were found during the 1994 investigations, one burial was found in the bank of Toro Creek in 1932 (*Salinas Index Journal*, March 2, 1932). Several others had been found when Highway 68 was built some years before 1932 (Breschini and Haversat 1980:3). These were most likely the three burials mentioned by Jean Stafford as being found in 1929. Ms. Stafford also reported another burial in the area south to southwest of the house and garage; it was reinterred in the same area, and is most likely still in that location. Finally, a single human tooth was found during the 1975 augering project in the area of the water tank and pumphouse (auger unit 107). That auger unit had the highest pH of the study (8.90), suggesting that some information on the location of burials may be obtained from pH studies (Breschini and Haversat 1980:3-4, 63). We thus have evidence of at least six burials within the archaeological site area.

The presence of human remains adds to the significance of a cultural site, particularly under federal guidelines. Under those standards, a determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places is made using the criteria set forth in Title 36, Part 60—National Register of Historic Places (36CFR60, revised as of July 1, 2004). These are as follows:

Sec. 60.4 Criteria for evaluation

National Register criteria for evaluation. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

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

Archaeological sites generally are considered under criterion (d), but when human remains are present, other criteria also are appropriate.

In summary, based on the Jones (1998) data and findings, we concur that CA-MNT-3 is a significant site under appropriate California state law.

As additional steps in the preparation of this report we have conducted a recent field examination of CA-MNT-3, and we have obtained a current background records search from the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, located at Sonoma State University.

The conditions at the site do not appear to have changed materially since our work in 1975 and 1980.

Previous Investigations at CA-MNT-4/267

We conducted two previous projects at CA-MNT-4/267 (Breschini 1975; Breschini and Haversat 1980). The 1975 project used augering and computer mapping to identify, based on four criteria, the interior patterning and the boundaries of the site. The results of this project suggested sites CA-MNT-4 and CA-MNT-267 were actually one continuous deposit. A supplementary project was conducted in 1980 to acquire additional information on the boundaries. The auger units and a composite map of the results appear as Figures 7 and 8.

One burial has reportedly been removed from this site by the Ferrinis, and a second was reported in the creek bank, but not located. Finally, an elderly Indian who used to live in the upper San Benancio area was reportedly buried in this area many years ago, but there is no way of knowing if this occurred within the project area (Breschini and Haversat 1980:4-5).

Our 1980 maps for CA-MNT-4/267 make it appear that this is a midden on the same scale as CA-MNT-3. However, most of the constituents were found in significantly smaller quantities. Compare, for example, the quantities of shell and lithics in the core areas of CA-MNT-3 with those of CA-MNT-4/267. (The actual numbers appear in our 1980 report.) One possible reason for this is discussed below.

A recent project (Pulcheon 2007a, 2007b) conducted a subsurface excavation along the edge of San Benancio Road to evaluate that portion of the site for a right turn lane.

The investigations uncovered significant new archaeological information concerning the prehistory of both the CA-MNT-4/267 area and the Monterey Bay area. This is summarized briefly below:

First, the radiocarbon dates identified a buried component earlier than any yet identified at CA-MNT-3. This component, beginning at a depth of about 100-110 cm (40-43 inches), extended to about 150-160 cm (59-63 inches). The age, based on five radiocarbon dates from Unit 4 (see Figure 9) ranged from 3130-3050 years BP (before present, which in radiocarbon dating is defined as A.D. 1950).

This time period is particularly important because it currently is not represented anywhere else in the Monterey Peninsula or Moss Landing areas. There is a gap in the occupation of the coast ca. 3150-2150 BP (Breschini and Haversat 2005). It is not currently known where the coastal populations were at that time, but in that thousand-year span there are only four reliable radiocarbon dates, and one of those has not been confirmed in spite of several additional samples (CA-MNT-1244).

CA-MNT-4/267 fills in the first 100 years of that gap, but then this site too appears to have been abandoned. Are these dates representative of the coastal populations moving inland, staying at this location for a while, then moving farther inland? Or is this the first wave of the Utian expansion coming from the interior (Breschini 1983; Moratto 1984) and at some later time arriving at the coast.

A second point that may be pertinent here—it is very possible that this time period is represented also in the eastern portions of CA-MNT-4/267 or in CA-MNT-3. It is known that many sites exhibit areal patterning, so this must be considered a distinct possibility.

The upper component at CA-MNT-4/267 dated to about 280 BP, slightly more recent than the youngest date at CA-MNT-3 (about 425 BP).

The artifact assemblage included flaked and ground stone, and two possible *Olivella* shell beads. Within this were a projectile point and four bifaces, a hammerstone, and a mortar fragment. Also present were lithic debitage and a range of faunal and floral remains.

The quantities of *Mytilus* (mussel) shell in the lower, older, component were significantly higher than in the upper, younger, component suggesting considerably more contact with the coast at that time (just over 3000 years ago). As this component started some 100-110 cm (40-43 inches) below the surface, this might explain why these higher quantities of shell were not well-represented in the augering conducted in 1975 and 1980.

Specific research issues identified by Pulcheon included cultural chronology, ethnolinguistic group migration, interregional exchange, and the radiocarbon database gap. An additional research domain which could be included is subsistence and settlement.

Based on the information recovered, and its applicability to the standards set forth for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (see above), Pulcheon (2007a:6) concluded that "The investigation revealed that CA-MNT-4/267 contains deposits that have the potential to yield important information regarding the prehistory of Monterey County. CA-MNT-4/267 meets National Register Criterion D and retains integrity, and thus is eligible for listing on the National Register."

As additional steps in the preparation of this report we have conducted a recent field examination of CA-MNT-4/267, and we have obtained a current background records search from the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, located at Sonoma State University.

The conditions at the site do not appear to have changed materially since our work in 1975 and 1980.

Previous Investigations at CA-MNT-661

This site is a bedrock mortar in a boulder in the southern end of either Lot , or in the road area (see Figures 3 and 14). No midden was observed in the area.

Previous Investigations at CA-MNT-954

This site is an isolated bedrock mortar on a steep slope (see Figure 3). It is outside of the potential development area.

ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS

By comparing the boundaries established during our 1975 and 1980 projects, which were based on detailed analyses of the distributions of lithics, bone, shell, and pH, with the current vesting tentative map, we can estimate potential project impacts from the proposed Ferrini Ranch Development project. Two composite maps showing this information appear as Figures 11 and 12. In addition, the following discussions also take into consideration the results from the Jones (1998) and Pulcheon (2007) investigations.

Potential Impacts to CA-MNT-3

For site CA-MNT-3, the vesting tentative map shows the following potential impacts within the site boundaries:

- Lots are within the primary site deposit.
- Lots are within secondary site deposit.
- A sewer line extending from Lot to Highway 68 crosses through the primary site deposit.
- The access road crosses two areas of secondary site deposit (near Lots) and passes into the area of primary site deposit.
- A water line follows the access road, across two areas of secondary site deposit, into the primary site deposit, then turns west through Lot and leaves the primary site deposit.
- Not shown on the map are other utilities; electrical, cable, gas, etc. These most likely follow the access road.
- A landscaping berm extends onto the site deposit.
- Impacts associated with demolishing the existing Ferrini ranch complex.
- Impacts associated with building on the various lots within the site deposit must also be considered. These include grading, foundations, multiple utility trenches, and perhaps swimming pools.

Analysis of Impacts

The location of the primary midden is based on the auger testing conducted in 1975 and 1980. Although it was done a number of years ago, the method used is superior to many current projects, as at that time a firm understanding of the site boundary was made a part of the scope of work.

As for the material within the primary midden, this is best described by the 1994 excavation project conducted by Jones (1998) for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

Jones (1998:41-42) obtained five radiocarbon dates from his Unit 7, which was most likely placed in about the center of Lot . These span the range from about 830 to 425 BP, or A.D. 1120-1525 (calibrated using a Delta-R of 225 ± 35 for shell samples). This is within the primary midden, as identified by the auger testing and as confirmed by the Jones (1998) investigations.

This evidence suggests that Lots are within an area of significant midden, and, if residential construction takes place, have the potential to create substantial impacts. The single human tooth noted during the 1975 project was found near the boundary between Lots . This tooth, along with the high pH reading in that area, suggests the presence of a human burial in that immediate area.

Lot includes a small area of secondary midden and has a lower potential to create substantial impacts.

The only cultural resource indications for Lot are some small pieces of bone which were noted in one of the auger lines which extended away from the main area of the site. This probably represents an outlying butchering area, and should be of much less significance than the main midden area. (However, it may also represent an older deposit and should be examined for this during mitigation and monitoring.)

Potential Impacts to CA-MNT-4/267

For site CA-MNT-4/267, the vesting tentative map (Figure 12) shows the following potential impacts within the site boundaries:

- Portions or all of seven lots are within the primary site deposit (Lots).
- The access road and associated utilities (water line, sewer, and most likely joint utilities) cross a portion of the site adjacent to Lots .
- Impacts associated with building on the various lots within the site deposit must also be considered. These include grading, foundations, utilities, and perhaps swimming pools.

Analysis of Impacts

There is a significant difference between the midden deposits at CA-MNT-3 and CA-MNT-4/267.

At CA-MNT-3, the midden is described as being on the order of 80 cm (31 inches) deep (Jones 1998:36). At CA-MNT-4/267, the stratum which produced the early radiocarbon dates begins at a depth of about 100 cm (39 inches) and extends to perhaps 160 cm (63 inches) (Pulcheon 2007b:23-31). We believe, through a mix of mitigation and preservation, that the impacts of the project in this area can be reduced to a less than significant level.

Potential Impacts to CA-MNT-661

This site is a bedrock mortar in a boulder which appears to be situated within a road and utility right of way (Figures 13 and 14). No midden was observed in the bedrock mortar environs.

If this site is likely to be impacted by construction in its current location, it would be a simple matter to adjust the locations of the roadway and the utility lines so as to miss the mortar.

Potential Impacts to CA-MNT-954

This site is an isolated bedrock mortar on a steep slope. It is outside of the potential development area.

MITIGATION/MONITORING RECOMMENDATIONS

If the project is implemented as depicted in the current vesting tentative maps, significant damage will occur to these archaeological sites. Accordingly, we make the following recommendations:

Mitigation/Monitoring Recommendations for CA-MNT-3

Alternative 1

1a The proposed project should be modified to relocate Lots (as shown on Figure 11) so that those six lots and all project infrastructure (access roads, berms, utility lines, etc) completely avoid site CA-MNT-3. If this can be accomplished, this will reduce the project impacts identified for this resource to a less than significant level.

1b As a part of this alternative, the site should be placed within an archaeological easement to ensure its long-term protection. The area containing this resource should not be used as a staging area, borrow area, or otherwise impacted, during the course of the construction project.

Alternative 2

If all of the lots in Alternative 1A cannot relocated, a partial relocation or rearrangement might be feasible. It appears that the most significant portions of the archaeological deposit are located on Lots . If these lots are relocated or in some manner redesigned to avoid project impacts, mitigation could be limited to Lots . The amount of mitigation required would be considerably reduced in scope from the full mitigation project outlined in Alternative 3, below.

If this alternative is selected, the specific mitigation measures in Alternative 3 may be scaled back, as appropriate, to reflect the reduced project impacts.

Alternative 3

If it is not feasible to relocate these lots as recommended in Alternatives 1 or 2, the following mitigation measures should be implemented with the overall goal of realizing sufficient scientific information from the archaeological site to mitigate project impacts:

3a Lots are situated within the primary site deposit. Because of the documented significance of the site, we believe approximately 5% of the primary mid-

den which is disturbed or destroyed should be subjected to archaeological data recovery and analysis, while the remaining portions should be monitored for features, burials, or other significant materials. (Recommended methods are given in Appendix 1.)

Discussion: Because of the shallow nature of the deposit in this area (about 80 cm, or just over 30 inches), impacts from the project will be considerable. Brush clearing, demolition of the existing buildings, land leveling, pad construction, cutting and grading for the access road, utility trenches, a berm, and other normal construction impacts (some of which are shown in Figure 11) will largely destroy the site within and adjacent to these four lots.

Jones obtained a sample of 1.8 cubic meters from his Unit 7, placed about the center of Lot . No other archaeological test units were placed within lots proposed for development, so the existing sample from CA-MNT-3 is quite small.

3b Lots are within areas of secondary midden and an outlying butchering area. This area should be sampled during the data recovery project, and the intensity and nature of the data recovery should be based on the results of the sampling.

3c Subsequent to the data recovery project, archaeological monitoring should be conducted during all construction which alters the soil within the boundaries of the archaeological site (grading, pad construction, utility trenches, etc.). This should be enforced through an archaeological easement. If potentially significant archaeological resources are discovered during construction, work shall be halted in the area of the find until it can be evaluated and, if necessary, data recovery is conducted.

3d Following the data recovery and archaeological monitoring, the recovered data and materials should be subjected to appropriate analyses (see Appendix 1), leading to preparation of a professional-quality archaeological report. Finally, the recovered materials should be curated in the public domain at an appropriate facility.

3e If human remains are identified, work shall be halted in the area of the find and the County Coroner shall immediately be notified as required by Health and Safety Code §7050.5. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner is required to notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which in turn will notify the person it believes to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). This procedure is detailed in the Public Resources Code §5097.98-5097.991.

3f Finally, we recommend that a subsequent Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Plan be prepared if the specific project impacts or other conditions addressed in this mitigation plan are changed.

If these recommendations are implemented, we believe the overall project impacts will be reduced to a less than significant level.

Mitigation/Monitoring Recommendations for CA-MNT-4/267

The currently-proposed access road will cut across the southern edge of the midden for a distance of about 120 feet (Figure 12). Because of the elevation difference between San Benancio Road and the property, the entry road most likely will have to cut into the site significantly. Further, construction on Lots has the potential to impact this cultural resource. For this area we recommend the following alternatives, each of which would result in a reduction of project impacts to a less than significant level:

Alternative 1

1a The proposed project could be modified to relocate Lots (as shown on Figure 12) so that those six lots and all project infrastructure (access roads, berms, utility lines, etc) completely avoid site CA-MNT-4/267. If this can be accomplished, this will reduce the project impacts identified for this resource to a less than significant level.

1b As a part of this alternative, the site should be placed within an archaeological easement to ensure its long-term protection. The area containing this resource should not be used as a staging area, borrow area, or otherwise impacted, during the course of the construction project.

Alternative 2

A reduced impact alternative could be possible by relocating the access road and sewer line to the area south of Lot , as the deep road cut needed to match the lower level of San Benancio Road would create a significant impact. If this can be accomplished, then impacts can be greatly reduced by building up the grade of Lots by importing culturally sterile fill and layering this over the archaeological deposit as a protective measure. If 18 inches of soil can be layered over the lots, or at least the building pads, this will allow the foundations to be situated into the fill, rather than into the archaeological deposit.

If this alternative is selected, the specific mitigation measures in Alternative 3 may be scaled back, as appropriate, to reflect the reduced project impacts.

Alternative 3

If Alternatives 1 or 2 are not feasible, the following mitigation measures should be implemented with the overall goal of realizing sufficient scientific information from the archaeological site to mitigate project impacts:

3a A monitoring and data recovery program, as described for CA-MNT-3, above, should be undertaken for the access road/utility corridor.

3b Approximately 5% of the *upper component* (Pulcheon's Stratum III) of the primary site deposit which is disturbed or destroyed should be subjected to archaeological data recovery and analysis. (Recommended methods are given in Appendix 1.)

3c Because of the significance of the site, we believe approximately 10% of the *lower component* (Pulcheon's Stratum II) which is disturbed or destroyed should be subjected to archaeological data recovery and analysis. Because it is buried, the boundaries of the lower component are not currently known. This information will have to be acquired during the field portion of the mitigation/monitoring project.

3d Culturally sterile soils from the southern portion of the project area (outside of the midden area) should be layered on top of the lots within the primary site deposit to a depth of about 18 inches. This will help to insulate the site deposit, particularly the lower component, from impacts related to construction.

3e When houses are built on Lots , all impacts which potentially could penetrate below the 18 inch layer of sterile fill (deep foundations, utility trenches, etc.) should be observed by a qualified archaeological monitor. Data recovery and analysis should be performed as needed. This recommendation should be accomplished through a deed restriction on Lots .

3f Finally, we recommend that a subsequent Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Plan be prepared if the specific project impacts or other conditions addressed in this plan are changed.

If these recommendations are implemented, we believe the overall project impacts will be reduced to a less than significant level.

Mitigation/Monitoring Recommendations for CA-MNT-661

The vesting tentative map currently shows that CA-MNT-661 will most likely be impacted by a roadway and associated utilities. For this area we recommend the following:

Alternative 1

1a Relocate the roadway and utility lines so as to miss the archaeological resource. Based on our reading of the vesting tentative map, this should require that the roadway be moved perhaps ten feet.

1b As a part of this alternative, the site should be placed within an archaeological easement to ensure its long-term protection. The area containing this resource should not be used as a staging area, borrow area, or otherwise impacted, during the course of the construction project.

Mitigation/Monitoring Recommendations for CA-MNT-954

Because there are no project impacts in this area, we make no recommendations for this cultural resource.

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APPENDIX 1

Recommended Methods for Data Recovery and Analysis

CA-MNT-3

For the 5% sample we recommend a mix of hand-excavated control units, bulk sample units, and controlled scraping/feature exploration, as described below.

Hand-excavated control units—These units should be excavated in 10-cm vertical increments (where appropriate) with all materials (except bulk rock) being passed through 1/8 inch mesh screens. Any materials remaining in the screens should be transported to the laboratory for wet screening, again using 1/8 inch mesh.

Bulk sample units—As the site deposit has been shown to have limited stratigraphy, these units can be excavated in a single level from surface to sterile soil in order to provide a larger sample of the midden deposit. Screening can be a mix of 1/8 and 1/4 inch mesh, with sorting conducted in the field.

Scraping/feature exploration—We recommend that significant portions of the site area to be impacted be subjected to controlled scraping (using a motor grader) in a search for features. Once located, any potentially significant features can then be further excavated by hand.

CA-MNT-4/267

For the 5% sample we recommend a mix of hand-excavated control units, bulk sample units, and controlled scraping/feature exploration, as described below.

Hand-excavated control units—These units should be excavated in 10-cm vertical increments (where appropriate) with all materials (except bulk rock) being passed through 1/8 inch mesh screens. Any materials remaining in the screens should be transported to the laboratory for wet screening, again using 1/8 inch mesh.

Bulk sample units—As the site deposit has been shown to have two primary strata, these units can be excavated in two levels as follows: Stratum I (after Pulcheon 2007a, 2007b), and Strata II and III (extending to the base of the midden deposit). Screening can be a mix of 1/8 and 1/4 inch mesh, with sorting conducted in the field.

Scraping/feature exploration—We recommend that significant portions of the site area to be impacted be subjected to controlled scraping (using a motor grader) in a search for features. Once located, any potentially significant features can then be further excavated by hand.

For the additional 5% sample we have recommended for the lower component (Stratum II) we recommend that the upper component (Stratum III) be removed by controlled scraping with a motor grader, and then a series of bulk sample be excavated into the remaining lower component. This will serve to increase the sample of that earlier, buried component.

Both Sites

At a minimum, the following analyses should be performed, if appropriate materials are recovered:

- faunal (bone, fish bone, shell)
- floral (macrofloral, pollen, phytolith)
- lithic (obsidian sourcing and hydration, debitage analysis)
- ground stone (protein residue)
- artifact analyses (shell artifacts, flaked stone tools, bone tools, stone, etc.)
- radiocarbon dating, and other appropriate dating techniques

If human remains are recovered, and if permission can be obtained from the Most Likely Descendant, the following analyses should be attempted with a sample of the skeletal material:

- radiocarbon dating, stable isotope, osteological measurements and observations, DNA analyses

At the completion of the project, the methods, findings, and results of the archaeological mitigation project should be detailed in a professional quality archaeological report suitable for submission to the lead agency. This should follow the content and format guidelines published by the California Office of Historic Preservation or other similar professional standards.

Finally, materials collected during the project should be curated in the public domain. If possible this should be accomplished in a local facility such as that of the Monterey County Historical Society.

Exhibit A

Native American Contact Documentation

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

P.O. BOX 3377
SALINAS, CA 93912
(831) 422-4912
FAX (831) 422-4913

September 5, 2007

AC 3777B

Mark Kelton
c/o Denise Duffy
947 Cass St., Suite 5
Monterey, CA 93940

Re: Ferrini Ranch Native American Consultations

Dear Mr. Kelton:

At your request we initiated a record search of the sacred lands file with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 10, 2007. Attached please find a copy of the response, dated July 31, from Debbie Pilas-Treadway of the NAHC. As you will see there was no specific site information found in their files regarding the project area, which lies in traditional Ohlone/Costanoan territory. She recommended that we consult with other Native American individuals and organizations regarding the potential for cultural resources in the project area. Because these Native American peoples are not a federally recognized tribe, there is no single spokesperson or group who represents all of them. A sample copy of the letters regarding your project which were sent on August 3 to the several Native American contacts on the NAHC list is also attached.

Between August 17 and 29 I discussed your project with Ann Marie Sayers (Indian Canyon Band of Costanoan), Valentin Lopez (Amah Mutsun Tribal Band), Michelle Zimmer and Irene Zwierlein (Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band), and Louise Miranda-Ramirez and Rudy Rosales (Ohlone/Coastanoan Esselen Nation). They were all concerned about the portion of the project area which contains the two large sites bordering Toro Creek in the western part of the project area. All of the Native Americans expressed concern about the potential for discovery of Native American human remains and a desire that Native American burials not be disturbed by the project. They recommended both archaeological and Native American monitoring of subsurface work in the vicinity of the archaeological sites. They also asked to be kept informed of any discoveries during the project.

In addition Ms. Sayers would like to see an easement set aside to include those archaeological resource areas which will not be subject to project impacts which would also be used for reburial of human remains found during the project. She would like to see a plaque or display of some sort in this easement honoring the Native Americans who previously lived in the project area. Mr. Rosales suggested that all construction personnel receive training in cultural resources awareness, so that they will have an appreciation of their significance.

If I should hear from any of the Native American consultants who have not yet responded or receive any new information from any of the consultants in this matter, I will notify you promptly.

Because of their concern for the preservation of the cultural resources which comprise their heritage, the listed Native Americans should be kept informed of the progress of this project and of the discovery of any previously unidentified cultural resources. A continuing sensitivity to their concerns and the inclusion of interested Native Americans in this project will be greatly appreciated by them. I have attached an updated Native American Contacts list for this project.

Please feel free to call if you have any further questions or need additional information in this matter.

Yours truly,

Mary Doane

Mary Doane

cc. Native American Heritage Commission

Attachments

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

P.O. BOX 3377
SALINAS, CA 93912
(831) 422-4912
FAX (831) 422-4913

July 10, 2007

Debbie Treadway
State Of California
Native American Heritage Commission

Via fax 916 657-5390

Re: Sacred Lands File search request

Dear Debbie:

We are in the process of completing a Mitigation Plan for the Ferrini Ranch Development project on the south side of Highway 68 between River Road and San Benancio Road near Salinas, Monterey County (see Maps 1 and 2 attached). There are recorded archaeological sites within the project area, CA-MNT-3, CA-MNT-4/267, CA-MNT-661 and CA-MNT-954 (see Map 3 attached). The first two sites are large habitation areas and the last two are single hole bedrock mortars. We are contacting your office for additional information on Native American sites in the project area. Would you please search your Inventory of Sacred Lands to determine whether the project area contains any such resources.

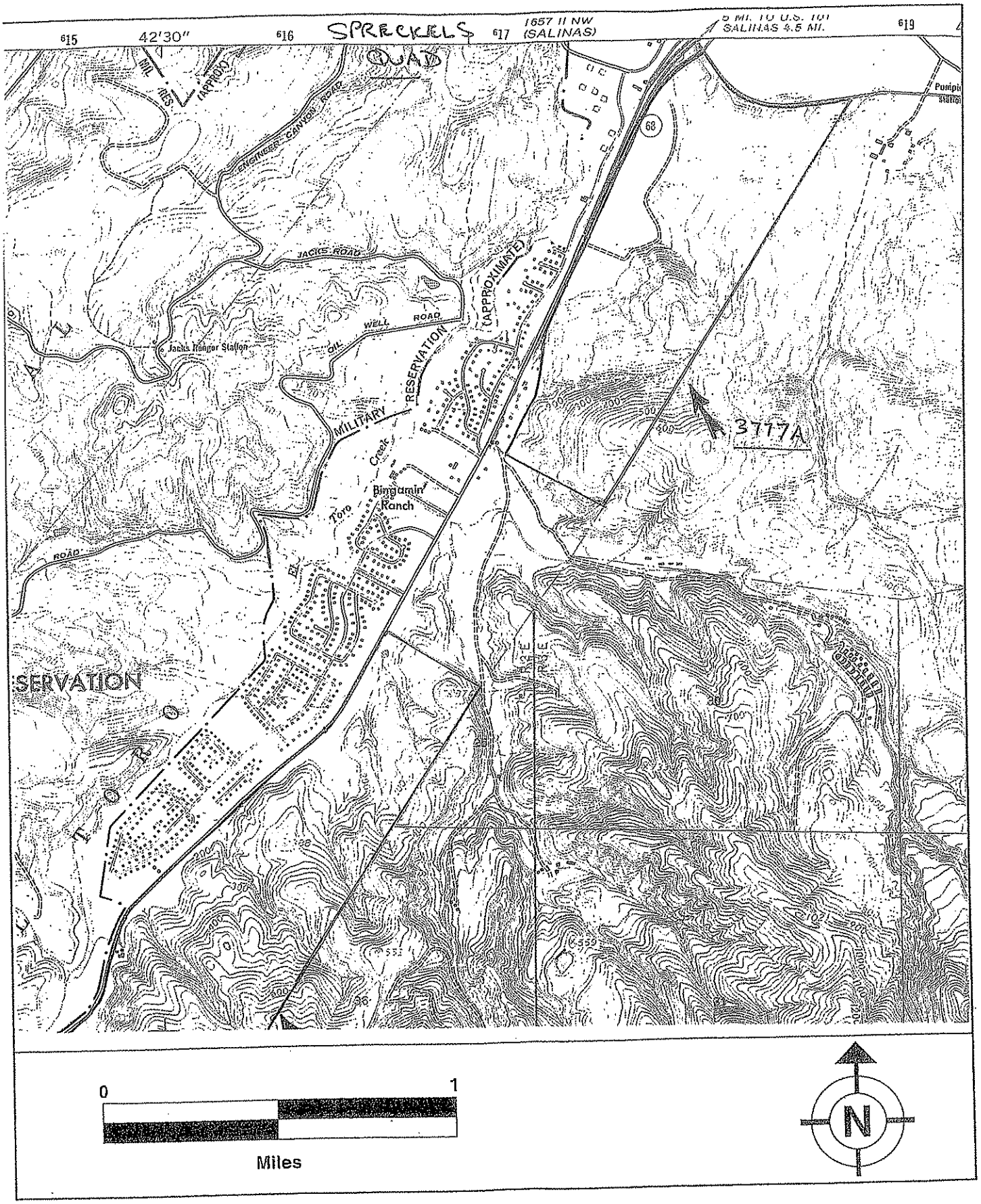
We are prepared to contact local Native Americans for their comments on the proposed project area if you will provide us with the names and addresses on your current Most Likely Descendants list for the Toro Creek/Salinas area of Monterey County.

If you have any questions about this request, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

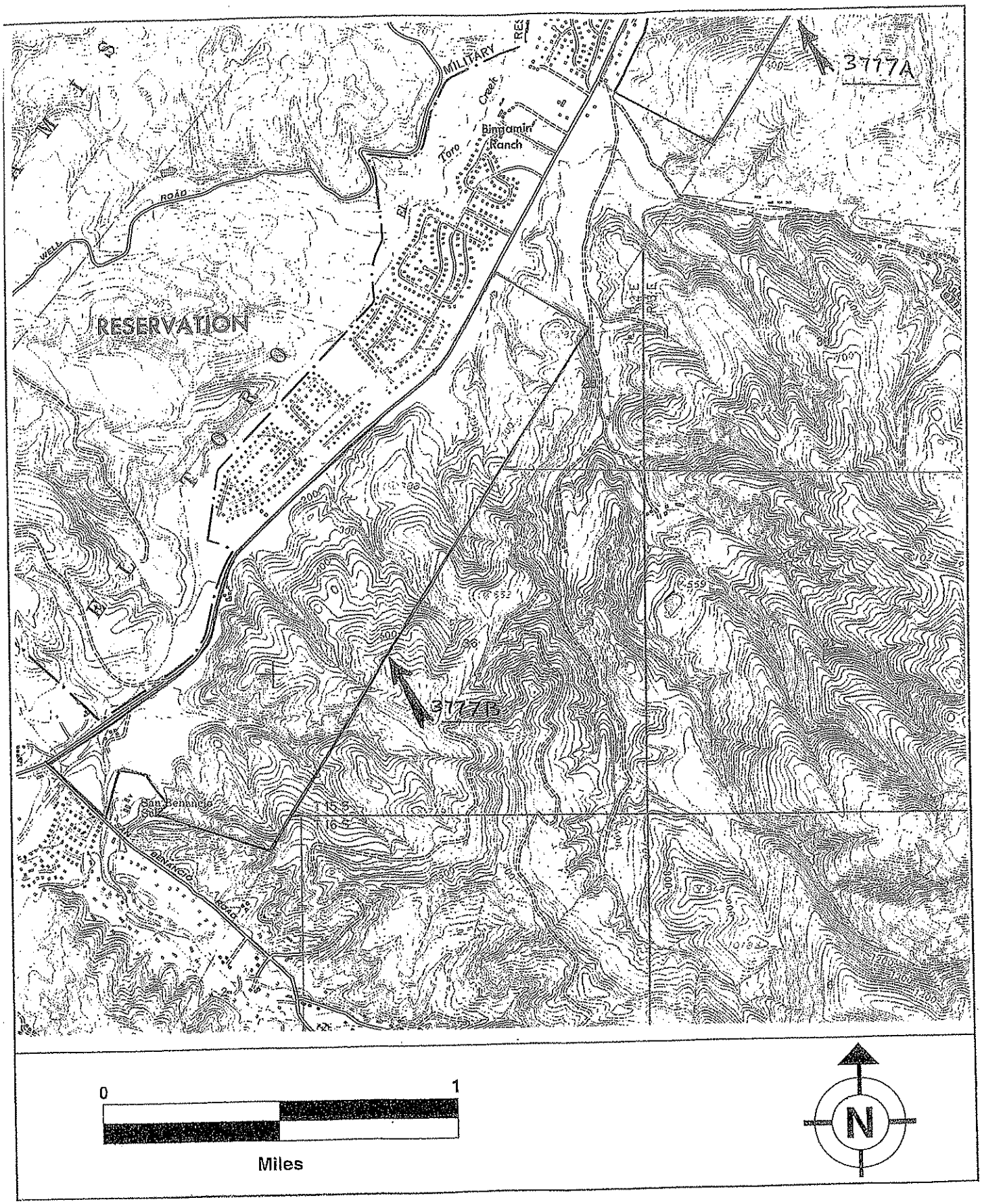
Yours truly,

Mary Doane

Mary Doane



Map 1. Project Location.



Map 2. Project Location.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov

July 31, 2007

Mary Doane
Archaeological Consulting
P.O. Box 3377
Salinas, CA 93912

Sent by Fax: 831-422-4913
Number of Pages: 3

RE: **Proposed Ferrini Ranch Development, Monterey County**

Dear Ms. Doane:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4038.

Sincerely,

Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

Native American Contacts
Monterey County
July 30, 2007

Linda G. Yamane
1585 Mira Mar Ave.
Seaside , CA 93955-3326
(831) 394-5915
Ohlone/Costanoan

Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band
Michelle Zimmer, Cultural Resource Coordinator
P O Box 3892
Clear Lake , CA 95422
408-375-4281
Ohlone/Costanoan

Jakki Kehl
720 North 2nd Street
Patterson , CA 95363
jakki@bigvalley.net
(209) 892-2436
(209) 892-2435 - Fax
Ohlone/Costanoan

Amah/MutsunTribal Band
Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
789 Canada Road
Woodside , CA 94062
amah_mutsun@yahoo.com
(650) 851-7747 - Home
(650) 851-7489 - Fax
Ohlone/Costanoan

Amah MutsunTribal Band
Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
3015 Eastern Ave, #40
Sacramento , CA 95821
vlopez@amahmutsun.org
(916) 481-5785
Ohlone/Costanoan

Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
Tony Cerda, Chairperson
~~3929 Riverside Drive~~
Chino , CA 91710
(909) 622-1564
(909) 464-2074 no answer
Ohlone/Costanoan
mail returned
No forward

Amah MutsunTribal Band
Edward Ketchum
35867 Yosemite Ave
Davis , CA 95616
aerieways@aol.com
Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister , CA 95024
831-637-4238
Ohlone/Costanoan

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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 only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Ferrini Ranch Development, Monterey County.

Native American Contacts
Monterey County
July 30, 2007

Ohlone/Coastanoan-Esselen Nation
Louise Miranda-Ramirez, Chairperson
PO Box 1301 Esselen
Monterey , CA 93942 Ohlone/Costanoan
ljramirez132@sbcglobal.net
408-629-5189
408-205-7579 - cell

Ohlone/Coastanoan-Esselen Nation
Al Rodriguez, Vice Chairperson
PO Box 1301 Esselen
Monterey , CA 93942 Ohlone/Costanoan
805-720-1264 -cell
805-614-4171 - work

Ohlone/Coastanoan-Esselen Nation
Rudy Rosales, Cultural Resources Committee Chair
~~PO Box 1301~~ Esselen PO Box 647
Monterey , CA 93942 Ohlone/Costanoan
esselennation46@aol.com
(831) ~~659-5831~~ Phone 831 641-9747
(831) 917-1866 - cell

Trina Marine Ruano Family
Ramona Garibay, Representative
16010 Halmar Lane Ohlone/Costanoan
Lathrop , CA 95330 Bay Miwok
510-300-5971 - cell Plains Miwok
Patwin

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Ferrini Ranch Development, Monterey County.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

P.O. BOX 3777
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(831) 422-4912
FAX (831) 422-4913

August 3, 2007

AC Project 3777

Rudy Rosales
Ohlone/Coastanoan-Esselen Nation
P.O. Box 1301
Monterey, CA 93942

Re: Proposed Ferrini Ranch Development

Dear Mr. Rosales:

We are completing an Archaeological Mitigation Plan for the proposed Ferrini Ranch Development on the south side of Highway 68 between River Road and San Benancio Road near Salinas, Monterey County (see Maps 1 and 2 attached). There are recorded archaeological sites within the project area, specifically CA-MNT-3, CA-MNT-4/267, CA-MNT-661 and CA-MNT-954 (see Map 3 attached). The first two sites are large habitation areas and the last two are single hole bedrock mortars.

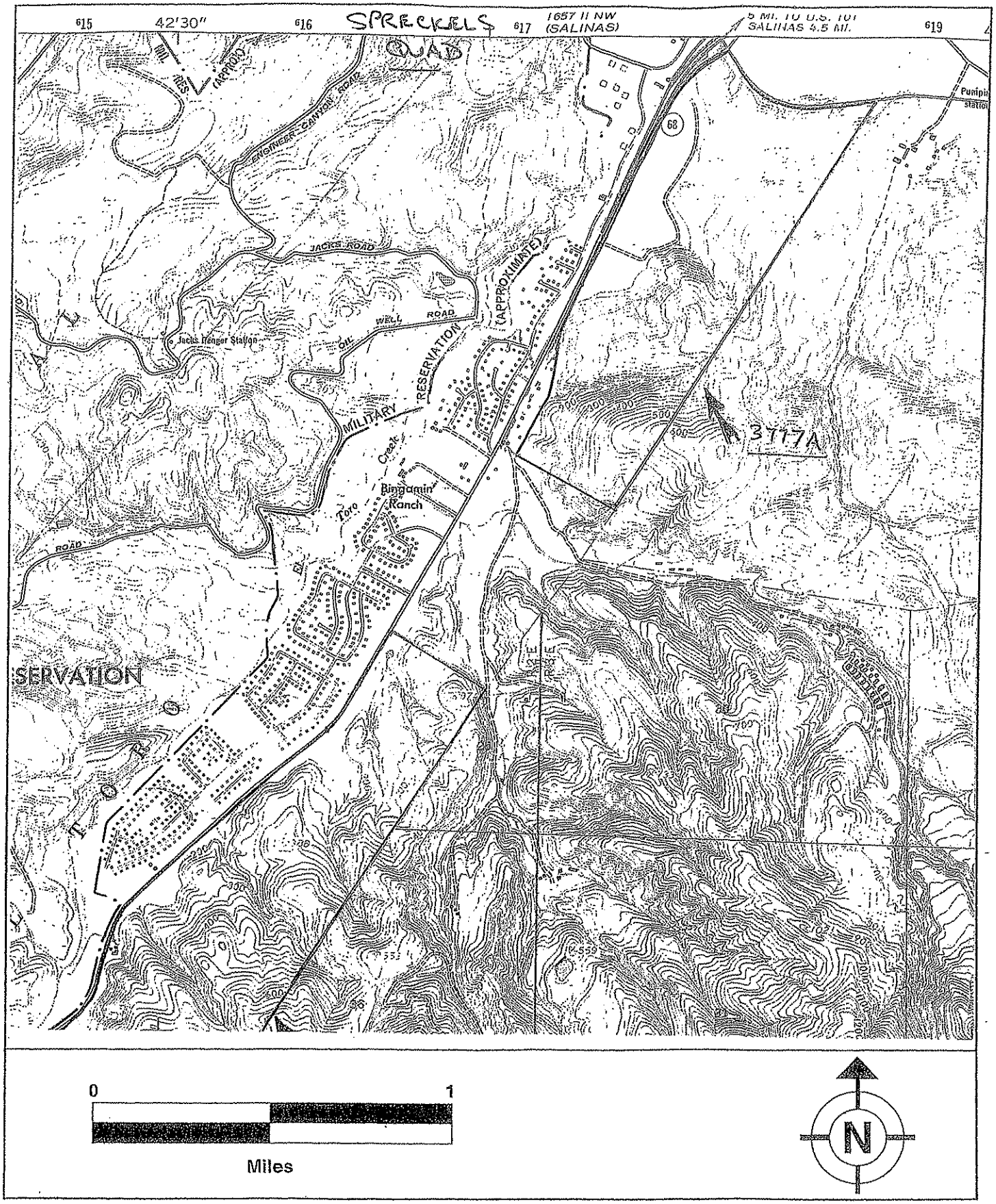
We have contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for information on Native American sacred sites in the project area. Their search has found none listed. If you have any information about cultural resources or sacred sites in the project area, or if you have concerns about the recorded sites that should be addressed during the planning process, please contact this office as soon as possible, but not later than August 20, with your comments or the names of other Native American contact persons who may have information on the area.

If you have any questions about this request, please do not hesitate to contact me at your earliest convenience.

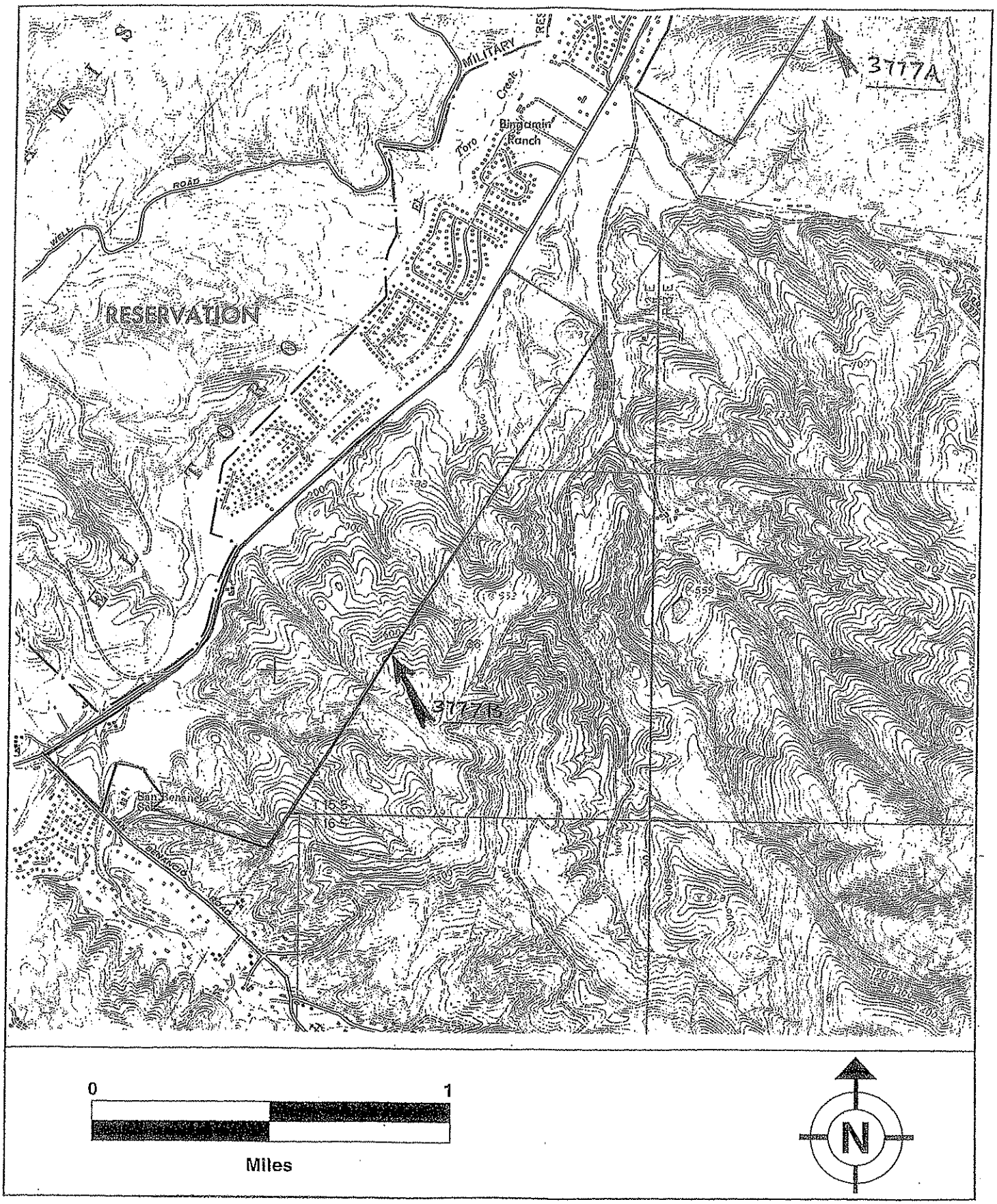
Yours truly,

Mary Doane

Mary Doane



Map 1. Project Location.



Map 2. Project Location.