

Cultural Resources Inventory Report Petaluma Home Depot

Sonoma County, California

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SEPTEMBER 2021

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Lars Andersen & Associates, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2021 to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the proposed Petaluma Home Depot Project in Sonoma County, California. The Project proposes to demolish an existing structure and construct a new Home Depot store. Modifications to the parking lot will occur as well.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that three previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the Project Area and an additional 15 studies have been conducted within 0.25 mile of the Project Area. No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project Area, but two cultural resources have been previously recorded within the 0.25-mile radius.

The survey yielded no cultural resources within the APE. Archival research confirmed that the existing structure, which is planned for demolition, is modern in age and does not require further consideration. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Description
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Description
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MSL	Mean sea level
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Lars Andersen & Associates, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2021 to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the Project Area located in Sonoma County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location

The Project Area consists of 16.63 acres located in the Petaluma Rancho in Township 5 North Range 7 West, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian as depicted on the 1953 (photorevised 1968) Petaluma and 1954 (photorevised 1980) Cotati, California, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps (Figure 1-1). It is also known as Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 007-350-016. The property is located at 261 North McDowell Boulevard in Petaluma, California.

1.2 Project Description and Area of Potential Effects

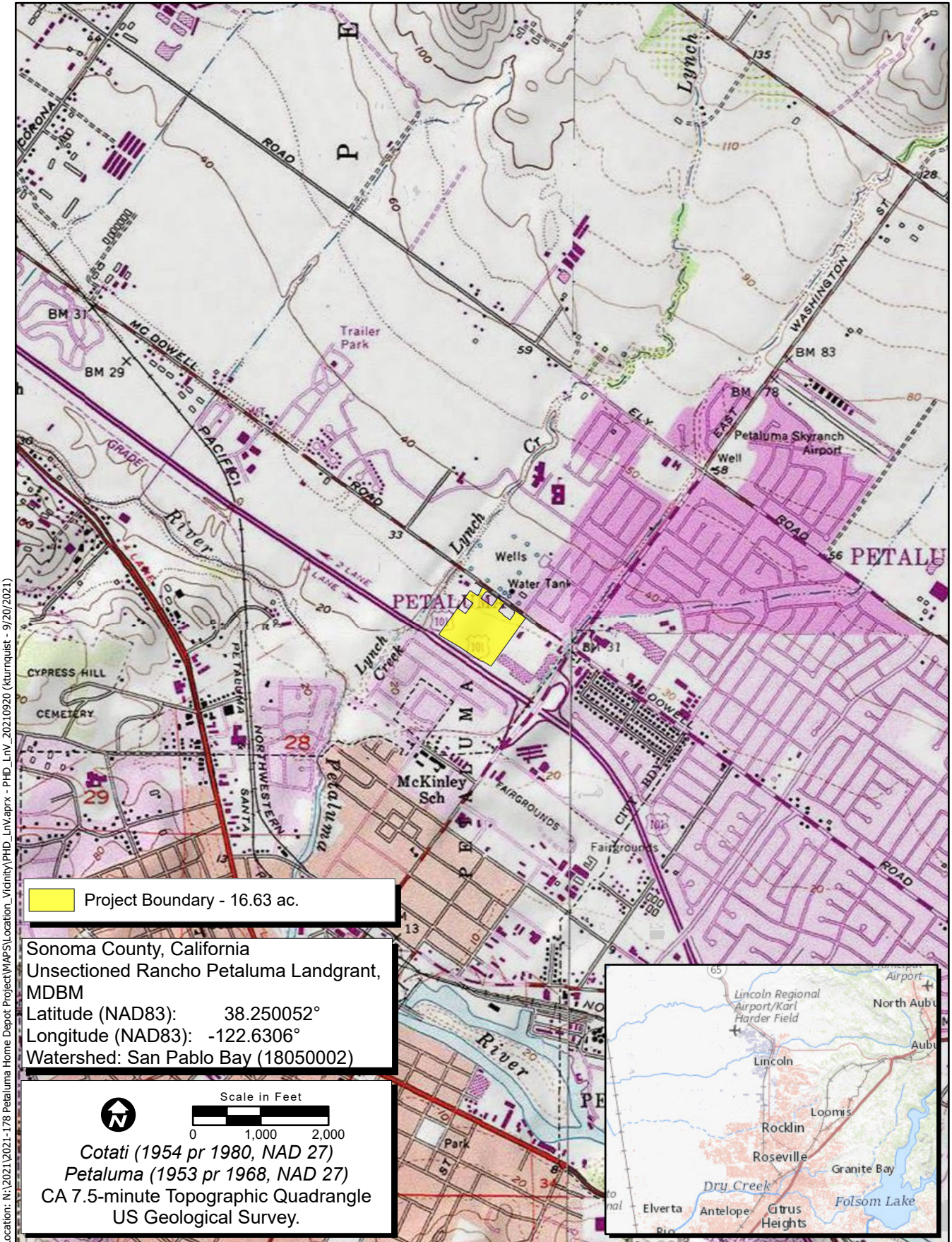
The Proposed Project entails the demolition of an existing structure that once supported a Kmart retail store and the construction of a new structure to house a Home Depot store. The Project will install new sewer and stormwater pipes at an excavation depth of 8 feet.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits and includes the area where significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable for the purpose of this document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with the project are proposed. In the case of this Project, it equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements described in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated on Figure 1 and also represents the survey coverage area. The entire site measures approximately 19.29 acres, inclusive of roadways and paved parking lots.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. This study assumes the depth of ground disturbance will not exceed 8 feet below the current surface and, therefore, a review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. This study assumes the vertical APE will not exceed 30 feet above the ground surface.



Map Date: 9/20/2021
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

1.3 Regulatory Context

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

1.3.1 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.16(y): "Undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval."

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified through a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource must be considered if the lead federal agency, with concurrence by the SHPO, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property. Subsequently, if the application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse, the federal agency must make a reasonable effort to avoid, reduce, or resolve those adverse effects. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 63, are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

- (A) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- (B) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- (C) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (D) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are "historic properties."

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effects to Historic Properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1): "An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner than would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association."

1.3.2 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, to apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that 1) the State Historical Resources Commission has listed or has determined a resource to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or the CEQA lead agency has determined it is historically significant because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR; 2) is included in a local register of Historical Resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k); or 3), and has been identified as significant in a Historical Resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):

- (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 U.S.;
- (2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

- (3) It 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; or
- (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.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed "visual impacts") of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCR and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, this report only addresses information for which ECORP is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCR. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to, or interpretation of, archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCR, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCR section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Attachment A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and historical society coordination. Attachment B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Attachment C presents photographs of the Project Area.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code [USC] 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 552). Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area is located within the city limits of Petaluma in Sonoma County. The property is bounded by North McDowell Boulevard to the north and California State Highway 101 to the south and East Washington Street to the east. Retail shops and commercial development are within and adjacent to the Project Area as part of the existing shopping center. The Petaluma River is located approximately 0.35 mile to the south and elevations in the surrounding area range from 20 feet above mean sea level (MSL) to 57 feet above MSL; however, elevations range between 30 and 35 feet MSL within the Project Area. The property is located within a mixed-use area of Petaluma, amid commercial and high-density residential land uses.

2.2 Geology and Soils

The Project Area lies within the California Coast Range geological region, north of the San Francisco Bay. It is characterized by valleys and various mountain ranges that are parallel to fault lines. Several active fault zones traverse the area, including the Rogers Creek, Healdsburg, Tolay, and Burdell Mountain fault zones. According to geologic maps of California, the APE is located within a geologic region composed of marine and nonmarine sedimentary rocks dating to the late Pleistocene-early Holocene period. This zone is described as comprising alluvium lake, playa, and terrace deposits with mostly nonmarine deposits but contains marine deposits near the coast.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2021), one soil type is located within the Project Area: Clear Lake clay, sandy substratum, drained 0 percent to 2 percent slopes, with a parent material of basin alluvium derived from volcanic and sedimentary rock over fan alluvium derived from volcanic and sedimentary rock; however, the entire APE has previously been paved for commercial development, likely in the 1970s.

The potential exists for buried pre-contact archaeological sites within alluvium along perennial waterways, such as the Petaluma River and Lynch Creek located approximately 0.35 mile southwest and 0.15 mile north, respectively, of the Project Area. However, with the waterways not being within or adjacent to the

Project Area, along with the disturbance from commercial development, there is a low potential for encountering intact buried deposits within the Project Area.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

As pavement and structures dominate the Project Area, only a limited amount of vegetation remains. This vegetation consists of nonnative grasses in the western corner, as well as various trees and hedges in parking lot "islands."

Fauna in the Project Area could include gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and other species that have adapted to urban life. Avifauna that could be found in the Project Area includes rock pigeons (*Columba livia*), mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), and California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), and lizards (e.g., *Sceloporus* sp.) may also be present.

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History

It is generally believed that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000 BP and 8,000 BP, a predominantly hunting economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. Animals that were hunted probably consisted mostly of large species still alive today. Bones of extinct species have been found but cannot definitively be associated with human artifacts. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and floral foods were probably exploited on a limited basis. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests that groups included only small numbers of individuals who did not often stay in one place for extended periods (Wallace 1978).

Around 8,000 BP, there was a shift in focus from hunting toward a greater reliance on plant resources. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter. This period, which extended until around 5,000 BP, is sometimes referred to as the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1978). Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating prior to 8,000 BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

Archaeological evidence indicates that reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued as in the previous period, with more specialized adaptation to particular environments in sites dating to after about 5,000 BP. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Flaked-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. New peoples from the Great Basin began entering southern California during this period. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. During this period, known as the Late Horizon, population densities were higher than before and settlement became concentrated in villages

and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups that the Europeans first encountered during the 18th century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The introduction of the bow and arrow into the region sometime around 2,000 BP is indicated by the presence of small projectile points (Wallace 1978; Moratto 1984).

3.2 Local Pre-Contact History

This section provides a regional overview with contextual elements drawn from California's Bay Area region and slightly north and inland. Although there is great archaeological potential in the northern Bay Area, relatively little work has been accomplished. As mentioned above, around 8,000 BP, there was a shift in focus from hunting toward a greater reliance on plant resources, with a slight reduction in mobility. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter. This period, which extended until around 5,500 BP, is referred to as the Early Holocene (Lower Archaic; Milliken et al. 2007). Sites associated with this time period, such as the Metcalf Creek Site (CA-SCL-178), Duncan's Landing Site (CA-SON-348/H), and a burial at CA-CCO-637, indicate the presence of millingslabs and handstones, along with a variety of wide-stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points, characteristic of a diverse and mobile forager economic pattern (Fredrickson 1989 as cited in Milliken et al. 2007).

The Early Period (Middle Archaic), between about 5,500 BP and 2,450 BP showed the first signs of increased sedentism and regional trade networks (Milliken et al. 2007). *Olivella* and *Haliotis* shell beads, sometimes associated with red ochre, began to appear in burials dating to this period, such that rectangular *Haliotis* and *Olivella* beads are the markers of the Early Period bead horizon until 2,800 years ago (Wallace and Lathrop 1975; Gerow 1968; Milliken et al. 2007). Obsidian trade, particularly that which originated from the obsidian sources of Clear Lake and Napa, was also prevalent during this period.

The Lower Middle Period (Initial Upper Archaic) between 2,450 BP and 1,520 BP was signaled by the virtual disappearance of the rectangular shell beads, which had been in use for the previous three millennia. They were replaced by split-beveled and tiny saucer *Olivella* beads, which have been interpreted as decorative and religious in function. The sedentism that had begun in the Early Period continued during the Lower Middle Period, by which time thick, rich, black midden soils had accumulated at habitation sites. Bone, shell tools and ornaments began to appear as well (Milliken et al. 2007).

The Upper Middle Period (Late Upper Archaic) between 1,520 BP and 900 BP) was marked by a dramatic cultural disruption. The *Olivella* saucer bead network completely collapsed, and half of the sites were abandoned. The shell bead assemblages and burial patterns of this time period reflect a new cultural tradition emerging in the Bay Area, referred to as the Megaños complex. The new cultural expressions that accompanied the Megaños complex suggest having been brought by a new group of people, one that preferred sea otter pelts for cloaks or vests and dorsal extended burials (Milliken et al. 2007).

The Initial Late Period (Lower Emergent) and Terminal Late Period (Protohistoric) occurred between 900 BP and 400 BP and between AD 1550 and 1776, respectively. Due to the arrival of European-Americans in

the region, cultural traditions of prehistoric humans were affected as well. It included fully shaped show mortars, new *Olivella* and *Haliotis* bead types and ornaments, effigies, arrow-sized projectile points, and social elite control of obsidian, which indicate an increase in social stratification. The Terminal Late Period was characterized by the emergence of clam shell disk beads, which abruptly replaced the signature *Olivella* bead types. Some suggest that the change in shell bead types, mortuary wealth distribution, and technology shifts was a result of populations exceeding the environment's carrying capacity, and forced migrations due to conflict, or both (Milliken et al. 2007).

3.3 Ethnography

Prior to the arrival of European-Americans in the region, indigenous groups speaking more than 100 different languages and occupying a variety of ecological settings inhabited California. Kroeber (1925, 1936), and others (i.e., Driver 1961; Murdock 1960), recognized the uniqueness of California's indigenous groups and classified them as belonging to the California culture area. Kroeber (1925) further subdivided California into four subculture areas: Northwestern, Northeastern, Southern, and Central.

When the first European explorers entered the regions between 1772 and 1821, an estimated 100,000 people, about one third of the state's native population, lived in the Central Valley (Moratto 1984:171). At least seven distinct languages of Penutian stock were spoken among these populations: Wintu, Nomlaki, Konkow, River Patwin, Nisenan, Miwok, and Yokuts. Common linguistic roots and similar cultural and technological characteristics indicate that these groups shared a long history of interaction (Rosenthal et al. 2007). The Central area (as defined by Kroeber 1925) encompasses the current Project Area and includes the Coast Miwok.

Ethnographically, the Project Area is in the central portion of the territory occupied by the Penutian-speaking Coast Miwok. Overall, Miwok had two distinct groups, comprised of the Lake Miwok and the Coast Miwok, which shared linguistic characteristics. The Coast Miwok's territory consisted of an area bound by Bodega Bay in the northwest, Glen Ellen in the northeast, and following the Sonoma River south to San Pablo Bay. San Pablo Bay makes up the southeastern boundary down to Sausalito while the western boundary is the Pacific Ocean. The territories to the north were inhabited by the Pomo, Wappo to the northeast, Patwin to the east, and Costanoan in the southeast (Kelly 1978).

Subsistence of the Coast Miwok consisted of a wide variety of plants, seafood, and game found near the sea as well as inland. Due to the Miwok's diversified terrain, they were well-rounded in game hunting, fishing, and foraging, adapting to what was plentiful at different times of the year. During the winter months there was a heavy reliance on geese and dried stored foods, such as acorns, kelp, and seeds. Salmon were also caught using circular dip nets, weirs, and spears during winter runs. During the summer, large game such as deer, bear, and elk were hunted in the hills. Summer also gave way to plant gathering, which was used to offset the winter months when large game was scarce (Kelly 1978).

3.4 Regional History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English

adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. No missions were established in the Central Valley. The nearest missions were in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay and included Mission San Francisco de Asis (Dolores) established in 1776 on the San Francisco peninsula, Mission Santa Clara de Asis at the south end of San Francisco Bay in 1777, Mission San Jose in 1797, Mission San Rafael, established as an *asistencia* in 1817 and a full mission in 1823, and Mission San Francisco Solano in Sonoma in 1823 (Castillo 1978; California Spanish Missions 2011). Presidios were established at San Francisco and Monterey. The Spanish took little interest in the area and did not establish any missions or settlements in the Central Valley.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California with its capital at Monterey. In 1827, American trapper Jedediah Smith traveled along the Sacramento River and into the San Joaquin Valley to meet other trappers of his company who were camped there, but no permanent settlements were established by the fur trappers (Thompson and West 1880).

The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands, as well as previously unoccupied areas, were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or ranchos (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Francisco (then known as Yerba Buena) and Monterey. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years from 1821 to 1848.

3.5 Project Area History

In 1812, the Russians established two settlements in what was to become Sonoma County — one at Salmon Creek and the other at Fort Ross. The Salmon Creek settlement did not last, but Fort Ross flourished. Settlers obtained rich harvests of fur and established a successful agricultural community. The Russians at Fort Ross engaged in considerable trade with their Spanish neighbors from 1810-1822. There was still anxiety on behalf of the Spanish that the Russians would expand their claims in the area around Fort Ross, which led to the establishment of Spanish and Mexican settlements in what would become Sonoma, Marin, and Solano counties. Mission San Francisco de Solano was established at a Native American village occupied by the Sonoma tribelet in 1823 (Kyle 2002).

Russian army forces led by Admiral Vitus Bering discovered the Bering Strait in 1741 on a voyage south past what is now Alaska and took note of the furry seals along the coasts there. More Russian expeditions

followed, and the Spanish were alerted to the danger of losing the western American coastline to the encroaching Russian interest. They began to establish military posts and missions to block Russian expansion down to the California Coast. The Russian American Fur Company had established itself in the Aleutian Islands in Alaska by the close of the eighteenth century, and they began to venture southward and explore more trade connections. Count Nikolai Rezanov visited the fur colonies and found the inhabitants starving and stricken with scurvy. This prompted him to sail to San Francisco in a desperate attempt to open negotiations with the Spanish, knowing this was forbidden. Rezanov arrived in 1806, and fell in love with a young Spanish maiden, Conception Arguello. Their courtship was good for diplomacy and furthered his cause, which was ultimately to establish a Russian colony in California. He died before this could be realized, but Ivan A. Kuskov of the fur trade fulfilled Rezanov's purpose just a few years later (Kyle 2002).

Kuskov came to Bodega Bay in 1809 and again in 1811 from Siberia to make a temporary settlement. He did not officially claim the land for Russia; rather, he made two permanent settlements, one in Salmon Creek and the other at Fort Ross. The Salmon Creek settlement did not last, but Fort Ross flourished. Settlers obtained rich harvests of fur, established a successful agricultural community, and, although officially forbidden, engaged in considerable trade with their Spanish neighbors from 1810 to 1822. There was still anxiety on behalf of the Spanish that the Russians would take over; this led to the establishment of northern settlements in Sonoma, Marin, and Solano counties. Despite land conflicts between the United States and Mexico, Fort Ross remained a peaceful enclave, operating independently of Mexican control for several decades. The decline of the fur trade came with the near extinction of the sea otter in the late 1830s, and the Russians withdrew their settlement and sold the land to Captain John Sutter of Sacramento in 1841 (Kyle 2002).

The Project Area lies within the boundary of the Petaluma Land Grant, or Rancho Petaluma. The name Petaluma itself contains the Coast Miwok words *pe'ta*, "flat," and *lu'ma*, "back," and was applied to a village site on a small low-lying hill east of Petaluma Creek (Gudde 1969). Following the secularization of Mission San Francisco Solano at Sonoma in 1834, General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, who was the commandant of the Sonoma pueblo and founder of the towns of Santa Rosa and Petaluma, received a grant from the Mexican government for Rancho Petaluma. The Petaluma Land Grant encompassed approximately 33,000 acres of land at the time. In 1844, Vallejo received an additional 67,000 acres of ranch land where he constructed the Petaluma Adobe using Native American laborers. The adobe served as the headquarters for Vallejo's agricultural enterprise (National Park Service [NPS] 2021). By 1845, Vallejo owned 10,000 head of cattle, 24,000 sheep and several horses making him the wealthiest and one of the most politically powerful men in California (NPS 2021). In 1846, the Bear Flag Revolt resulted in Vallejo's arrest and imprisonment for several months. By the time he was released, and the political dust settled, the ranch had been stripped of any valuables and laborers fled. By 1857, Vallejo sold the adobe due to the occupation of California by the Americans and several of his land titles being challenged and stuck in litigation. Despite numerous attempts by multiple owners, the ranch never reached the same level of prosperity. In 1951, the State of California acquired the adobe and five acres of land that surrounds it. It was later restored by the Department of Parks and Recreation (NPS 2021).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Brian S. Marks, Ph.D., who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, conducted or supervised all phases of the cultural resource investigation, including fieldwork. Project Assistant Shannon Joy and Dr. Marks prepared the technical report. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

ECORP Senior Archaeologist Dr. Marks is the Principal Investigator, and he has been an archaeologist since 1997. He has been working in cultural resources management in California since 2010 following eight years of archaeological work in the southeast U.S. Dr. Marks holds a Ph.D. and an M.S. in Anthropology. He has participated in or supervised more than 200 survey, testing, and data recovery excavations; has recorded and mapped a multitude of pre-contact and historical sites, including Civil War battlefields, Gold Rush boom towns, submerged pre-contact sites, and others. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR and is well versed in impact assessment and development of mitigation measures for CEQA and Section 106 (NHPA) projects.

Ms. Joy is a Project Assistant and has more than two years of experience in cultural resources management in California. She is currently completing her B.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology) and has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, test excavation, and data recovery.

ECORP Director of Cultural Resources Lisa Westwood meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology and has been working in cultural resources management since 1993. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP conducted a records search for the property at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the CHRIS at California State University-Sonoma on August 19, 2021 (NWIC search #21-0295; Attachment A). The records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 0.25-mile (400-meter) radius of the Proposed Project location, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area. NWIC staff completed and returned the records search to ECORP on September 15, 2021.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Sonoma County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Historic Property Data File for Sonoma County (OHP 2012); *The National Register Information System* (NPS 2021); *Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 2019); *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996 and updates); *California Points of Historical Interest* (OHP 1992 and updates); *Built Environment Resource Directory* (OHP 2020); *Caltrans Local Bridge Survey* (Caltrans 2019); *Caltrans State Bridge Survey* (Caltrans 2018); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2020). Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1864 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 5 North Range 7 West;
- 1914 USGS Petaluma, California, topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500);
- 1942 USGS Petaluma, California, topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1954 USGS Cotati, California, topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1954 USGS Petaluma, California, topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1954 photorevised 1968 USGS Cotati, California, topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
and
- 1954 photorevised 1973 USGS Cotati, California, topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale).

Historic aerial photos taken in 1952, 1965, 1968, 1982, 1993, 2005 and 2010 to present were also reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

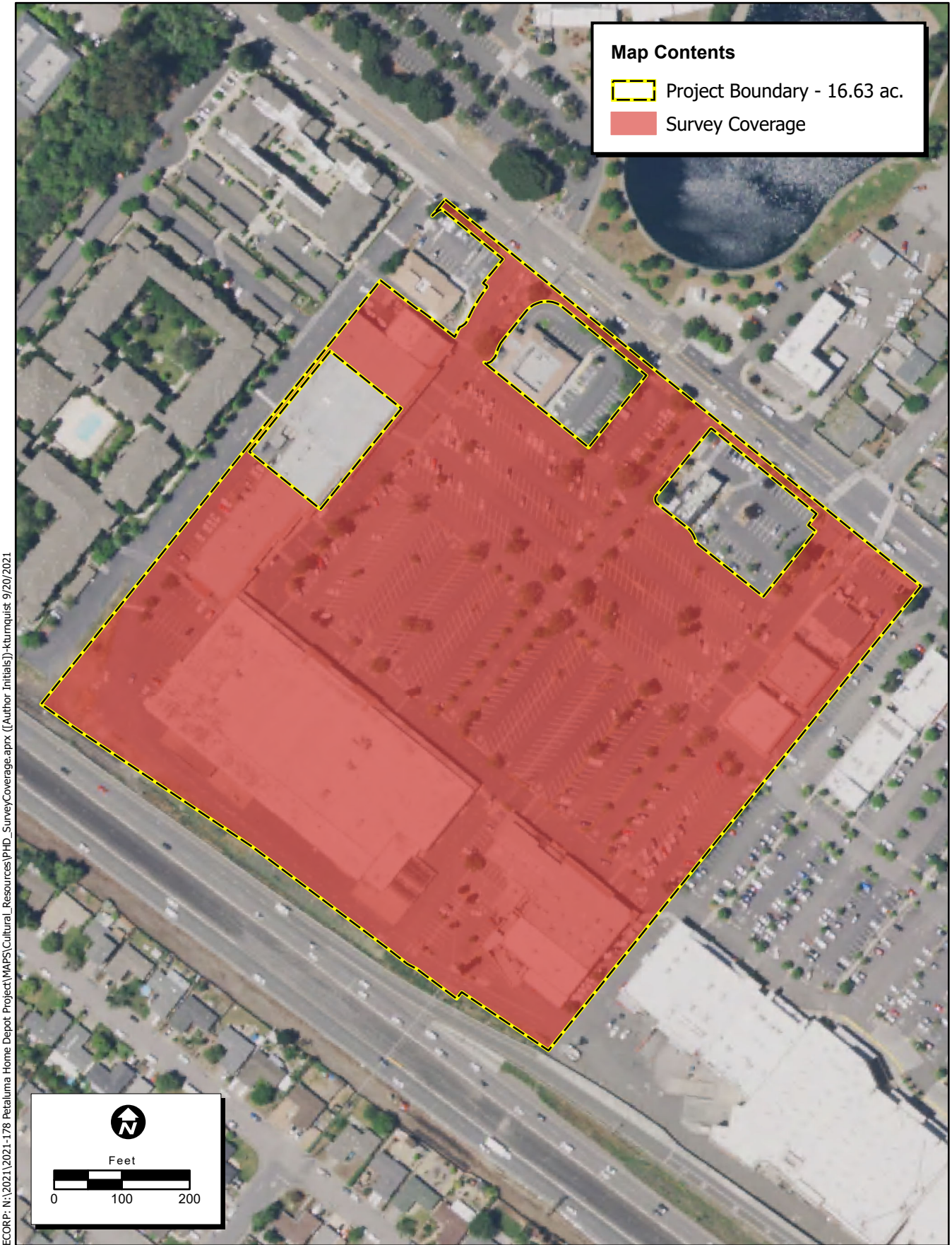
In addition to the record search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 27, 2021, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the APE (Attachment B). This search will determine whether California Native American tribes have recorded Sacred Lands within the APE, because the Sacred Lands File is assembled by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCR, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal law. The lead agencies have not delegated ECORP with authority to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

ECORP mailed letters to the Sonoma County Historical Society on August 27, 2021, to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Attachment A).

4.5 Field Methods

ECORP subjected the APE to an intensive pedestrian survey on August 21, 2021, under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects (Figure 2). ECORP expended one-half person-day in the field. At the time, the ground surface was almost entirely paved, with small unpaved areas covered in landscape vegetation and mulch.



ECORP: N:\2021\2021-178 Petaluma Home Depot\Project\WAPs\Cultural_Resources\PHD_SurveyCoverage.aprx ([Author: Initials]) - kturnquist, 9/20/2021

Figure 2. Survey Coverage

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the NWIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

A total of 18 previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted in or within 0.25 mile of the property, covering approximately 35 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the records search radius (Table 1). Of the 18 studies, three were conducted within the APE and the other 15 were within the 0.25-mile radius. These studies revealed the presence of two historical sites within the 0.25-mile radius, historic-era residences from the early twentieth century. No previously recorded cultural resources are within the Project Area. The previous studies were conducted between 1974 and 2007 and in various sizes and by different consultants under obsolete standards.

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
S-000100	David A. Fredrickson and Nancy L. French	An Archaeological Survey of the Penngrove Wastewater Management Project Area, Sonoma County, California	1974	No
S-000125	Harrison E. Hoes	Archaeological Impact Evaluation, North Corona, Lynch and Washington Creek Projects, Petaluma Basin Zone 2 A Projects	1975	No
S-000126	Thomas F. King, Ronald F. King, and Betty Goerke	The Russian River Water Supply Project: A Preliminary Synthesis of Archaeological Data	1973	No
S-002280	Diane C. Watts	Archaeological Survey Report, 04-Son-101, P.M. 2.9/19.6, Proposed Landscaping Improvements along Route 101, Sonoma County, 04223-38035	1979	No
S-002448	Karen J. Davis	An Archaeological Investigation of the Planned Petaluma Valley Medical Center in Petaluma, Sonoma County, California	1981	No
S-009939	Marcia K. Kelly	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, proposed fence replacement in Petaluma, 04-Son-101 P.M.5.18/7.65 04334-125800	1988	No
S-012858	Thomas M. Origer	An Archaeological Survey for the Rainer Avenue Extension, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California	1991	Yes
S-020029	Barry Scott	Archaeological Survey Report for the Corona Reach Project, City of Petaluma, Sonoma County, California	1998	No

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 0.25 Mile of the Project Area				
Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
S-023688	Vicki Beard	A Cultural Resources Survey for the McDowell Boulevard/ East Washington Street Transportation Intersection Improvement Project, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California	2000	No
S-028146	Cassandra Chattan	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Friedman-Gray Property, APN 007-380-08 & 007-380-027, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California	2004	No
S-029392	Elizabeth Bedolla	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Proposed East Washington Place Project, Petaluma, Sonoma County, CA	2004	No
S-032895	Sally Evans	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Lynch Creek Channel Maintenance Project, Sonoma Mountain Parkway to N. McDowell Blvd., Petaluma, Sonoma County, California	2006	No
S-037250	Pat Mikkelsen, Jack Meyer, Sharon Waechter, Julia Costello, and Toni Webb	Preliminary Cultural Resources Analysis Report for the US 101/Rainier Avenue Interchange Project, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California (04-SON 101 PM 5.18-5.8/KP 8.3-9.3)	2007	Yes
S-039520	Shelly Tiley, Dwight Simons, K.R. Bethard, Sunshine Psota, Jo Markwyn, Jack Meyer, David Glover, Leslie Glover, Tim Carpenter, Dan Camboia, and Maria Bowen	Surface and Subsurface Archaeological Survey Report and Phase 1.5 Augering Program for the Marin/Sonoma Narrows Project Along Highway 101, Marin and Sonoma Counties, California, MRN-101 P.M. 18.6/27.7; SON-101 P.M. 0.0/7.7, CALTRANS/CSU Interagency Agreement No. 04-A1021, Task Order 01, EA-264000	2003	Yes
S-044541	Sunshine Psota	Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report: 04-SON-101 3.8-7.2 EA 04-2640F1	2013	No
S-046274	Michael Newland	A Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Lynch Creek Plaza Development, City of Petaluma, Sonoma County, California	2013	No
S-051993	Kathleen A. Crawford and Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resources Records Search Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA00336C (SF336 Petaluma Plaza) 151 North McDowell Boulevard, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California	2016	No
S-052329	Unknown	109 Ellis Street, Historic Resource Evaluation, City of Petaluma, CA	2018	No

The results of the records search indicate that approximately 50 percent of the property has been previously surveyed for cultural resources; however, these studies were conducted in larger segments, at different times, by different consultants, under obsolete standards. Therefore, a pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted for this Project under current (2014) USACE protocols.

The records search determined that two previously recorded historic-era cultural resources are within 0.25 mile of the Project Area (Table 2). One previously recorded cultural resource is P-49-2564, a historic two-story home located at 1197 East Washington Street built in 1908. The second cultural resource, P-49-5964, is a historic Spanish style home located at 109 Ellis Street built in 1935.

Site Number CA-SON-	Primary Number P-49-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
-	2564	Tom Origer 1998	Historic	John D. Ellis-Martin House	No
-	5964	Lilly Bianco 2018	Historic	Historic residence at 109 Ellis Street	No

5.1.2 Records

The OHP's *Built Environment Resource Directory* for Sonoma County (dated March 3, 2020) did not include any resources within 0.25 mile of the Project Area (OHP 2021); however, the John D. Ellis-Martin House is located just outside of the 0.25-mile radius.

The National Register Information System (NPS 2021) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register property, the John D. Ellis-Martin House (06000915), is located approximately 0.25 mile southwest of the Project Area at 1197 East Washington Street in Historic Petaluma. This house is a previously recorded resource, P-49-2564.

Resources listed as *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996) by the OHP (OHP 2021) were reviewed on August 30, 2021. The nearest listed landmark is #18: the Petaluma Adobe (plaque located 3.6 miles east of the Project Area).

A review of *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002) mentions that Sonoma County was one of the original 27 counties and that "Sonoma" was the name of a Native American tribe whose village was taken over by Father Altamira in 1823 for Mission San Francisco Solano.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2020) did not reveal any information for Township 5 North Range 7 West as the Project Area is within a land grant.

A RealQuest online property search for APN 007-350-016 revealed the property consists of 3.94 acres of one parcel designated for shopping center use. Also on file is a permit for the Kmart retail store that once resided in the building. According to the record, the building was constructed in 1980. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2018, 2019) did not list any historic bridges in or within 0.25 mile of the Project Area.

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Kelly 1978) lists the nearest Native American villages as *Likatiut* and *Etem*. Both villages are located along the western bank of the Petaluma River more than 0.5 mile west of the Project Area, respectively.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provide information on the past land uses of the property and potential for buried archaeological sites. Based on this information, the property was initially used for farming activities, such as agriculture. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1864 GLO Plat map for Township 5 North, Range 7 West depicts the City of Petaluma surrounded by multiple land grants and ranchos. According to the Plat map, the Project Area is located within Lot No. 39 Part of the Petaluma Rancho.
- The 1914 USGS Petaluma, CA (1:62,500), map depicts the Project Area within the Petaluma Rancho and north of the main City of Petaluma. The Northwestern Pacific Railroad is visible to the south of the Project Area. An unpaved road is depicted to the north of the Project Area that corresponds to today's McDowell Boulevard.
- The 1942 USGS Petaluma, CA (1:62,500), map depicts Highway 101 located to the southwest of the APE. The unpaved road to the northeast is now labeled as McDowell Road. Also depicted near the Project Area is an unnamed tributary off Petaluma Creek (Lynch Creek). A few structures are depicted east of modern-day Washington Street on McDowell Road.
- The 1954 USGS Petaluma, CA (1:62,500), map depicts the APE south of Lynch Creek with three structures within the vicinity of the APE. East Washington Street is depicted as medium-duty road to the south and adjacent to the fairgrounds. The Project Area is located east of the heart of Petaluma.
- The 1954 USGS Cotati, CA (1:62,500), map depicts McDowell Road as a medium-duty road located to the northeast of the APE. Lynch Creek is depicted in an east-west alignment located north of the APE; however, the Project Area in its entirety is not depicted.
- The 1954 photorevised 1968 USGS Cotati, CA (1:24,000), map depicts the construction of a new two-lane Highway 101 southwest of the APE. No other changes or development is depicted within or near the Project Area.
- The 1954 photorevised 1973 USGS Cotati, CA (1:24,000), map depicts the addition of one building to the northeast of the APE. The Project Area and its surroundings remain the same.
- A review of aerial photographs from 1952 reveal the Project Area as a tilled agricultural field with farms or residences located to the northeast and southwest of the APE. McDowell Road is shown as an unpaved dirt road. Lynch Creek is visible draining into what was then known as Petaluma

Creek. East Washington Street is also shown in the same alignment as it sits today. The APE remains as undeveloped land.

- A review of aerial photographs from 1965 and 1968 show the APE remaining as tilled agricultural land. Highway 101 is now clearly visible to the southwest of the APE with residential development beyond it. McDowell Boulevard is shown as a paved road as it currently sits today.
- All other aerials photographs from 1982, 1993, 2005 and 2010 to present show the property in its current state. The agricultural field was developed between 1968 and 1982 into a commercial shopping center and remains as such today.

In sum, the property remained as undeveloped and vacant at least since 1864 until 1980 when the Kmart retail store was built and was located on the outskirts of Petaluma.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

The results of the search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC are still pending. A record of all correspondence to date is provided in Attachment B.

5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

No responses to the letter sent to the Sonoma County Historical Society has been received as the preparation of this document.

5.4 Field Survey Results

Dr. Marks surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on August 21, 2021. The entire Project Area is either paved over, built out, or contains ornamental landscaping for the surrounding commercial buildings (Figure 3). The Project Area contained one small patch of grass on the western corner and consisted of ruderal grasses. ECORP inspected the grassy area and observed vehicle tracks and modern trash as well as a pile of wood chips and animal waste. Overall, the ground surface visibility in this one area was 30 percent. ECORP took photographs of the existing structures; however, the structures are considered modern because they are not older than 45 years. The surveyor did not observe any cultural material during the survey.

5.4.1 Cultural Resources

Previous investigations by other firms recorded two historic-era residences within a 0.25 mile of the Project Area. The survey by ECORP did not identify any new cultural resources within the Project Area.



Figure 3. APE overview (view southwest August 21, 2021).

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

The cultural resources inventory investigation, which included records search and field survey, did not identify any cultural resources within the Project Area. Therefore, the Proposed Project will not affect any Historic Properties under Section 106 of the NHPA or Historical Resources under CEQA. Until the lead agencies concur with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, no Project activity should occur.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

The potential exists for buried pre-contact archaeological sites within alluvium along perennial waterways, such as the Petaluma River and Lynch Creek located approximately 0.35 mile southwest and 0.15 mile north, respectively, of the Project Area. However, with the waterways not being within or adjacent to the Project Area, along with the disturbance from commercial development, there is a low potential for encountering intact buried deposits within the Project Area.

6.3 Summary and Recommendations

While no cultural resources are known to be present within the Project Area, the lead agency will require that any unanticipated (or post-review) discoveries found during Project construction be managed through a procedure designed to assess and treat the find as quickly as possible and in accordance with applicable state and federal law.

6.4 Post-Review Discoveries

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following mitigation measures be adopted and implemented by the lead agency to reduce potential adverse impacts to Less than Significant:

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for pre-contact and historic archaeologist, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:
 - If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
 - If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead federal agency, the lead CEQA agency, and applicable landowner. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines or a historic property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
 - If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Sonoma County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-

work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The lead agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA and Section 106. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

Attachment B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Attachment C – Project Area Photographs

ATTACHMENT A

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLATA
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9/15/2021

NWIC File No.: 21-0295

Brian S. Marks
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

Re: Home Depot at Petaluma

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Petaluma, Cotati, Petaluma River, Glen Ellen USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 0.25 mi. radius:

Resources within project area:	None listed
Resources within 0.25 mi. radius:	P-49-002564, P-49-005964
Reports within project area:	S-12858, 37250, 39520
Reports within 0.25 mi. radius:	S-100, 125, 126, 2280, 2448, 9939, 20029, 23688, 28146, 29392, 32895, 44541, 46284, 51993, 52329

- Resource Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database Records:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Digital Database Records:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:** enclosed not requested nothing listed

Historical Maps:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Local Inventories:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

*Notes:

** Current versions of these resources are available on-line:

Caltrans Bridge Survey: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Soil Survey: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/surveylist/soils/survey/state/?stateId=CA>

Shipwreck Inventory: <http://www.slc.ca.gov/Info/Shipwrecks.html>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Annette Neal

Researcher

ATTACHMENT B

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

8/27/2021

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Petaluma Home Depot

County: Sonoma

USGS Quadrangle: Petaluma 1953 PR 1968 and Cotati 1954 PR 1980

Township: Range: Section(s): Petaluma Landgrant

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Contact Person: Shannon Joy

Street Address: 2525 Warren Drive

City: Rocklin **Zip:** 95677

Phone: (916) 782-9100

Fax: (916) 782-9134

Email: sjoy@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description:

See attached letter and map.



August 27, 2021

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Petaluma Home Depot Project, Sonoma County, California*

Dear NAHC Staff:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. The Project consists of the construction of approximately 16.63 acres of an existing development located within the Petaluma Landgrant as depicted on the Petaluma 1953 photorevised 1968 and the Cotati 1954 photorevised 1980 USGS quadrangle maps. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

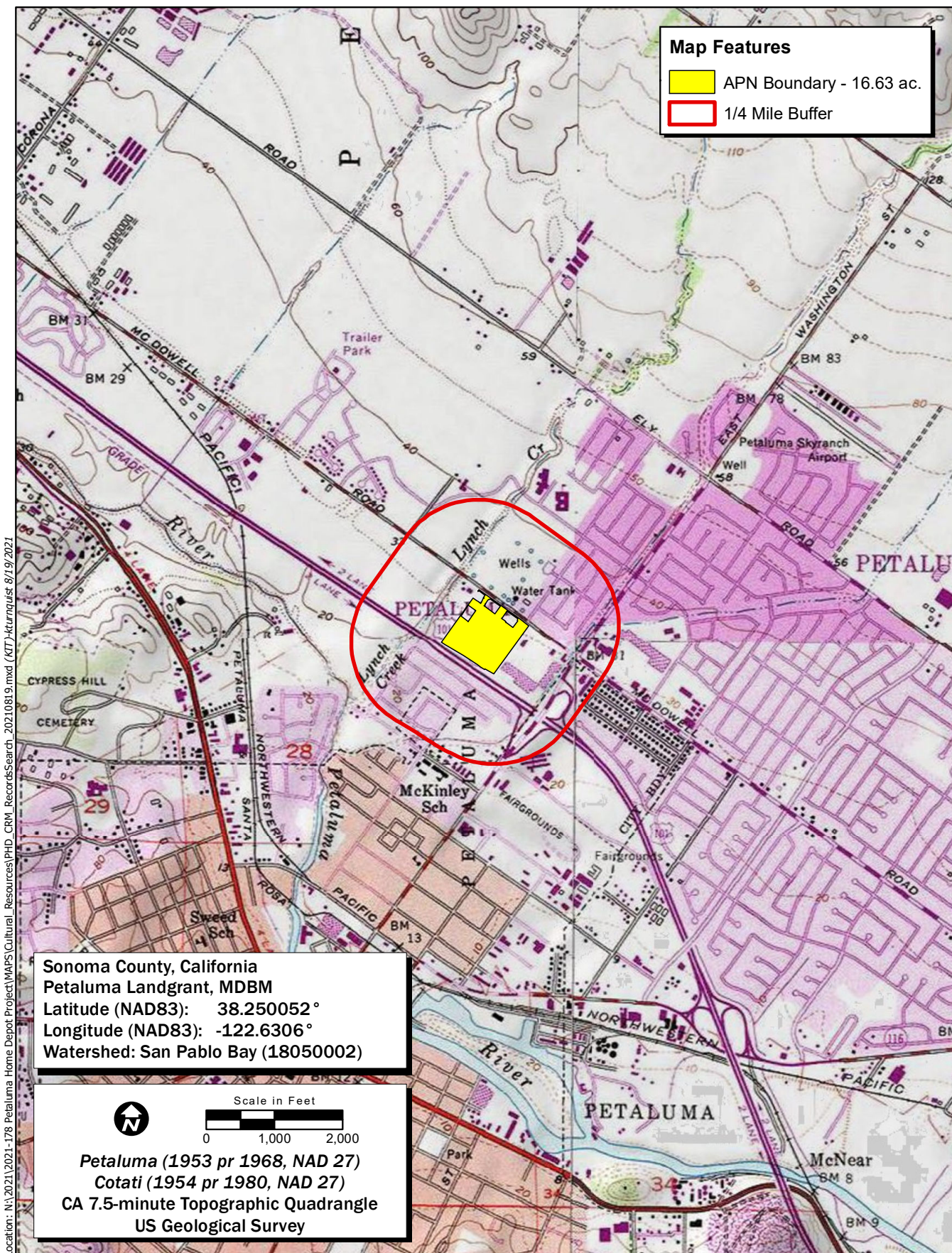
Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate the results of your search of the Sacred Lands File and list of tribal contacts who can be contacted to provide input on this undertaking.

Please email your response to my attention at sjoy@ecorpconsulting.com. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 782-9100.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Shannon Joy
Project Assistant



Map Features

- APN Boundary - 16.63 ac.
- 1/4 Mile Buffer

Sonoma County, California
 Petaluma Landgrant, MDBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 38.250052°
 Longitude (NAD83): -122.6306°
 Watershed: San Pablo Bay (18050002)

Scale in Feet

0 1,000 2,000

Petaluma (1953 pr 1968, NAD 27)
Cotati (1954 pr 1980, NAD 27)
CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
US Geological Survey

Location: N:\2021\2021-178 Petaluma Home Depot Project\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\PHD_CRM_RecordsSearch_20210819.mxd (KIT)-ktturnmst 8/19/2021

Map Date: 8/19/2021
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

ATTACHMENT C

Project Area Photographs

State of California - The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

«Trinomial»

Page 1 of 1 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Petaluma Home Depot

Camera Format: Cell phone – Samsung 10 Lens Size:

Film Type and Speed: Digital Negatives Kept at: ECORP Rocklin

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
8	21	11:31am	20210821_113116	Former Kmart store	Southwest	
8	21	11:31am	20210821_113140	Active stores to northwest of parking lot	Northwest	
8	21	11:32am	20210821_113258	Back of buildings	southeast	
8	21	11:33am	20210821_113314	Back of buildings	southeast	
8	21	11:33am	20210821_113335	Storage area	northeast	
8	21	11:33am	20210821_113346	Side of building	northwest	



20210821_113116.jpg



20210821_113140.jpg



20210821_113258.jpg



20210821_113314.jpg



20210821_113335.jpg



20210821_113346.jpg





