Historical Resources Study for Phase 1 of the Los Alamos Trunk Sewer Replacement Project
Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California

Eileen Barrow, M.A.

October 13, 2017
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Prepared by:

_________________________________
Eileen Barrow, M.A.

Tom Origer & Associates
Post Office Box 1531
Rohnert Park, California 94927
(707) 584-8200

Prepared for:

Justin Witt
Brelje & Race Consulting Engineers
475 Aviation Boulevard, Suite 120
Santa Rosa, California 95403

October 13, 2017
ABSTRACT

Tom Origer & Associates conducted an historical resources survey for Phase 1 of the Los Alamos Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The study was requested and authorized by Justin Witt of Brelje & Race Consulting Engineers. This study was conducted to meet the requirements of the City of Santa Rosa and those of the California Environmental Quality Act. The purpose of this report is to identify historical resources other than Tribal Cultural Resources (see definition of historical resources in the Regulatory Context section). Tribal Cultural Resources are defined in Public Resources Code [PRC] 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

The proposed project includes replacement of approximately 5,500 feet of the Los Alamos Trunk Sewer between Streamside Drive and Elaine Drive.

This study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University (NWIC File No. 17-0742), examination of the library and files of Tom Origer & Associates, Native American contact, and field inspection of the study area. No historical resources were found within the study area. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2017-055S).

Synopsis
Project: Los Alamos Trunk Sewer Replacement Project: Phase 1
Location: between Streamside Drive and Elaine Drive, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County
Quadrangles: Santa Rosa 7.5’ series
Study Type: Intensive
Scope: 5,500 feet
Finds: None
Project Personnel

Eileen Barrow

Mrs. Barrow has been with Tom Origer & Associates since 2005. She holds a Master of Arts in cultural resources management from Sonoma State University. Mrs. Barrow's experience includes work that has been completed in compliance with local ordinances, CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 (NHPA) requirements. Her professional affiliations include the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for California Archaeology, the California Historical Society, the Sonoma County Historical Society, and the Western Obsidian Focus Group.
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MATERIALS CONSULTED
INTRODUCTION

This report describes an historical resources survey for Phase 1 of the Los Alamos Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The study was requested and authorized by Justin Witt of Brelje & Race Consulting Engineers. This study was conducted in compliance with the requirements of the City of Santa Rosa and those of the California Environmental Quality Act. The proposed project includes the replacement of 5,500 feet of the Los Alamos Trunk between Streamside Drive and Elaine Drive. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2017-055).

REGULATORY CONTEXT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that historical resources be considered during the environmental review process. This is accomplished by an inventory of resources within a study area and by assessing the potential that historical resources could be affected by development. The term “Historical Resources” encompasses prehistoric and historical archaeological sites and built environment resources (e.g., buildings, bridges, canals). An additional category of resources is defined in CEQA under the term “Tribal Cultural Resources” (Public Resources Code Section 21074). They are not addressed in this report. Tribal cultural resources are resources that are of specific concern to California Native American tribes, and knowledge of such resources is limited to tribal people. Pursuant to revisions to CEQA enacted in July of 2015, such resources are to be identified by tribal people in direct, confidential consultation with the lead agency (PRC §21080.3.1).

This historical resources survey was designed to satisfy environmental issues specified in the CEQA and its guidelines (Title 14 CCR §15064.5) by: (1) identifying all historical resources within the project area; (2) offering a preliminary significance evaluation of the identified cultural resources; (3)

Figure 1. Project vicinity (adapted from the 1980 Santa Rosa 1:250,000-scale USGS map).
assessing resource vulnerability to effects that could arise from project activities; and (4) offering suggestions designed to protect resource integrity, as warranted.

Resource Definitions

Historical resources are classified by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) as sites, buildings, structures, objects and districts, and each is described by OHP (1995) as follows.

**Site.** A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

**Building.** A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "Building” may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail, or a house and barn.

**Structure.** The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

**Object.** The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.

**District.** A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Significance Criteria

When a project might affect an historical resource, the project proponent is required to conduct an assessment to determine whether the effect may be one that is significant. Consequently, it is necessary to determine the importance of resources that could be affected. The importance of a resource is measured in terms of criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14 CCR, §4852(a)) as listed below. A resource may be important if it meets any one of the criteria below, or if it is already listed on the California Register of Historical Resources or a local register of historical resources.

An important historical resource is one which:

1. 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. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, eligibility for the California Register requires that a resource retains sufficient integrity to convey a sense of its significance or importance. Seven elements are considered key in considering a property’s integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The OHP advocates that all historical resources over 45 years old be recorded for inclusion in the OHP filing system (OHP 1995:2), although the use of professional judgment is urged in determining whether a resource warrants documentation.

PROJECT SETTING

Study Area Location and Description

The study area is located between Streamside Drive and Elaine Drive, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, as shown on the Santa Rosa 7.5’ USGS topographic map (Figure 2). It consists of 5,500 linear feet situated on generally level land.

The geology of the study area consists of alluvial deposits that date primarily to the Holocene epoch (11,700 years ago to present), with some deposits that were formed during the late Pleistocene (11,700 to 1.294 million years ago) (McLaughlin et al. 2008). Table 1 lists each geologic unit, its description and age.

Table 1. Geologic formations within the study area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geologic Unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qt</td>
<td>Alluvial deposits, undivided.</td>
<td>Present to 1.294 million years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qhf¹</td>
<td>Young Holocene alluvial fan and fluvial terrace deposits.</td>
<td>Present to 5,850 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qhf²</td>
<td>Old Holocene alluvial fan and fluvial terrace deposits.</td>
<td>Present to 11,700 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qhc</td>
<td>Channels.</td>
<td>Present to 11,700 years ago</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Soils within the study area are comprised primarily of Riverwash (RnA) with some areas consisting of Yolo loam (YnA, YrB) (Miller 1972:Sheets 75 and 82). Riverwash consists of recently deposited gravel, sand, and silt alluvium along streams (Miller 1972:73).

Yolo soils are well-draining loams underlain by recent alluvium. In a natural state these soils support the growth of annual and perennial grasses, forbs, shrubs, wild berry vines, and scattered oaks. Historically, parcels containing Yolo soils were used for orchards, vineyards, row crops and truck crops (Miller 1972:87-88).

The closest water source is Santa Rosa Creek to the south, which ranges between 15 to 475 feet in distance to the study area.
Figure 2. Study area location (adapted from the 1994 USGS Santa Rosa 7.5’ USGS topographic map).
Cultural Setting

Archaeological evidence indicates that human occupation of California began at least 11,000 years ago (Erlandson et al. 2007). Early occupants appear to have had an economy based largely on hunting, with limited exchange, and social structures based on the extended family unit. Later, milling technology and an inferred acorn economy were introduced. This diversification of economy appears to be coeval with the development of sedentism and population growth and expansion.

Sociopolitical complexity and status distinctions based on wealth are also observable in the archaeological record, as evidenced by an increased range and distribution of trade goods (e.g., shell beads, obsidian tool stone), which are possible indicators of both status and increasingly complex exchange systems.

At the time of European settlement, the study area was included in the territory controlled by the Southern Pomo (Barrett 1908; McLendon and Oswalt 1978). The Pomo were hunter-gatherers who lived in rich environments that allowed for dense populations with complex social structures (Barrett 1908; Kroeber 1925). They settled in large, permanent villages about which were distributed seasonal camps and task-specific sites. Primary village sites were occupied continually throughout the year and other sites were visited in order to procure particular resources that were especially abundant or available only during certain seasons. Sites often were situated near sources of fresh water and in ecotones where plant life and animal life were diverse and abundant. For more information about the Pomo, see Bean and Theodoratus (1978), Kniffen (1939), and Stewart (1943).

The study area lies in Santa Rosa, within the Rancho Cabeza de Santa Rosa, an 8,885-acre grant made to María Ignacia López de Carrillo, the mother-in-law of General Mariano Vallejo. Traveling from San Diego in 1837, she brought seven of her children to settle on the rancho and built the first European dwelling in the Santa Rosa area (Hoover et al. 1990:479–480). After Señora Carrillo’s death in 1849, the rancho was divided amongst seven claimants. The study area lies within the land confirmed to Jacob Meyer and J.G. Isham (GLO 1859).

As originally platted, the town of Santa Rosa included the blocks between 1st and 5th streets and between present-day Morgan Street on the west and just beyond E Street to the east (Brewster 1854). Green’s Addition was the first expansion of the town, moving the limits northward toward present-day Cherry Street. Outlying parcels varied in size, tending to increase in acreage as they got further from the town center. The study area is outside of the original plat of Santa Rosa. By 1867, Meyer and Isham no longer retained ownership of their land (Bowers 1867). By 1877, the study area was owned by five separate people (Thompson 1877).

With the end of World War II, Santa Rosa experienced a population boom, much like the rest of the nation. Census data show that the city had 12,605 people enumerated in 1940, and over the next ten years the number rose to 17,902 (State of California Department of Finance 2011). By 1960, Santa Rosa boasted a population of just over 31,000 people, nearly tripling the size of the population in just 20 years. To accommodate this growth, entire neighborhoods were erected in short order, and the outward movement of families to the suburbs, begun during the late nineteenth century, recommenced with due speed. Much of this growth was bolstered by benefits extended to returning service members and their families. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (also known as the G.I. Bill of Rights) included several programs to ease World War II veterans back into the local economy while avoiding a return to the pre-war depression. Among those benefits was a military loan guarantee program to help purchase homes. In 1950, home ownership in California had risen 11 percent over the proceeding decade, and was at an all-time high of 58 percent by 1960.
The years following World War II brought unprecedented well-being to Americans, and commerce flourished as people grew more comfortable with spending. Immediately after World War II, new commercial buildings generally were in downtown areas and other existing commercial centers. Bolstered by post-war consumer confidence, new housing developments appeared, and with them the need for more schools, new churches, and new commercial enterprises. By the end of the 1950s, new commercial construction was usually located in the new suburbs at the edge of town. In Santa Rosa, Hugh Codding lead the way with several housing and commercial developments, including Brookwood Terrace, Town & Country Village, and Montgomery Village. These subdivisions tended to have their own commercial areas, and often social features as well.

As the study area is located within a narrow strip of land between Santa Rosa Creek and Highway 12, most of the residential development that has taken place in recent times has been apartment or townhome complexes versus neighborhood subdivisions.

**STUDY PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS**

**Native American Contact**

A request was sent to the State of California’s Native American Heritage Commission seeking information from the sacred lands files and the names of Native American individuals and groups that would be appropriate to contact regarding this project. Letters were also sent to the following groups:

- Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
- Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of Stewarts Point
- Lytton Rancheria of California
- Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
- Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley

This contact represents notification regarding the project to provide an opportunity for comment. It does not constitute consultation with tribes.

**Native American Contact Results**

The Native American Heritage Commission replied with a letter dated September 19, 2017, which indicated that the sacred land file has no information about the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. Responses were received from Lytton Rancheria of California and Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California. A summary of their responses and copies of their letters are located in Appendix A. No other comments have been received as of the date of this report. A log of contact efforts is appended to this report, along with copies of correspondence (see Appendix A).

**Archival Study Procedures**

Archival research included examination of the library and project files at Tom Origer & Associates. A review (NWIC File No. 17-0742) was completed of the archaeological site base maps and records, survey reports, and other materials on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park. Sources of information included but were not limited to the current listings of properties on the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks,
California Register of Historical Resources, and California Points of Historical Interest as listed in the Office of Historic Preservation’s *Historic Property Directory* (OHP 2012).

The Office of Historic Preservation has determined that structures in excess of 45 years of age should be considered potentially important historical resources, and former building and structure locations could be potentially important historic archaeological sites. Archival research included an examination of historical maps to gain insight into the nature and extent of historical development in the general vicinity, and especially within the study area. Maps ranged from hand-drawn maps of the 1800s (e.g., GLO) to topographic maps issued by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

In addition, ethnographic literature that describes appropriate Native American groups, county histories, and other primary and secondary sources were reviewed. Sources reviewed are listed in the "Materials Consulted" section of this report.

### Archival Study Findings

Archival research found that portions of the study area had been previously subjected to a cultural resources survey (see Table 2). Seventeen studies have been conducted adjacent or within ¼-mile of the study area (Beard 2010; Beard and Fredrickson 1989; Carpenter and Fredrickson 1980; Cartier 1988; Collins and Fredrickson 1979; Damon and Fredrickson 1980; Del Bondio and Origer 2010; Environmental Analysis Branch 1992; Franco and Origer 2017; Hayes 1984; Ledebuhr and Origer 2007a; Roop 1997; Roscoe and Fredrickson 1981; Steen and Beard 2005; Strother 2000; White and Fredrickson 1984; Wick 2007). These studies have resulted in the finding of four resources within ¼-mile of the study area (See Table 3).

**Table 2.** Historical resource studies conducted within the study area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S#</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>375</td>
<td>An Archaeological Survey of 8 Acres Located Southeast of the Intersection of California State Highway 12 and Mission Blvd. in Santa Rosa, California.</td>
<td>Offermann, J. and D. Fredrickson</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>543</td>
<td>An Archaeological Survey of 0.66 Acres Along Santa Rosa Creek Near the Junction of California State Highway 12 and Middle Rincon Road in Santa Rosa, California.</td>
<td>Offermann, J. and D. Fredrickson</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15566</td>
<td>A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Proposed Brookside Development, 4000 Sonoma Highway, Santa Rosa, California.</td>
<td>Ogburn, D.</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17524</td>
<td>An Archaeological Study of the Proposed Raley's Shopping Center at Mission Boulevard and Sonoma Highway, Sonoma County, California.</td>
<td>Ferneau, J. and A. Praetzellis</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20247</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Study of the 5.64-Acre Parcel at 4744 Sonoma Highway, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.</td>
<td>Beard, V.</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29724</td>
<td>A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Property at 4420 Sonoma Highway, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.</td>
<td>Greene, R.</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34331</td>
<td>A Cultural Resources Survey for the Streamside Path Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.</td>
<td>Ledebuhr, S. and T. Origer</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3. Historical resources adjacent to or within ¼-mile of the study area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Designation</th>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Distance from Study Area</th>
<th>Citation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P-49-001191</td>
<td>Prehistoric - Lithic scatter</td>
<td>~350 feet</td>
<td>Carpenter 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-49-002263</td>
<td>Prehistoric - Lithic scatter</td>
<td>~485 feet</td>
<td>Whatford 1988a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-49-002264</td>
<td>Prehistoric - Lithic scatter</td>
<td>240 feet</td>
<td>Whatford 1988b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-49-002853</td>
<td>E.W. Beebe Farmstead</td>
<td>This farmstead was demolished.</td>
<td>Clark Historic Resource Consultants 2001b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are no reported ethnographic sites within one mile of the survey area (Barrett 1908).

A review of 19th and 20th century maps shows buildings in the vicinity of the study area as early as 1877 (Bell and Heymans 1888; Bowers 1867; Drury 1896; GLO 1859; McIntire and Lewis 1908; Peugh 1934; Reynolds and Proctor 1898; Thompson 1877; USACE 1944; USGS 1916, 1954a, 1954b, 1968, 1973, 1980, 1994, 2017). Later maps show that houses were constructed primarily along Highway 12, which is, on average, 400 feet from the study area.

Field Survey Procedures

A mixed-strategy field survey was completed by Janine Origer on May 9, 2017, by Julia Franco and Shane Davis on September 5, 2017, and by Eileen Barrow and Taylor Alshuth on September 26, 2017. All parcels where the trunk sewer is proposed were accessible except for two. These parcels were located at 4770 Highway 12 (APN 031-140-061) and behind 4784 Highway 12 (APN 031-140-072). Both parcels are narrow (85-100 feet wide) and both parcels were examined from accessible land on each side of the parcels. Ground visibility ranged from excellent to poor, with vegetation, imported gravel, a building, and asphalt being the primary hindrances. The building that lies within the study area is located at 4420 Sonoma Highway. This parcel had been surveyed prior to the construction of the building (Greene 2004).

In addition to our surface survey, a hand-dug auger hole using a 4-inch diameter barrel auger was excavated to examine subsurface soils within the study area. This auger hole was placed on the parcel at 4776 Highway 12 (APN 031-140-064).

Based on the results of the prefield research, it was anticipated that prehistoric and historic-period resources could be found within the study area. Prehistoric archaeological site indicators expected to be found in the region include but are not limited to: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements such as slabs and hand-stones, and mortars and pestles; and locally darkened midden soils containing some of the previously listed items plus fragments of bone, shellfish, and fire affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

Field Survey Findings

Archaeology

No archaeological site indicators were observed during our fieldwork.
The auger hole was excavated to a depth of 85 centimeters. The soils within the auger hole were primarily sandy, gravelly, loam. The hole was terminated because a cobble was hit and the auger could not pull it up to get past it. No archaeological site indicators were observed.

**Built Environment**

One building is located within the study area. This building is located at 4420 Sonoma Highway. The building was constructed within the last five years and consists of a storage facility.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Known Resources**

**Archaeology**

No archaeological remains were observed during the course of our survey.

**Built Environment**

The building within the study area is less than five years old and would not meet criteria for inclusion on the CRHR.

No historical resources were observed; therefore no resource specific recommendations are required.

**Accidental Discovery**

Determining the potential for buried deposits factors includes landform age, distance to water, slope of the study area, and archaeological data (Meyer and Kajjankoski 2017). The study area was essentially level and is very close to water. The geology of the study area is made up of late Pleistocene and Holocene fan deposits. These geologic deposits date from about 30,000 years ago to the present. Buried prehistoric archaeological sites are found in or beneath Holocene-age depositional landforms (Meyer and Kajjankoski 2017). Based on the study area's geologic age, our analysis of the environmental setting, and incorporating Meyer and Kajjankoski’s (2017) analysis of soil sensitivity for buried sites, the probability of identifying a buried site within the study area is 5-20%. However, our auger hole did not show the presence of any buried archaeological soils or specimens.

In keeping with the CEQA guidelines, if archaeological remains are uncovered, work at the place of discovery should be halted immediately until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the finds (§15064.5 [f]). Prehistoric archaeological site indicators include: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements (e.g., slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles); bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils. Midden soils may contain a combination of any of the previously listed items with the possible addition of bone and shell remains, and fire-affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

The following actions are promulgated in the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d) and pertain to the discovery of human remains. If human remains are encountered, excavation or disturbance of the location must be halted in the vicinity of the find, and the county coroner contacted. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify the person or persons believed
to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent makes recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains with appropriate dignity.

SUMMARY

Tom Origer & Associates completed an historical resources study for the Los Alamos Trunk Sewer Replacement Project - Phase 1, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The study was requested and authorized by Justin Witt of Brelje & Race Consulting Engineers. This study was conducted in compliance with the requirements of the City of Santa Rosa and with CEQA. No historical resources were found within the study area and therefore no resource-specific recommendations are warranted. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2017-055S).
MATERIALS CONSULTED

Barrett, S.

Beard V.
1998 Cultural Resources Study of the 5.64-Acre Parcel at 4744 Sonoma Highway, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. Document S-20247 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

2010 A Cultural Resources Survey of the La Canterra Rest Well Location, Montgomery Drive, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. Document on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Beard, V. and D. Fredrickson
1989 An Archaeological Study of the Merga Property, 4023 Montgomery Drive, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. Document S-11376 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Bean, L. and D. Theodoratus

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1888 Map of Sonoma County, California. Bell and Heymans, San Francisco.

Bowers, A.
1867 Map of Sonoma County, California. 2nd ed. A. Bowers.

Byrd, B., A. Whitaker, P. Mikkelsen, and J. Rosenthal

Carpenter, N.

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Cartier, R.
1988 Cultural Resources Evaluation of a Parcel at 3900 Sonoma Highway, in the City of Santa Rosa, County of Sonoma. Document S-9873 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.
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2001b Primary Record for P-49-002853. Document on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Collins, G. and D. Fredrickson

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2010 A Cultural Resources Survey for the City of Santa Rosa Creek Restoration Project Sonoma County, California. Document S-37608 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

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1976 California Inventory of Historical Resources. State of California, Sacramento.

Drury, R.
1896 Map of the City of Santa Rosa and Vicinity, Sonoma Co., Cal. Copyrighted by Newton V. V. Smyth.

Environmental Analysis Branch A
1992 Historic Property Survey Report for Curve Realignment on State Route 12 at Brush Creek near Santa Rosa, in Sonoma County 04-Son-12, 18.1/18.4 E.A. 129960. Document S-19922 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Erlandson, J. T. Rick, T. Jones, J. Porcasi

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1995 An Archaeological Study of the Proposed Raley's Shopping Center at Mission Boulevard and Sonoma Highway, Sonoma County, California. Document S-17524 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Franco, J. and J. Origer
2017 Historical Resources Study for the Annexation Prezoning of the Property at 4224 Highway 12, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. Document on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates, Santa Rosa, California.
Fredrickson, D.


General Land Office (GLO)
1859 *Plat of part of the Rancho Cabeza de Santa Rosa, finally confirmed to J.R. Meyer and J.G. Isham.* Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Greene, R.
2004 *A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Property at 4420 Sonoma Highway, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.* Document S-29724 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Hayes, J.

Hoover, M., H. Rensch, E. Rensch, and W. Abeloe

Hoover, M., H. Rensch, E. Rensch, W. Abeloe, and D. Kyle

Hoover, M., H. Rensch, E. Rensch, W. Abeloe, and D. Kyle

Keitzer, S. and D. Fredrickson
1979 *An Archaeological Investigation of the Summerfield, Montgomery, Mission Boulevard, Highway 12 Corridor and Plan Line, Santa Rosa, California.* Document S-1600 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Kniffen, F.

Kroeber, A.

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Office of Historic Preservation


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APPENDIX A

Native American Contact

Copies of Correspondence
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native American Heritage Commission</td>
<td></td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>A response was received via email stating that a search of the Sacred Lands File resulted in a negative findings. A list of additional contacts was provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria</td>
<td>Gene Buvelot, Buffy McQuillen,</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>No response received as of the date of this report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greg Sarris</td>
<td>9/19/17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of Stewarts Point</td>
<td>Reno Franklin</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>No response received as of the date of this report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9/21/17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lytton Band of Pomo Indians</td>
<td>Marjorie Mejia</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>A response was received from Brenda Tomaras, legal representation for the tribe. Ms. Tomaras stated that the tribe has not specific information at this time. Ms. Tomaras stated that the tribe will be consulting further with the appropriate lead agency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9/19/17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of</td>
<td>Jose Simon, III</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>A response was received from Stephanie Reyes, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the tribe. Ms. Reyes stated that they have no specific comments at this time; however they ask that if evidence of human habitation or new information regarding the project area found that they be notified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td></td>
<td>9/21/17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley</td>
<td>Scott Gabaldon</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>No response received as of the date of this report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9/21/17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: City of Santa Rosa Los Alamos Trunk Sewer Replacement Project
County: Sonoma

USGS Quadrangles
Name: Santa Rosa
Township T7N Range R7W Section(s) N/A MDBM (within the Cabeza de Santa Rosa and Los Guilicos land grants)

Date: September 12, 2017
Company/Firm/Agency: Tom Origer & Associates
Contact Person: Eileen Barrow

Address: P.O. Box 1531
City: Rohnert Park Zip: 94927
Phone: (707) 584-8200 Fax: (707) 584-8300
Email: eileen@origer.com

Project Description: The City of Santa Rosa is proposing to replace a 21,500-foot portion of an existing sewer trunk.
September 19, 2017

Eileen Barrow
Tom Origer & Associates

Sent by Email: Eileen@origer.com
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Los Alamos Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Barrow:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC 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 via email: Sharaya.souza@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Sharaya Souza
Staff Services Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
9/19/2017

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Gene Buvelot
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300
Rohnert Park, CA 94928
gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.
(415) 279-4844 Cell
(707) 566-2288 ext 103

Coast Miwok
Southern Pomo

Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley
Scott Gabaldon, Chairperson
2275 Silk Road
Windsor, CA 95492
scottg@mishewalwappotribe.com
(707) 494-9159

Greg Sarris, Chairperson
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300
Rohnert Park, CA 94928
(707) 566-2288 Office
(707) 566-2291 Fax

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point
Reno Keoni Franklin, Chairperson
1420 Guerneville Rd, Ste 1
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
reno@stewartspoint.org
(707) 591-0580 Office
(707) 591-0583 Fax

Lytton Rancheria of California
Marjorie Mejia, Chairperson
437 Aviation Blvd.
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
margiemejia@aol.com
(707) 575-5917
(707) 575-6974 - Fax

Middletown Rancheria
Jose Simon III, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1035
Middletown, CA 95461
(707) 987-3670 Office
(707) 987-9091 Fax

Pomo

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessments for the Los Alamos Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.
September 19, 2017

Gene Buvelot
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

RE: Los Alamos Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California

Dear Mr. Buvelot:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within the City of Santa Rosa, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The City is proposing to replace a 5,500-foot portion of the Los Alamos Trunk Sewer with a lot split of a 0.98-acre parcel at the above referenced property. The parcel will be divided into two parcels. The City of Santa Rosa is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, Calif. 7.5’ USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,

Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate
September 19, 2017

Buffy McQuillen
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

RE: Los Alamos Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California

Dear Ms. McQuillen:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within the City of Santa Rosa, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The City is proposing to replace a 5,500-foot portion of the Los Alamos Trunk Sewer. The City of Santa Rosa is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

This letter serves as notification of the project and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, Calif. 7.5’ USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate
September 19, 2017

Greg Sarris  
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria  
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300  
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

RE: Los Alamos Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California

Dear Mr. Sarris:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within the City of Santa Rosa, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The City is proposing to replace a 5,500-foot portion of the Los Alamos Trunk Sewer. The City of Santa Rosa is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

This letter serves as notification of the project and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, Calif. 7.5’ USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,

Eileen Barrow  
Senior Associate
September 21, 2017

Reno Franklin
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of Stewarts Point
1420 Guerneville Road, Suite 1
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

RE: Los Alamos Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California

Dear Mr. Franklin:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within the City of Santa Rosa, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The City is proposing to replace a 5,500-foot portion of the Los Alamos Trunk Sewer. The City of Santa Rosa is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

This letter serves as notification of the project and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, Calif. 7.5’ USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,

Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate
September 19, 2017

Marjorie Mejia  
Lytton Band of Pomo Indians  
437 Aviation Blvd  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403  

RE: Los Alamos Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California  

Dear Ms. Mejia:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within the City of Santa Rosa, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The City is proposing to replace a 5,500-foot portion of the Los Alamos Trunk Sewer. The City of Santa Rosa is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

This letter serves as notification of the project and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, Calif. 7.5’ USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,

Eileen Barrow  
Senior Associate
September 21, 2017

Jose Simon, III
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
P.O. Box 1035
Middletown, CA 95461

RE: Los Alamos Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California

Dear Mr. Simon:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within the City of Santa Rosa, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The City is proposing to replace a 5,500-foot portion of the Los Alamos Trunk Sewer. The City of Santa Rosa is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

This letter serves as notification of the project and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, Calif. 7.5’ USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,

Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate
September 21, 2017

Scott Gabaldon
Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley
2275 Silk Road
Windsor, CA 95492

RE: Los Alamos Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California

Dear Mr. Gabaldon:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within the City of Santa Rosa, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The City is proposing to replace a 5,500-foot portion of the Los Alamos Trunk Sewer. The City of Santa Rosa is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

This letter serves as notification of the project and does not constitute consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, Calif. 7.5’ USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,

Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate
October 10, 2017

VIA Email

Eileen Barrow
Tom Origer & Associates
P.O. Box 1531
Rohnert Park, CA 94927

Re: Los Alamos Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California

Dear Ms. Barrow:

Our firm represents the Lytton Rancheria of California with respect to cultural resources matters. Thank you for the letter regarding the above-referenced project. While the Tribe has no specific information which it could provide to you for inclusion in your reports, it believes that the project land falls within traditional Pomo territory and that there is a potential for finding tribal cultural resources on the project site. The Lytton Rancheria is interested in the protection and preservation of Pomo artifacts and sites and believes that such cultural resources may be encountered during the project.

The Tribe will be consulting further on the project with the appropriate lead agency and will get a copy of the survey once completed. We would ask that in your report you note all resources (flakes, isolates, etc.) even if they may not reach a level of significance under CEQA.

Very Truly Yours,

TOMARAS & OGAS, LLP

Brenda L. Tomaras
Attorneys for the Lytton Rancheria
October 4, 2017

Ms. Eileen Barrow
Tom Orger & Associates
P.O. Box 1531
Rohnert Park, California 94927

Re: Los Alamos Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California

Dear Ms. Barrow:

The Middletown Rancheria (Tribe) is in receipt of your letter dated September 21, 2017 regarding the Los Alamos Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.

Though we have no specific comments at this time, should any new information or evidence of human habitation be found as the project progresses, we request that all work cease and that you contract us immediately. We do have a process to protect such important and sacred resources.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments to the above referenced project. The Tribe looks forward to continuing to be a part of the City’s process.

Nothing herein should be construed to be a waiver of or limitation of any of the Tribe’s rights in law, in equity, or otherwise. All rights, claims and remedies are specifically reserved.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Stephanie L. Reyes
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Phone (707) 987-3670 ext 115
Fax (707) 987-9091