

Historic Resources Study

Yolo County Airport Tree Removal Project

Report Prepared for

Yolo County Department of General Services

Report prepared by



www.meadhunt.com

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Table of Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	1
1. Introduction	2
A. Location of project	2
B. Project description	2
2. Regulatory Environment	3
A. California state law	3
B. Federal.....	4
C. Section 106.....	4
3. Project Area/Area of Potential Effects	5
4. Survey Methodology and Research Design.....	6
5. Historic Context	7
A. Yolo County agriculture	7
B. Transportation.....	9
6. Survey Results and Recommendations	10
Bibliography.....	12



Appendices

- A Project Area and Area of Potential Effects Map
- B Local and State Government and Tribal Notification
- C DPR 523 Forms

Tables

- 1 Historic-Age Properties Within the Project Area/APE..... 10
- 2 Non-Historic-Age Properties Within the Project Area/APE..... 11



Executive Summary

County of Yolo (County) retained Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt) to provide review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) and implementing regulations 36 CFR Part 800 for the removal of selected trees in the vicinity of the Yolo County Airport. The selected trees have been identified as penetrating protected airspace. Section 106 review is being completed due to the potential use of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) funding. Qualified historians from Mead & Hunt delineated the project area and the area of potential effects (APE) for historic property identification under Section 106 (see Appendix A for APE and project area maps).

An archaeological survey, *Archeological Study for the Yolo County Airport Tree Removal Project*, was completed by LSA in March 2010 as part of Section 106 and CEQA compliance.

A request was made to the Northwest Information Center (IC), Sonoma State University, for a record search of previously documented historic resources and archeological sites. The IC record search (NWIC File #09-0936) returned no listed or formally determined eligible properties on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) within the APE. No California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) listed properties are within the APE. One historic property, the Gotfried Schmeiser house, was identified in a Yolo County Historic Resources Survey in 1989. The property is located within a quarter-mile of the project area and APE, but is outside the project area and APE boundaries. Physically and visually, the property is separated from the project area/APE by County Road (CR) 31. No previous historical or archeological surveys have been conducted within the project area/APE.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and federally recognized tribes in the area were notified of the proposed project and requested to provide comment or information on historic resources or archaeological sites of importance to Native American tribes. The Yolo County Historical Society was notified of the proposed project and requested to provide information on historical resources or archaeological sites of importance. These efforts did not yield information on historical resources or archaeological sites. Appendix B provides copies of correspondence with these groups.

Mead & Hunt identified and documented three properties that are at least 50 years old within the project area/APE. Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and maps showing the location of the surveyed properties and the project area are provided in the appendices.

Based on the results of the field survey, research, and evaluation, no properties are recommended eligible for listing in the National Register or the California Register. No further work is recommended.

1. Introduction

Mead & Hunt conducted research and field survey to identify potential historic resources in the project area/APE at the Yolo County Airport on February 25, 2010. No resourced listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register or National Register were identified. Section 2 of this report presents details on the California and National Registers, as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

A. Location of project

The project is located in the immediate vicinity of the Yolo County Airport in south-central Yolo County, northwest of the city of Davis and southwest of the city of Woodland, California. The project area extends through Sections 33 and 34 T9N R1E and Sections 3 and 4 T8N R1E, MDM (USGS, Merritt Quadrangle 7.5, revised 1992). The project area is bounded by CR 29 on the north, CR 95 on the east, and CR 31/County Highway E6 on the south. On the west, the project area is bounded by the quarter section line of the NE and SE quarters of Sections 33 and 4 and the NE quarter of Section 4. The airport contains approximately 200 acres and includes two runways and a cluster of buildings and structures at the northeast corner of the property. The land surrounding the airport is rural in character, with 20-acre residential/agricultural parcels, some of which have been subdivided into smaller parcels. The airport is within the municipal boundaries of the city of Davis, California. The location of the project is provided in Appendix A.

B. Project description

The proposed project would remove trees on private property adjacent to the airport on its western and southern boundaries along CR 95 and between Aviation Boulevard and CR 31, and in the northeast corner of the airport property. The trees have been identified as penetrating protected airspace. The majority of the trees are non-native Eucalyptus. Trees that penetrate protected airspace will be removed and stumps will be removed or ground in place. Tree cutting activities will occur in the fall season to avoid bird breeding season. In most locations, the removed trees will be replaced by shorter species.

2. Regulatory Environment

A. California state law

The California Public Resources Code (PCR) defines a historical resource to include, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that is historically or archaeologically significant or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California (PRC § 5010.1[j]). An archeological resource may be a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. It is the obligation of a lead agency to first determine if an archeological resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register. If so, it must be treated as any other historical resource and the provisions of PRC 21083.2 do not apply (CEQA Guidelines § 15064.25 [c][2]).

In California the standard of historical (including archeological) significance is listing in, or eligibility for listing in, the California Register. The California Register is the authoritative guide to be used by state and local agencies to identify the state's historical resources (PRC § 5024.1[a]). It includes properties nominated to and placed on the register by the State Historic Resources Commission and properties listed in or formally determined eligible (under § 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act) for listing in the National Register (PRC § 5024.1[b] and [d][1]). Both individual properties and historic districts may be listed in the California Register (PRC § 5024.1[e][1][2]).

In addition to properties listed or formally determined eligible for listing in the California Register, historical resources or districts designated or listed as a city or county landmark or locally listed pursuant to any city or county ordinance are presumed to be eligible for listing in the California Register unless a preponderance of evidence in the record indicates that it is not historically or culturally significant (PRC § 21084.1). Historical resources identified as significant in historical resource surveys conducted by local governments also may be eligible for listing (PRC § 5024.1[e][3]) if the survey meets one or more of the criteria for eligibility set forth in PRC § 5024.1(g). Further, if a historical resource is not listed in the California Register, is not designated by a local agency, and is not identified as significant in an historical survey, a lead agency may determine that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in the PCR § 5020.1(j) or §5024.1 (CEQA Guidelines, §15064.5[a][4]).

The criteria for listing in the California Register are defined in statute (PRC § 5024.1 [C][1-4]), in the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Title 14 Chapter 3 § 15064.5 [3][A-D] and in the Guidelines for the California Register (CCR Title 14, Ch. 11.5 § 4852[b][1-4]). These criteria are very similar to the federal criteria for listing in the National Register. The criteria include:

- 1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- 2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- 3) It embodies the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.

- 4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

One or more of these criteria may apply to a single property or a district.

In addition to meeting the above criteria, a property or district must possess integrity. Integrity is defined as the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. A property must retain enough of its historic character or appearance to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reasons for its significance (CCR Title 14, Ch 11.5 § 4852[C]).

Under CEQA, cultural resources must be evaluated to determine their eligibility for listing in the California Register. Negative impacts to eligible resources must be mitigated.

B. Federal

The National Historic Preservation Act established the National Register. The National Register is the official list of districts, sites, building, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A property can be significant in one of more of these categories at the local, state, or national level. To be listed in the National Register, a property's significance must be demonstrated by one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion A – Association with events or activities that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

Criterion B – Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Criterion C- Associated with the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguished entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Criterion D – Holds the potential to provide important information about prehistory or history.

To be listed in the National Register, properties generally must be at least 50 years old, possess historic significance, and retain physical integrity. Historic properties are those listed on or formally determined eligible for listing on the National Register and are automatically listed in the California Register.

C. Section 106

Section 106 requires that federal agencies take into account the effect of undertakings on historic properties, and develop and evaluate alternatives that would avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects their projects may have on historic properties. Historic properties include those listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the National Register. Section 106 applies to projects on federal lands, projects that require a federal permit, or projects that utilize, in part or in whole, federal funding. The regulations that govern the Section 106 review process require the federal agency to consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

3. Project Area/Area of Potential Effects

The APE for historical properties was delineated to encompass areas physically affected by the tree removal activities. The APE for potential direct or visual effects was delineated to incorporate areas immediately adjacent to the tree removal activities. APE boundaries generally correspond with the affected properties' legal parcel boundaries. The APE boundaries also delineate the project area boundaries for purposes of CEQA. The APE map is provided in Appendix A.

4. Survey Methodology and Research Design

The objective of the survey was to identify historic-age properties in the project area/APE that appeared to meet the National Register or California Register criteria for listing. Historic-age properties are defined as those that are at least 50 years in age or properties of more recent construction that possess exceptional significance. For properties that appeared to meet these criteria, Mead & Hunt evaluated the significance and historic integrity to make recommendations for National Register and California Register eligibility.

Mead & Hunt conducted research and field survey to identify features in the built environment on 12 residential/ranch parcels and one parcel within the boundaries of the Yolo County Airport on February 25, 2010. All of these properties are within the project area/APE. Chad Moffett served as the Principal Investigator and Carol Roland served as project historian. Moffett and Roland exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for history and/or architectural history, as outlined in 36 CFR Part 61.

Historic-age properties in the project area/APE include a horse farm and riding school, a ranch remnant (barn), and residences. Research focused on the development of the rural area surrounding the airport and on the airport land. Research included previous land use, both prior to and following the airport's establishment in Section 34, T8 and 9N R1E in the 1940s, the settlement and agricultural development of central Yolo County, and the history of the airport.

Sources used to develop the historical context and property histories included county histories, historic plat maps and historic U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographical maps, tax assessor records, personal communication with property owners, and previous environmental documents. Mead & Hunt conducted research at the California State Library, Sacramento; the Shields Library, University of California, Davis; and the Yolo County Archive, Woodland. The Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, conducted a record search for previous studies and previously identified historic resources or properties listed in the National Register or California Register in the airport vicinity. A list of research materials consulted is included in the bibliography of this report.

Historic-age resources in the APE were evaluated using the guidance provided in National Register Bulletin, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, and the California State Office of Historic Preservation, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. DPR Forms 523 A and B were prepared for three historic-age properties. DPR 523 forms are presented in Appendix C.

5. Historic Context

The purpose of this historic overview is to provide a context in which to identify important historic themes and to evaluate historic-age properties in the project area/APE. Property-specific information is included on the DPR 523 forms for each property.

A. Yolo County agriculture

Yolo County is one of the original counties of California, created at the time of statehood. It is located in the Sacramento Valley, a vast floodplain that occupies the northern third of California's 400-mile-long Central Valley.¹ The county is bordered on the east by Sacramento County and the state capital, and is approximately 75 miles from San Francisco. The project area is located north of Putah Creek, the largest waterway in the county. Established in 1851 and 1868 respectively, the cities of Woodland and Davis have remained the major population centers of the county.

Putah Creek was an area of early agricultural settlement with Ranchos Rio de los Putos and Rancho Laguna de Santos Calle established in the 1840s. Following statehood in 1850, the area's proximity to markets in San Francisco and the gold country turned central Yolo County into a major grain-producing region during the California wheat boom of the 1850s and 1860s. Over centuries, the seasonal flooding of Putah Creek and the Sacramento River resulted in rich layers of alluvial soil in central Yolo County, which in combination with the relatively mild climate resulted in high crop yields and the potential to produce more than one crop in a year. At the same time, land speculation, frequent and disastrous flooding, and over production resulted in fortunes that were quickly made and lost. Many pioneer farmers and ranchers lasted only a few decades before being wiped-out by overextended loans, heavy mortgages, and successive winter floods. Among the best known of these unsuccessful early agriculturists were William Dresbach and Jerome Davis, the founders of the town of Davisville (later renamed Davis).²

Yolo County farmers who were able to hold on beyond the tumultuous settlement years and expand their land holdings created large agricultural estates encompassing thousands of acres.³ In the 1880s a major transition from wheat to fruit productions began in Yolo County, with orchards and vineyards replacing grain fields. This was a change that historian David Vaught calls "one of the most dramatic and complete agricultural transformations in American agricultural."⁴ Vaught notes that in 1889 California was the nation's second leading wheat producing state, but by 1909 the state had emerged as one of the world's principal producers of deciduous and citrus fruits, grapes, vegetables, and nuts. By the turn of the

¹ Vaught, David, *After the Gold Rush: Tarnished Dreams in the Sacramento Valley*, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2007, 27.

² David Vaught's study of Yolo County in the period from 1840-1900 chronicles the agricultural practices and land speculation that characterized the post gold-rush era with particular emphasis on Dresbach and Davis and their shifting fortunes.

³ Vaught, 184-185.

⁴ Vaught, 205.

twentieth century California and Yolo County had become net importers of grain.⁵ While orchards and vineyards dominated county agriculture, livestock also held an important place in the rural economy.

The land within the project area/APE follows the general county land use pattern outlined above. Initially the area was occupied by a number of landholders and was divided into small agricultural parcels. In 1879 the eastern half of Section 33 T9N R1E and Section 4, T8N R1E, were divided among five owners whose holdings ranged between 80 and 160 acres, although some held additional land in adjacent sections. By 1908 the land in the project area had become part of the large agricultural holdings of two of the county's prominent landowners, George W. Chapman and G.W. Scott.⁶

Chapman was a Yolo County pioneer. Born in Alabama, like so many other young men of the 1850s he set out for California in 1854, sailing around the horn to San Francisco. Shortly after his arrival, he began purchasing land in the Sacramento Valley, much of it classified as "swampland." By the 1890s he was one of the largest landholders in the county with an estate estimated at 24,000 acres.⁷ The 1913 history of Yolo County deemed George, and his son Walter, "one of the most prominent families in Yolo County."⁸ By the 1920s Walter Chapman owned all the land in Sections 34 and 33, T8N R1E, and Section 3 and 4, T9N R1E. In fact, by this period the Chapmans had consolidated most of the land in Union Township (current Woodland Township) and owned much of the land in the vicinity of the contemporary airport.⁹

The other principal nineteenth and twentieth century owner of land in the project area/APE was G.W. Scott. While not as large a landholder as Chapman, he nonetheless had substantial holdings that included 14,000 acres in Yolo County, including the northern halves of Sections 33 and 34. Like Chapman, Scott was a pioneer who traveled overland from New York to California in 1850. Following his death in 1912, his son Clarence took over the family property in Section 33 and 34, which he subsequently sold to Chapman.¹⁰

Historically, the land surrounding the airport appears to have been devoted to agriculture. Neither Chapman nor Scott established a residence in the project area. Chapman maintained a family home in Winters, while Scott's residence was in Buckeye. None of the county maps from 1879 through 1900 indicate a road or trail to provide access to the land now within the project area/APE. By 1915 CR 95 had been constructed and the USGS map for that year shows a single residence within the project area/APE.

⁵ Vaught, 205.

⁶ Ashley, P.N., *Official Map of County of Yolo County*, 1908.

⁷ Vaught, 184.

⁸ History Record Company, *History of Yolo County California with Biographical Sketches*, Los Angeles: Historic Records Company, 1913.

⁹ Ashley, P.N., *Official Map of County of Yolo*, 1908.

¹⁰ Proctor, A.G., *Official map of Yolo County, 1929*; USGS, *Merritt Quadrangle*, 1915 .

By 1937 a barn had been built behind this house. The house was demolished in the 1990s, but the barn remains standing and was documented on a DPR form in Appendix C.¹¹

The majority of lots now adjacent to the airport along CR 95, CR 29, and CR 31 are 20-acre parcels dating from the 1960s. In the 1970s some of these lots were split into smaller parcels. In 1977 the County Board of Supervisors adopted a policy that prohibited lot divisions of less than 20 acres in the Airport Planning Area, which includes the land within the project area/APE. In 1980 the Yolo County Community Development Agency also established a 20-acre minimum parcel size for all sites abutting the airport.¹²

B. Transportation

In the 1940s the federal government acquired the land in Section 34, T9N R1E, for auxiliary aviation facilities to service McClellan Air Base, which was established in 1935 in Sacramento. Shortly after the attack at Pearl Harbor in 1942, the federal government initiated construction of an airstrip at this location in Yolo County. By October 1942 the airstrip included an 8,000-foot graded and paved airstrip, which was used for alternative basing of B-25 aircraft during World War II. In 1948 the federal government gave the airstrip to the county, which named it the Yolo County International Airport. In 1974 the name was changed to Yolo County Airport.¹³ Under the Yolo County General Plan, the area adjacent to the airport is designated for agricultural use. In the 1960s and 1970s the large agricultural holdings surrounding the airport were subdivided and a number of residences were constructed along CR 95. The majority of these parcels are associated with small farming enterprises and equestrian activities. The airport services private aviation and leases land to a shooting range.

¹¹ *Metsker's Map of Yolo County, California*, 1940

¹² P&D Aviation, *Final Report Yolo County Airport, Woodland, California: Airport Master Plan*, May 1996, 2-3.

¹³ P&D Aviation, 2-16.

6. Survey Results and Recommendations

Efforts to identify known historic resources within the project area/APE began with a request to the IC. The IC search (NWIC #09-0936) yielded no known or recorded historic resources or archaeological sites within the project area/APE, and no properties listed or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register.

On February 25, 2010, Mead & Hunt conducted a field survey of 13 parcels located on CR 95, CR 29, Aviation Road, and CR 31. Historians from Mead & Hunt identified three historic-age properties in the project area/APE and completed DPR forms for those properties. Property descriptions, history, and the results of National Register and California Register evaluations are provided on DPR 523 forms in Appendix C. Historic-age properties within the APE are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Historic-Age Properties Within the APE

Resource Name	Address	T-R-S	Quarter Sections	APN	Recommendation
Ranch	35270 County Road 31	T8N R1E - 03	SW	037 101 22	Not Eligible
Residence	254508 County Road 95	T8N R1E - 04	NW	038 120 09	Not Eligible
Barn	25030 County Road 95	T8N R1E - 04	NW	038 120 04	Not Eligible

Based on the results of the historical resources survey and research, three properties are recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register or the California Register. For these properties, research and evaluation of the properties did not reveal any association with events that contributed to the settlement or development of Yolo County, local or regional agriculture, or any association with significant individuals important in the settlement and development of Yolo County. As such, these properties do not appear to possess significance under *Criterion A: Settlement or Agriculture* in Yolo County or *Criterion B: Persons* important in the settlement or history of Yolo County.

These properties were also evaluated under *Criterion C: Architecture*. The ranch (now functioning as an equestrian riding facility) at 35270 CR 31 does not represent significant types, periods, or methods of construction, and does not display high artistic value. It lacks integrity of materials, setting, association, and feeling. The barn (25030 CR 95) is wood-frame single wall construction. This method of construction is common to early twentieth century barns in Yolo County and the Sacramento Valley. As an individual property, the barn does not represent a significant type, period, or method of barn construction important in the development of Yolo County farming or ranching. It is not part of an early twentieth century farmstead or ranching complex and does not qualify as a part of a historic farmstead or agricultural district. The residence at 254508 CR 95 is a modest Minimal Traditional residence constructed c. 1950. This style of architecture is very common in California and in the immediate Davis area. No detailed field examination of this residence and its outbuildings was possible due to the property owner's refusal of entry and prohibition of any photography. Based on observation from the public right-of-way the buildings do not appear to represent a significant type, period, or method of construction. Each property was also evaluated as a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. None appear to form a complex or grouping of buildings and structures that, while individually

Section 6
Survey Results and
Recommendations

undistinguished, collectively constitute a distinguishable entity that meets National Register or California Register Criteria for Evaluation. There are no historic properties affected for Section 106 and no historic properties affected within the project area for CEQA. No further work is recommended for these properties.

Nine residential/ranch properties that were less than 50 years in age did not appear to possess exceptional significance. No DPR forms were completed for these properties. Non-historic age properties in the project area/APE are shown in Table 2. In addition, airport facilities located in Assessor Parcel 040-190-66 within the airport boundaries were field surveyed to determine if any were 50 years old or older. No historic age properties were identified in this area of the airport property. These properties did not appear to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation for exceptional significance; therefore, no further work was completed.

Table 2. Non-Historic-Age Properties in the APE

Description	Address	County	Township-Range-Section	APN
Modern Ranch	25340 County Road 95	Yolo	T8N R1E -04	038 120-07
Modern Residence	24330 County Road 95	Yolo	T9 N R1E-33	040-190-32
Modern Residence	34911 County Road 29	Yolo	T9N R1E -33	040-190-46
Modern Ranch	24126 County Road 95	Yolo	T8N R1E -33	040-190-45
Modern Ranch	25851 County Road 95	Yolo	T8N R1E -04	037-101-21
Modern Ranch	35270 County Road 31	Yolo	T8N R1E -03	037-101-22
Modern Residence	25090 County Road 95	Yolo	T8N R1E-04	038-120-06
Modern Ranch	25799 Aviation Road	Yolo	T8N R1E 03	037-010-16
Modern Residence	25450 County Road 95	Yolo	T8N R1E 04	038-120-08
Airport	Airport Property	Yolo	T9N R1E - 34	040-190-66

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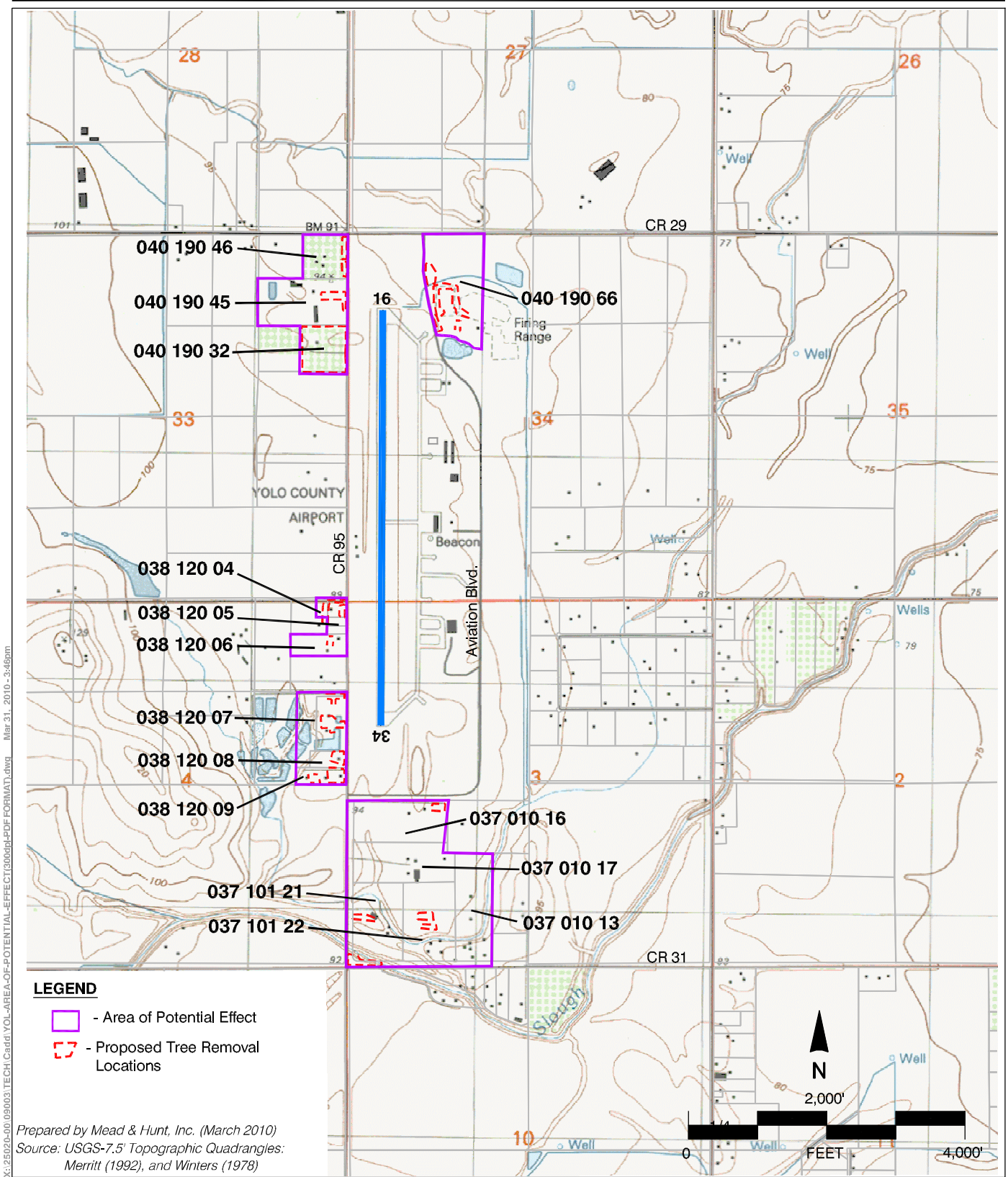
Appendix A. Project Area and Area of Potential Effects Map



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Prepared by Mead & Hunt, Inc. (March 2010)

Project Location Yolo County Airport



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Prepared by Mead & Hunt, Inc. (March 2010)
 Source: USGS-7.5' Topographic Quadrangles:
 Merritt (1992), and Winters (1978)

Area of Potential Effect Yolo County Airport

Appendix B. Local and State Government and Tribal Notification



February 3, 2010

Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Yolo County Tree Removal Project, Davis, Yolo County, California

Dear Native American Heritage Commission:

Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt) has been contracted on behalf of Yolo County to provide historical services for a tree removal project at the Yolo County Airport. Mead & Hunt has been retained to complete both Section 106 review under the National Historic Preservation Act and implementing regulations 36 CFR Part 800 and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review for a tree removal project at the Yolo County Airport. The project requires the approval of the Federal Aviation Administration and Yolo County.

The project area is located northwest of the city of Davis in Sections 33 and 34, Township 9N, Range 1E and Section 3 and 4, Township 8N, Range 1E. A copy of the 7.5' USGS Merritt Quadrangle topographic map is attached with the project location marked with an exhibit that indicates project activities in red.

We are requesting a review of your Sacred Lands file for any cultural resources within the project area. In addition, please provide a list of federally recognized Native American individuals or organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area or wish to share information or concerns with regard to this project.

The project consists of the removal of non-native trees in the vicinity of Yolo County Airport. The trees designated for removal have been identified as penetrations of protected airspace. The majority of trees to be removed are located along County Road 95 adjacent to the airport. Other groups of trees are located south of Aviation Avenue and south of County Road 29. The majority of trees to be removed are Eucalyptus. Following removal of the trees, stumps may be pulled from the ground or may be ground in place. Debris will be removed from the area. Cutting will occur during the fall months to avoid bird breeding season.

In November 2009 Mead & Hunt conducted a California Historical Resources Information System search at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University (NWIC File NO. 09-0603). The search results indicate that no recorded cultural resources are in any of the tree removal areas. Local, state, and federal cultural resource inventories include no recorded resources within the project area. The NWIC

Mead & Hunt Inc. 180 Promenade Circle Suite 240 Sacramento California 95834

916.971.3961 fax: 916.971.0578 www.meadhunt.com
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Offices nationwide

Founded 1900

Native American Heritage Commission

February 3, 2010

Page 2

base maps show no recorded sites. An archeological and historical resources survey will be conducted in the project area to identify cultural resources.

If you have questions or comments please contact me.

Sincerely,

MEAD & HUNT, Inc.



Carol Roland, Ph.D.

Project Manager

Attachments



February 3, 2010

Yolo County Historical Society
PO Box 1447
Woodland, CA 95776

Subject: Yolo County Tree Removal Project, Davis, Yolo County, California

To Whom It May Concern:

Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt) has been contracted on behalf of Yolo County to provide historical services for a tree removal project at the Yolo County Airport. Mead & Hunt has been retained to complete both Section 106 review under the National Historic Preservation Act and implementing regulations 36 CFR Part 800 and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review for a tree removal project at the Yolo County Airport. The project requires the approval of the Federal Aviation Administration and Yolo County.

The project area is located northwest of the city of Davis in Sections 33 and 34, Township 9N, Range 1E and Section 3 and 4, Township 8N, Range 1E. A copy of the 7.5' USGS Merritt Quadrangle topographic map is attached with the project location marked with an exhibit that indicates project activities in red.

We are requesting a review of your records for any cultural resources within the project area or individuals or organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area or wish to share information or concerns with regard to this project.

The project consists of the removal of non-native trees in the vicinity of Yolo County Airport. The trees designated for removal have been identified as penetrations of protected airspace. The majority of trees to be removed are located along County Road 95 adjacent to the airport. Other groups of trees are located south of Aviation Avenue and south of County Road 29. The majority of trees to be removed are Eucalyptus. Following removal of the trees, stumps may be pulled from the ground or may be ground in place. Debris will be removed from the area. Cutting will occur during the fall months to avoid bird breeding season.

In November 2009 Mead & Hunt conducted a California Historical Resources Information System search at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University (NWIC File NO. 09-0603). The search results indicate that no recorded cultural resources are in any of the tree removal areas. Local, state, and federal cultural resource inventories include no recorded resources within the project area. The NWIC

Yolo County Historical Society

February 3, 2010

Page 2

base maps show no recorded sites. An archeological and historical resources survey will be conducted in the project area to identify cultural resources.

Please submit any additional information or comments on the project within 30 days of receipt. If you have questions or comments please contact me.

Sincerely,

MEAD & HUNT, Inc



Carol Roland, Ph.D.

Project Manager

Attachments



March 15, 2010

Mr. Marshall McKay
Tribal Chair
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
PO Box 18
Brooks, CA 95605

Subject: Yolo County Tree Removal Project
Davis, Yolo County, California

Dear Mr. McKay:

Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt) has been contracted on behalf of Yolo County to complete Section 106 under the National Historic Preservation Act and implementing regulations 36 CFR Part 800 for a tree removal project at the Yolo County Airport that requires the approval of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and Yolo County. Mead and Hunt will also prepare a cultural resource technical report for preparation of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents for the project.

The project area is located northwest of the city of Davis in Sections 33 and 34, Township 9N, Range 1 E and Section 3 and 4, Township 8N, Range 1E (map attached). A copy of the 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Merritt Quadrangle topographic map is attached with the project location marked. Also attached is a map of the project area with project activities marked in red.

The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation was identified as a potentially interested consulting party from the list of Federally Recognized Tribes listed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior. As partial fulfillment of the FAA's responsibility under Section 106 and Yolo County under CEQA, we are contacting you to describe the proposed project and to request any comments you may have regarding the project's potential to affect sites, recognized by the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation as culturally or religiously significant. We welcome the comments of Native American individuals or organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area or wish to share information or concerns with regard to this project.

The project consists of the removal of non-native trees near Yolo County Airport. The trees designated for removal penetrate protected airspace. The majority of tree removal activities are located along County Road 95 adjacent to the airport. Other groups of trees are located south of Aviation Avenue and south of County Road 29. One stand of trees is located in the northwest portion of the airport property. The majority of trees to be removed are Eucalyptus. Following removal, stumps may be pulled from the



Mr. Marshall McKay

March 15, 2010

Page 2

ground or may be ground in place, creating ground disturbance at some tree removal locations. Debris will be removed from the area. Cutting will occur during the fall months to avoid bird breeding season.

In November 2009 Mead & Hunt conducted a California Historical Resources Information System search at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University (NWIC File NO. 09-0603). The search results indicate that there are no recorded cultural resources in any of the tree removal areas. Local, state, and federal cultural resource inventories include no recorded resources within the project area. The NWIC base maps show no recorded sites. In addition, Mead & Hunt has notified the Native American Heritage Commission of the proposed project and requested any information or comment on the project or on resources of Native American interest within the project area. Archeological and historical resources surveys will be conducted in the project area to identify cultural resources.

If your office has any information regarding the presence of traditional or cultural resources that may be adversely affected by the proposed project, please inform us at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

MEAD & HUNT, Inc.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Carol Roland". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Carol" being more prominent than the last name "Roland".

Carol Roland, Ph.D.

Project Manager

Attachments



RECEIVED
MAR 29 2010
MEAD HUNT, INC.

Tribal Council

Marshall McKay
Chairman

Leland Kinter
Secretary

Anthony Roberts
Treasurer

Mia Durham
Member

James Kinter
Member

March 24, 2010

Ms. Carol Roland, PH.D.
Project Manager
Mead & Hunt Inc.
180 Promenade Circle, Suite 240
Sacramento CA 95834

RE: Yolo County Tree Removal Project, Davis, Yolo County, California

Dear Ms. Roland:

Thank you for your notification letter dated, March 15, 2010, regarding information on the proposed tree removal project northwest of Davis, Yolo County, California.

Based on the information provided, the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, of California, is not aware of any known cultural resources on this site. However, as the project progresses, if cultural resources or Native American human remains are found, we have a process for handling such an occurrence. It is always suggested that a tribal monitor be present for earthmoving activities, particularly where the earth is previously undisturbed.

Please contact the following individual if tribal cultural items or Native American human remains are found:

Ms. Phoebe Bender
Cultural Resource Information Specialist
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, of California
Office: (530)796-3400, pbender@yochadehe-nsn.gov

And, copy all communications to:
Ms. Michelle LaPena, LaPena Law Corporation, michelle@lapenalaw.com

Thank you for providing us with this notice and opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,


Marshall McKay
Tribal Chairman

MM:pb

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation

PO Box 18 Brooks, California 95606 p) 530.796.3400 f) 530.796.2143 www.yochadehe.org

Appendix C. DPR 523 Forms

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: 35270 CR 31

P1. Other:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Yolo

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Merritt Date: 1992

c. Address: 35270 County Road 31 City: Davis Zip: 95616

d. UTM: Zone: mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN 37-010-022

*P3a. Description:

This building is a one-and-one-half story, gable-front home with rectangular plan, small addition off the west elevation, and full-width porch on the south gable end. Fenestration on the building consists of aluminum horizontal sliding windows on the primary building and one-over-one double hung on the addition. The primary building is clad in 4'x8' painted panels with stick battens, and the addition features board and batten siding. The gable end porch is composed of square stock framing with shed roof and a handicap ramp on the west end. The roof features bargeboard on the gable ends and metal sheathing.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP 2

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other

P5b. Description of Photo: Front elevation; view north, 3-10-2010

P5. Photograph or Drawing



*P6. Date Constructed/Age: c. 1920
Source: USGS Merritt Quad 1915, Yolo County Aerial ABB-110-79-1937. Available at Shields Library, Map Collection, University of California, Davis.

Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

Matt Haseltine
35270 CR 31
Davis, CA 95616

*P8. Recorded by:

Carol Roland, Ph.D.
Mead & Hunt, Inc.
180 Promenade Circle
Sacramento, CA 95834

*P9. Date Recorded: 2-25-2010

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

Reconnaissance Other

*P11. Report Citation: *Historic Resources Study for Yolo County Airport Tree Removal Project*

Attachments:

None Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record District Record Archeological Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (list)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code**

Page 2 of 3

***Resource Name or #** 35270 County Road 31

B3. Original Use: Residence

B4. Present Use: Residence

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** Constructed circa 1920.

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:** Large modern pole barn, horse sheds corrals and parking lot.

B9a. Architect: Unknown **b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Agriculture Yolo County **Area** Davis, California

Period of Significance 1920 **Property Type:** Single Family Residence **Applicable Criteria:** A & B

Based on physical examination of the property the residence appears to be an example a common vernacular farm house style. There are numerous examples of similar residences of this period and style in Davis, Yolo and Sacramento counties. The building does not exhibit any unique design features or demonstrate evidence of high artistry.

The buildings are not associated with events of individuals important in the history of Yolo County. It does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources as an example of its architectural type, period, or style. The integrity of the building is impaired by extensive replacement materials and a loss of setting and association. It is not associated with other buildings, structures, or landscape features contemporary with its construction.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None

***B12. References:**

History Record Company. *History of Yolo County California with Biographical Sketches*. Los Angeles: Historic Records Company, 1913.

Larkey, Joann, Walter Shipley et al. *Yolo County: Land Of Changing Patterns: an illustrated history*. Northridge, Calif: Windsor Publications, 1987.

Metsker's Map of Yolo County, California, 1940

Proctor, A.G. *Official Map of Yolo County*, 1929.

P&D Aviation, *Final Report Yolo County Airport, Woodland, California: Airport Master Plan*, May 1996.

Proctor, A.G. *Official Map of Yolo County*, 1929.

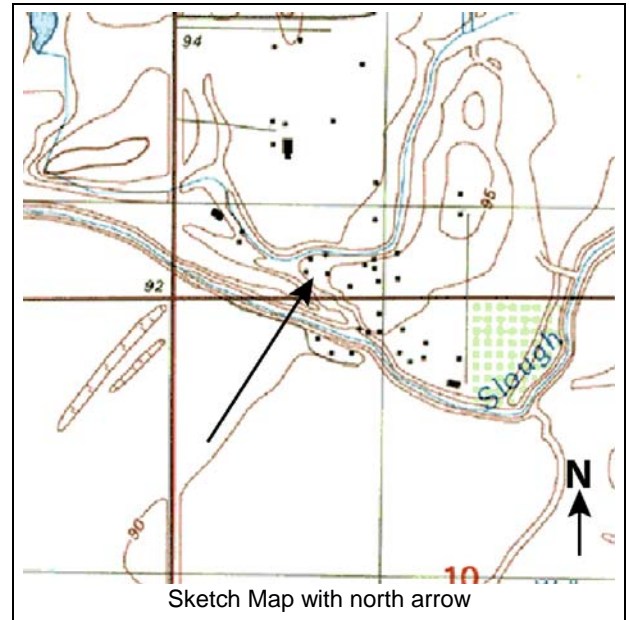
Vaught, David. *After the Gold Rush: Tarnished Dreams in the Sacramento Valley*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2007.

(This space reserved for official comments.)

B13. Remarks: None

***B14. Evaluator:** Carol Roland, Ph.D.

***Date of Evaluation:** 3-8-2010



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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code
Reviewer
Date

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: 25458 County Road 95

P1. Other Identifier: None

*P2. Location: Not for Publication X Unrestricted

*a. County: Yolo

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad : Merritt Date: Revised 1992 T 8N__ ; R 1E; SW ¼ of SW 1/4 of Sec 4 MDM

c. Address: 25458 County Road 95 City: Davis Zip: 95616

d. UTM: Zone __, _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN 38-120-09

*P3a. Description:

The legal parcel is occupied by a residence, a mobile home and several small modern outbuildings. The residence is a Minimal Traditional style house constructed circa 1950. No other descriptive information is available because property owner refused entry. Residence is only partially visible from the public right-of-way.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP 2

*P4. Resources Present: X Building X Structure Object Site District Element of District Other

P5b. Description of Photo: None; prohibited by owner

P5a. Photograph or Drawing

No photos allowed by owner

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: 1950; USGS Merritt Quadrangle 1952.

■ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

Unknown
25458 County Road 95
Davis, CA 95616

*P8. Recorded by:

Carol Roland
Mead & Hunt, Inc.
180 Promenade Circle
Suite 240
Sacramento, CA 95834

*P9. Date Recorded: 2/25/2010_

* P10. Survey Type: ■ Intensive
□ Reconnaissance □ Other

*P11. Report Citation: *Historic Resource Study Yolo County Airport Tree Removal Project*

*Attachments:

□ None ■ Location Map ■ Continuation Sheet ■ Building, Structure and Object Record □ District Record □ Archeological Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record
□ Other (list)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHPStatusCode**

Page 2 of 3

***ResourceName or #** 254508 County Road 95

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

***B5. Architectural Style:** Minimal Traditional

***B6. Construction History:** Built circa 1950.

***B7. Moved?** X No Yes Unknown **Date:** N/A

Original Location: N/A

***B8. Related Features:**

Mobile home and several small prefabricated sheds.

B9a. Architect: Unknown **b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Agricultural Development Yolo County **Area:** Yolo County

Period of Significance: 1950 **Property Type:** Single family residence **Applicable Criteria:** A and C

Although only partially visible from the public right-of-way (owner refused entry), the existing residence appears to be a simple Minimal Traditional style residence. It character defining features include a gable composition roof, aluminum slider windows and stucco cladding. It appears to have no distinguishing features nor to exhibit important design characteristics or high artistry. It is an example of a very common residential building type of which there are numerous examples in the Davis area. It is not associated with an important event or person in Yolo County or City of Davis history. It does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of Historic Places.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None

***B12. References:**

History Record Company. *History of Yolo County California with Biographical Sketches*. Los Angeles: Historic Records Company, 1913.

Larkey, Joann, Walter Shipley et al. *Yolo County: Land Of Changing Patterns: an illustrated history*. Northridge, Calif: Windsor Publications, 1987.

Metsker's Map of Yolo County, California, 1940

Proctor, A.G. *Official Map of Yolo County*, 1929.

P&D Aviation, *Final Report Yolo County Airport, Woodland, California: Airport Master Plan*, May 1996.

Proctor, A.G. *Official Map of Yolo County*, 1929.

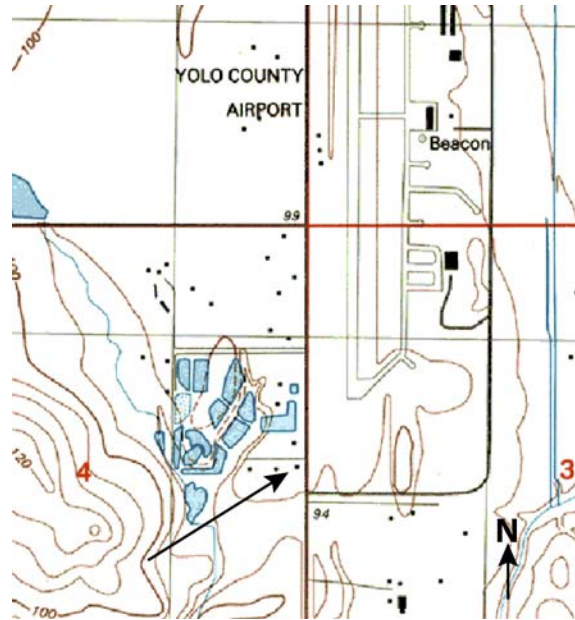
Vaught, David. *After the Gold Rush: Tarnished Dreams in the Sacramento Valley*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2007.

(This space reserved for official comments.)

B13. Remarks: None

***B14. Evaluator:** Carol Roland, Ph.D.

***B 15. Date of Evaluation:** 3-8-2010



Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: 25030 CR 95

P1. Other: None

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Yolo

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Merritt Date: 1992 (Revised)

c. Address: 25030 County Road 95 City: Davis Zip: 95616

d. UTM: Zone: mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN 038-120-04

*P3a. Description:

The resource is a two-and-one-half story center-aisle barn with square massing and gable end with protruding hay hood on the north elevation, and Dutch hip roof (hip roof with small gable in the area where the hip roof would normally apex) on the south that extends down to the first story. Access to the hay mow is on the north gable elevation where there are access doors open to the second and upper half story to allow for loading. Below these access panels is a wide double-door centered on the building that provides access to the dividing corridor. The east and west wings are individually accessible via doors on the north, south, and west sides of the building. The barn features single-wall construction with vertical board cladding on the exterior and a metal roof.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP 4

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other

P5b. Description of Photo: Front elevation; view south, 3-8-2010

P5. Photograph or Drawing



*P6. Date Constructed/Age: c. 1937
Source: USGS Merritt Quad 1915, Yolo County Aerial ABB-110-79-1937. Available at Shields Library, Map Collection, University of California, Davis.

Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

Steven & Rebecca Sheehan
25030 CR 95,
Davis, CA 95616

*P8. Recorded by:

Carol Roland
Mead & Hunt, Inc.
180 Promenade Circle
Sacramento, CA 95834

*P9. Date Recorded: 2-25-2010

*P11. Report Citation: *Historic Resources Study for Yolo County Airport Tree Removal Project*

P10. Survey Type: Intensive
 Reconnaissance Other

Attachments:

None Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure and Object Record District Record Archeological Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record
 Other (list)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code**

Page 2 of 3

*Resource Name or # 25030 CR 95

- B1. **Historic Name:** None
- B2. **Common Name:** None
- B3. **Original Use:** Barn
- B4. **Present Use:** * Barn

B5. **Architectural Style:** Vernacular center aisle barn

*B6. **Construction History:** Building was constructed after 1915 and prior to 1937. It was part of a ranch complex that also included a residence.

*B7. **Moved?** X No Yes Unknown **Date:** _____ **Original Location:** _____

*B8. **Related Features:** Fenced pasture

B9a. **Architect:** Unknown **b. Builder:** Unknown

*B10. **Significance: Theme:** Yolo County Agriculture **Area:** Davis, California
Period of Significance: Circa 1937 **Property Type:** Ancillary farm building

Applicable Criteria: A and C

The barn is an example of typical wood frame single-wall construction center aisle barn. This is a building type that was common on Yolo County and Sacramento Valley farms and ranches in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While this type of barn is no longer being built in the area, a number of similar examples of the style, building type, and period are found in the area. The barn does not exhibit an important method of construction or exhibit high artistry. It is not associated with any important event in the history of the development of Yolo County agriculture, nor is it associated with an individual important in county or regional history. It was originally part of a larger ranch complex but the other ranch buildings and structures have been removed.

The barn does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

B11. **Additional Resource Attributes:** None

*B12. **References:**

History Record Company. *History of Yolo County California with Biographical Sketches*. Los Angeles: Historic Records Company, 1913.

Larkey, Joann, Walter Shipley et al. *Yolo County: Land Of Changing Patterns: an illustrated history*. Northridge, Calif: Windsor Publications, 1987.

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Proctor, A.G. *Official Map of Yolo County*, 1929.

Vaught, David. *After the Gold Rush: Tarnished Dreams in the Sacramento Valley*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2007.

(This space reserved for official comments.)

B.13. Remarks: None

*B14. Evaluator: Carol Roland, PH.D.
Date of Evaluation: 3-8-2010

