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**Cultural Resources Study for the  
Labcon Project  
Petaluma, Sonoma County, California**

Eileen Barrow, MA/RPA

April 6, 2022



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Labcon Project  
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April 6, 2022

## ABSTRACT

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources study for the Labcon Project, Fisher Drive, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California. The study was requested and authorized by Greg LeDoux of Greg LeDoux & Associates. This study was conducted to meet the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the California Environmental Quality Act, and the City of Petaluma. The purpose of this report is to identify resources that could be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, as outlined in 36 CFR 800, and to identify potential historical resources other than Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined in Public Resources Code [PRC] 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B) and discussed in the Regulatory Context section). Tribal Cultural Resources are defined in Public Resources Code [PRC] 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

The proposed project encompasses seven parcels along Fisher Drive and involves the development of the 6.52-acre area into industrial buildings and associated infrastructure.

This study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, examination of the library and files of Tom Origer & Associates, Native American contact, and field inspection of the Area of Potential Effects. No historic properties were found within the Area of Potential Effects. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2022-018).

### Synopsis

Project: Labcon  
Location: Fisher Drive, Petaluma, Sonoma County  
APN: 005-280-006, 005-280-007, 005-280-008, 005-280-042, 005-280-043, and 005-280-044,  
005-280-045,  
Quadrangles: Petaluma River 7.5' series  
Study Type: Intensive  
Scope: 6.52 acres  
Field Hours: 2 person-hours  
NWIC #: 21-1583  
TOA #: 2022-018  
Finds: No historic properties were found within the Area of Potential Effects.

## **Key Personnel**

**Eileen Barrow** provided project oversight, conducted the records search at the Northwest Information Center, and authored the report for this project. Ms. Barrow has been with Tom Origer & Associates since 2005. She holds a Master of Arts in cultural resources management from Sonoma State University. Ms. 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 Cotati Historical Society, the Sonoma County Historical Society, the Western Obsidian Focus Group, and the Register of Professional Archaeologists (#989269).

**Julia Karnowski** conducted the records search at the Northwest Information Center. Ms. Karnowski holds a Bachelor of Science in Anthropology from California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, with graduate studies at Sonoma State University. She is affiliated with the Society for California Archaeology, the Society for American Archaeology, and the Society for Historical Archaeology.

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## INTRODUCTION

This report describes a cultural resources study for the Labcon Project, Fisher Drive, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California (Figure 1). The study was requested and authorized by Greg LeDoux of Greg LeDoux & Associates. This project may be subject to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of Petaluma. The proposed project consists of the development of approximately 6.5 acres into industrial buildings and related infrastructure. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of seven parcels along Fisher Drive in the city of Petaluma. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2022-018).

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

Under Section 106, when a federal agency is involved in an undertaking, it must take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties (36CFR Part 800). Compliance with Section 106 requires that agencies make an effort to identify historic properties that might be affected by a project.

The State of California requires that cultural resources be considered during the environmental review process. This process is outlined in CEQA and 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 all forms of cultural resources including prehistoric and historical archaeological sites and built environment resources (e.g., buildings, bridges, canals), that would be eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register).

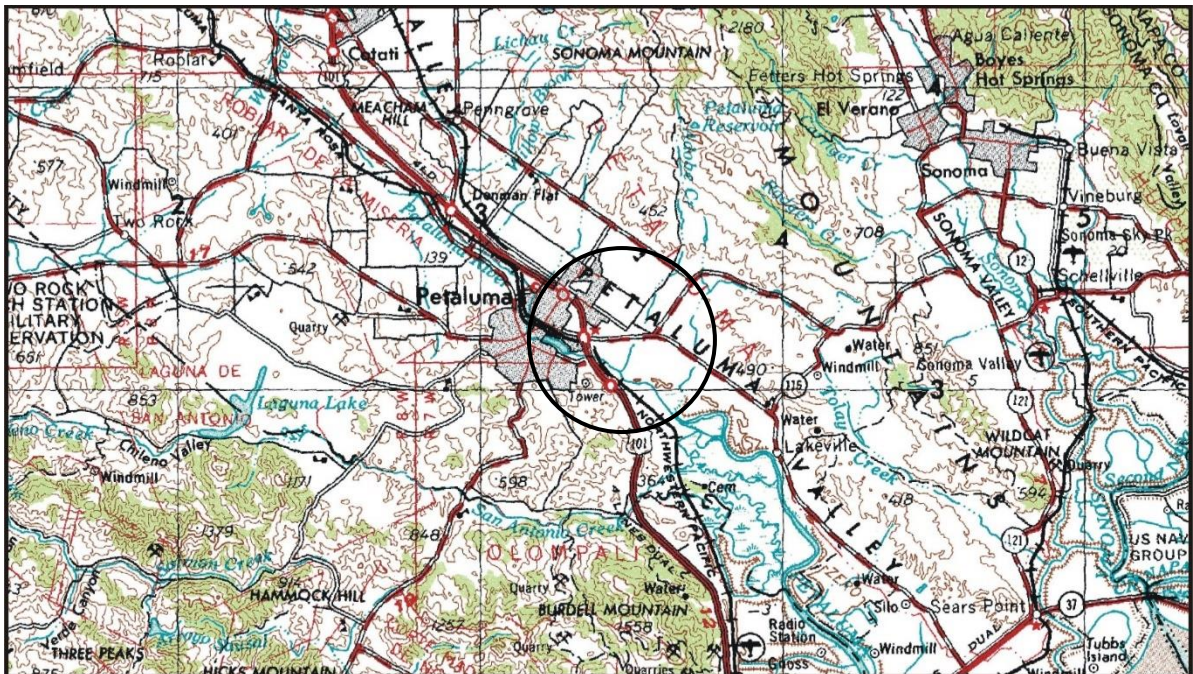


Figure 1. Project vicinity (adapted from the 1980 Santa Rosa 1:250,000-scale USGS map).

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 because 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 CEQA, as revised in July 2015, such resources are to be identified by tribal people in direct, confidential consultation with the lead agency (PRC §21080.3.1).

The term, cultural resources, will be used in this report to describe historical resources under CEQA and cultural resources under Section 106.

Pursuant to Section 106 and the CEQA Guidelines, the goals of this study were to 1) identify cultural resources within the project’s APE; 2) provide an evaluation of the significance of identified resources; 3) determine resource vulnerability to adverse impacts that could arise from project activities; and 4) offer recommendations designed to protect cultural resource values, as warranted.

## **Resource Definitions**

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register) defines a historic property as a district, site, building, structure, or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archaeology, and culture, and that may be of value to the nation as a whole or important only to the community in which it is located. The National Park Service (NPS) describes these resources as follows (NPS 1995:4-5).

**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 a cultural 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. For purposes of the National Register,

the importance of a resource is evaluated in terms of criteria put forth in 36CFR60 (see below). Eligibility criteria for the California Register (Title 14 CCR, §4852) are very similar and will not be presented here.

The quality of significance is present in properties that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

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

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, eligibility for both the California Register and the National 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 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**

### **Area of Potential Effects Location and Description**

The APE lies within the Petaluma River Watershed, which is situated approximately 20 miles north of San Francisco on the northwest side of San Pablo Bay, and occupies 146 square miles. The vast majority is within Sonoma County and the remainder is in Marin County. The city of Petaluma is the main urban area in the watershed. Major vegetation communities within the watershed include grassland, montane hardwood forest, coast live oak forest/woodland, bay shore salt, and brackish marsh. The watershed is characterized by a Mediterranean climate, with cool, mild winters and warm, dry summers (Baumgarten *et al.* 2018:8).

The APE is comprised of seven parcels along the north side of Fisher Drive, Petaluma, Sonoma County, as shown on the Petaluma River 7.5' USGS topographic map (Figure 2). Figure 3 provides an overview of the APE which is currently vacant.

The APE consists of 6.52 acres situated on generally level land with a percent slope of 1%. The closest water source is Adobe Creek which is the northwestern boundary of the APE.



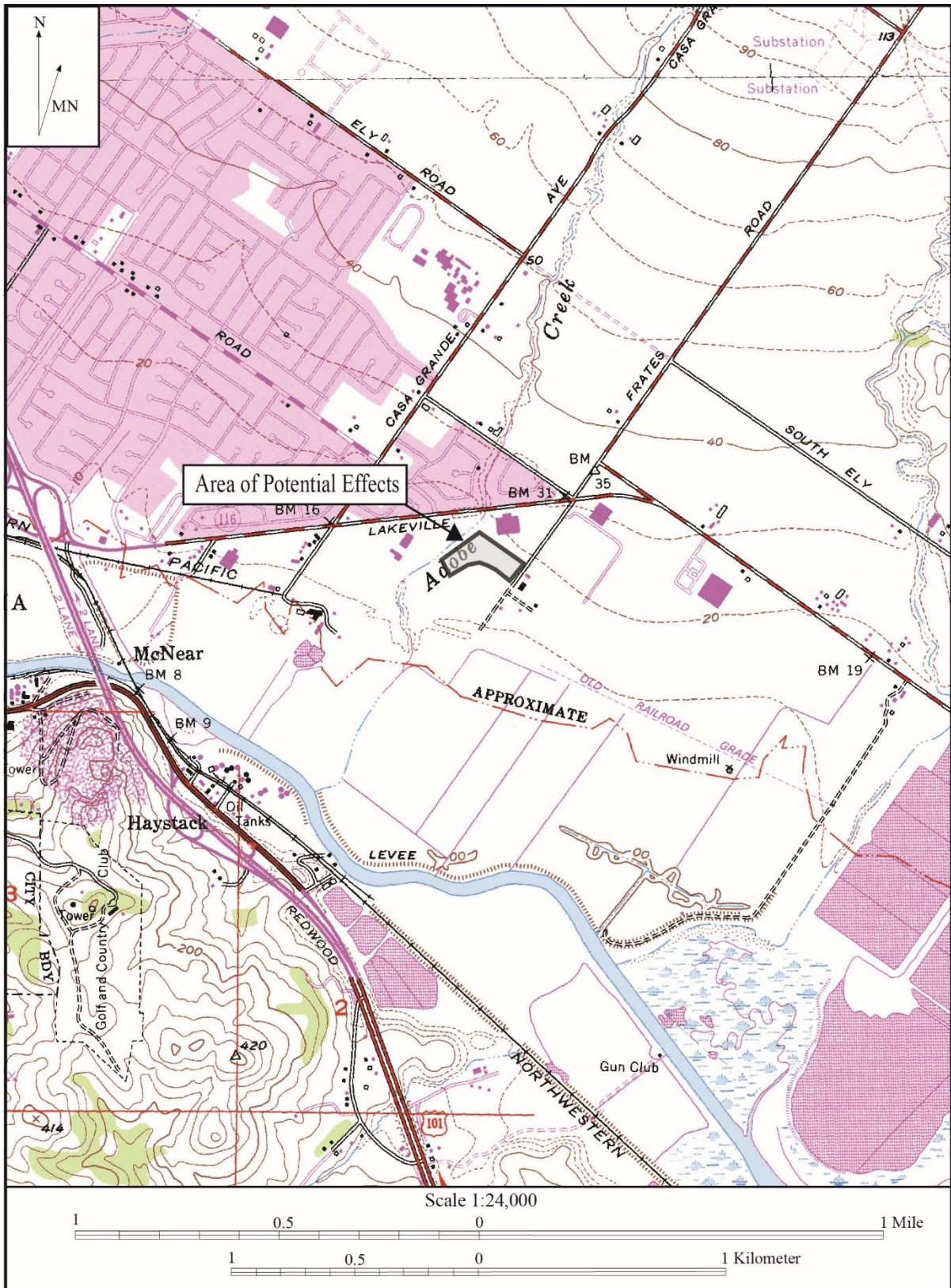


Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects location (adapted from the 1980 Petaluma River 7.5' USGS topographic map).





**Figure 3.** Overview photo of the Area of Potential Effects, facing southwest.

The geology of the APE consists of alluvial fan deposits that date to the Holocene Epoch (Wagner *et al.* 2002).

Soils within the study area belong to the Clear Lake series (Miller 1972:Sheet 112). Clear Lake soils consist of clay that formed under poorly drained conditions. These soils are found on plains and in flat basin areas. Where not cultivated, the vegetation is chiefly annual and perennial grasses and forbs. Clear Lake soils historically were used for growing oat-vetch hay and oat hay for dairy and horse feed, with a few small areas used for irrigated pasture and row crops (Miller 1972:22-24).

## **Cultural Setting**

### *Prehistory*

The concept of prehistory refers to the period of time before events were recorded in writing and vary worldwide. Because there is no written record, our understanding of California prehistory relies on archaeological materials and oral histories passed down through generations. Early archaeological research in this area began with the work of Max Uhle and Nels Nelson. Uhle is credited with the first scientific excavation in California with his work at the Emeryville Shellmound in 1902, and Nelson spent several years (1906 to 1908) surveying the San Francisco Bay margins and California coast for archaeological sites (Nelson 1909). In the 1930s, archaeologists from Sacramento Junior College and

the University of California began piecing together a sequence of cultures primarily based on burial patterns and ornamental artifacts from sites in the lower Sacramento Valley (Lillard *et al.* 1939; Heizer and Fenenga 1939). Their cultural sequence became known as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS), which identified three culture periods termed the Early, Middle, and Late Horizons, but without offering date ranges. Refinement of the CCTS became a chief concern of archaeologists as the century progressed with publications by Richard Beardsley (1948, 1954) and Clement Meighan (1955) based on materials excavated by the University of California archaeological survey.

In 1973, David Fredrickson synthesized prior work, and in combination with his own research, he developed a regional chronology that is used to this day, albeit modified for locality-specific circumstances. Fredrickson's scheme shows that native peoples have occupied the region for over 11,000 years (which is supported by Erlandson *et al.* 2007), and during that time, shifts took place in their social, political, and ideological regimes (Fredrickson 1973). While Fredrickson's chronology was adopted by many archaeologists, Beardsley's cultural sequence was adopted by others creating a roughly North Bay-South Bay division in usage.

In 1960, the first study of obsidian hydration as a dating tool for archaeologists was published (Friedman and Smith 1960). This study showed that the chemical composition of the obsidian and temperature affect the hydration process. It was not until the 1980s that research into this dating method was conducted for the North Bay Area which has four major obsidian sources. In 1987, Thomas Origer devised a hydration chronology for the North Bay Area (Origer 1987b). This chronology was developed by pairing micron readings taken from obsidian specimens and pairing them with radiocarbon-dated artifacts and features. Origer was able to develop a hydration rate for Annadel and Napa Valley obsidian sources as a result of his study. Later, Tremaine (1989, 1993) was able to develop comparison constants among the four primary obsidian sources in the North Bay Area. The concept of comparison constants allows for the calculation of dates from hydration band measurements taken from obsidian specimens from sources with unknown hydration rates.

The development of obsidian hydration rates for the four, primary north Bay Area obsidian sources has provided archaeologists the ability to obtain dates from sites that could not previously be dated due to a lack of diagnostic artifacts or organic material suitable for radiocarbon dating. Origer was able to support and refine Fredrickson's chronology dating tools diagnostic of certain periods (Origer 1987b).

In an effort to bridge the differences between chronologies, Milliken *et al.* (2007: Figure 8.4) presented a concordance for comparing time periods, cultural patterns, and local variations for the San Francisco Bay Area. Milliken included Dating Scheme D, as presented by Groza in 2002, which is a refinement of previous radiocarbon-based temporal sequences for the San Francisco Bay Area. More recently, Byrd, Whitaker, Mikkelsen, and Rosenthal (2017) called upon archaeologists to abandon previous temporal sequences in favor of Scheme D, further refined in Groza *et al.* 2011. Table 1 assimilates Scheme D, Fredrickson's (1973) chronology, and the obsidian hydration dating scheme from Origer (1987). Note that the Early, Middle, and Late Horizon scheme is still evident though refinements have been made within those categories.

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.

**Table 1. North Bay/San Francisco Bay Area Chronology**

Temporal Period <sup>1</sup>	Approximate Time Range <sup>1</sup>	~ Hydration Interval ( $\mu$ ) <sup>2</sup>	Scheme D Periods <sup>3</sup>	Approximate Time Range <sup>3</sup>	~ Hydration Interval ( $\mu$ ) <sup>2</sup>
Historical	< AD 1800	<1.20	Historic Mission	AD 1835 to AD 1770	1.10 - 1.27
Upper Emergent	AD 1800 to AD 1500	1.21 - 1.84	Late 2	AD 1770 to AD 1520	1.28 - 1.80
Lower Emergent	AD 1500 to AD 1000	1.85 - 2.58	Late 1b	AD 1520 to AD 1390	1.81 - 2.02
			Late 1a	AD 1390 to AD 1265	2.03 - 2.22
			Middle/Late Transition	AD 1265 to AD 1020	2.23 - 2.55
Upper Archaic	AD 1000 to 500 BC	2.59 - 4.05	Middle 4	AD 1020 to AD 750	2.56 - 2.88
			Middle 3	AD 750 to AD 585	2.89 - 3.06
			Middle 2	AD 585 to AD 420	3.07 - 3.23
			Middle 1	AD 420 to 200 BC	3.24 - 3.80
Middle Archaic	500 BC to 3000 BC	4.06 - 5.72	Early/Middle Transition	200 BC to 600 BC	3.81 - 4.13
			Early	600 BC to 2100 BC	4.14 - 5.18
Lower Archaic	3000 BC to 6000 BC	5.73 - 7.23			
Paleo-Indian	6000 BC to 8000 BC	7.24 - 8.08+			

$\mu$  = microns

<sup>1</sup> based on Fredrickson (1994)

<sup>2</sup> based on Napa Glass Mountain rate by Origer (1987b) and Effective Hydration Temperature value from the vicinity of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County

<sup>3</sup> based on Groza *et al.* (2011)

These horizons or periods are marked by a transition from large projectile points and milling slabs, indicating a focus on hunting and gathering during the Early Period, to a marine focus during the Middle Period evidenced by the number of shellmounds in the Bay Area. The Middle Period also saw more reliance on acorns and the use of bowl-shaped mortars and pestles. Acorn exploitation increased during the Late Period and the bow and arrow were introduced.

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.

### *Ethnography*

At the time of European settlement, the study areas were included in the territory controlled by the Coast Miwok (Kelly 1978:414). The Coast Miwok 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 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 freshwater sources and in ecotones where plant life and animal life were diverse and abundant.

It is believed that members of the Coast Miwok were the Native Americans who met with both Sir Francis Drake and Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeño during their voyages to California. After those two contacts, the Coast Miwok were left alone for nearly 200 years until the construction of the San Francisco Presidio and Mission Dolores in 1776 (Kelly 1978:414). Even then, Coast Miwok did not enter Mission Dolores in significant numbers until 1800 (Milliken 1995:176).

In 1823, the mission San Francisco Solano de Sonoma (hereafter, the Sonoma Mission) was established in Sonoma. Governor Arguello was nervous about Russian explorers invading farther south and advised Father Jose Altamira to establish the mission. Approximately 500 neophytes from the missions at San Rafael, San Jose, and San Francisco were sent to the Sonoma Mission. Like at all of the missions, neophytes were expected to work in the fields and around the mission building complex. Despite glowing descriptions from many of the fathers, mission conditions were often poor. In the fall of 1826, the Sonoma Mission was raided by converted and non-converted Native Americans and parts of it were set on fire. Father Altamira left Sonoma and the mission was abandoned until 1828 when Father Buenaventura Fortuny was transferred. Father Fortuny stayed only three years. Before secularization, three more fathers oversaw the Sonoma Mission (Hoover *et al.* 2002; Lynch 1997).

When the mission system disbanded and the lands were given to Mexicans instead of the neophytes, Native Americans were either pushed out of the valley, “employed” by families such as the Vallejos, or died of diseases. There were occasions when immigrants showed some measure of kindness to Native Americans, such as Nick Carriger, who willed that “the Indian Vicente and the tribe be allowed to remain on the home place in the western foothills of Sonoma . . . and have the same privileges of wood, water, fishing, and gardening as they enjoyed in my lifetime” (Lynch 1997:11).

In 1992, Coast Miwok and Southern Pomo groups established the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria. They were federally recognized in 2000.

### *History*

Historically, the APE is located within the Petaluma Rancho, which was granted to Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo in 1834, 1843, and 1844. When granted, it consisted of 66,622 acres situated between the Petaluma River and Sonoma Creek (Cowan 1977:60; Hoover *et al.* 2002:508). Vallejo's adobe, more commonly known as the Petaluma Adobe, is located approximately over a mile and a half north of the APE.

Petaluma's economic history has been tied to food and food production since 1850 when market hunters made their way up Petaluma Creek in search of game to supply San Francisco's hotels. By 1851, a small group of traders banded together on the banks of the creek (note, Petaluma Creek was not considered a river until 1959) shipping local resources to San Francisco. The following year, a survey was made that gave structure to the growing community, a wharf was constructed to accommodate travelers and to aid in transporting goods, and two hotels were erected. Settlers made their way to the area and the Petaluma Valley and surrounding hills were soon dotted with farms and ranches devoted to cattle, grain, and hay production; toward the end of the nineteenth-century poultry became the focus of the local economy bringing changes in land-use patterns.

The town of Petaluma was incorporated in 1858, and its location on the river made it a premier market town. Within a few years, Petaluma became the largest town in Sonoma County, and for many years, Petaluma served as the hub for agricultural products in southern Sonoma County, owing much to the shallow, winding tidal slough that allowed fast transportation to markets in the San Francisco Bay Area. Up until the turn of the twentieth century, the Petaluma was navigable as far as Haystack Landing but only by shallow-draught boats. The town's location on the Petaluma River made it a premier market town and the hub for agricultural products north of San Francisco. The surrounding area was devoted to cattle, grain, and hay production; however, toward the end of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century poultry became the focus of the local economy bringing changes in land-use patterns and landing Petaluma on the map as the Egg Basket of the World.

The APE lies outside of the originally plotted city limits. The earliest maps show the APE was once part of a bigger parcel owned by Joshua Snow (Bowers 1967). Subsequent maps show that the land containing the APE changed hands several times (McIntire and Lewis 1908; Reynolds and Proctor 1898; Thompson 1877).

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).

## **STUDY PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS**

### **Native American Contact**

A request was sent to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) seeking information from the Sacred Lands File 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:

- Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
- Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians
- Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
- Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria  
Lytton Rancheria of California  
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California  
Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley  
Pinoleville Pomo Nation  
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians

This contact does not constitute consultation with tribes.

### **Native American Contact Results**

Lynn Laub, Executive Assistant to the Board of Directors for Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians responded on March 28, 2022, indicating that the tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Tieraney Giron, stated that this project is outside of their territory.

No other responses have been received as of the date of this report. A log of contact efforts is appended, along with copies of correspondence (see Appendix A).

### **Archival Research Procedures**

Archival research included examination of the library and project files at Tom Origer & Associates. This research is meant to assess the potential to encounter archaeological sites and built environment within the study area. Research was also completed to determine the potential for buried archaeological deposits.

A review (NWIC File No. 21-1583) 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 by Julia Karnowski on March 24, 2022. 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 OHP's *Historic Property Directory* (2012) and the *Built Environment Resources Directory* (2021).

The OHP has determined that structures in excess of 45 years of age could be important historical resources, and former building and structure locations could be important archaeological sites. Archival research included an examination of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>-century maps and aerial photographs to gain insight into the nature and extent of historical development in the general vicinity, and especially within the study area.

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.

A model for predicting a location's sensitivity for buried archaeological sites was formulated by Byrd *et al.* (2017) based on the age of the landform, slope, and proximity to water. A location is considered to have the highest sensitivity if the landform dates to the Holocene, has a slope of five percent or less, is within 150 meters of fresh water, and 150 meters of a confluence. Note, the Holocene Epoch is the current period of geologic time, which began about 11,700 years ago, and coincides with the emergence of human occupation of the area. A basic premise of the model is that archaeological deposits will not

be buried within landforms that predate human colonization of the area. Calculating these factors using the buried site model (Byrd *et al.* 2017:Tables 11 and 12), a location’s sensitivity is scored on a scale of 1 to 10 and classed as follows: lowest (<1); low (1-3); moderate (3-5.5); high (5.5-7.5); highest (>7.5). Incorporating King’s (2004) analysis of buried site potential, the probability of encountering buried archaeological deposits for each class is as follows:

<u>Sensitivity Score</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>Classification</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>Probability</u> <sup>2</sup>
<1	Lowest	<1 %
1-3	Low	1-2 %
3-5.5	Moderate	2-3%
5.5-7.5	High	3-5%
>7.5	Highest	5-20%

<sup>1</sup> Byrd *et al.* 2017

<sup>2</sup> King 2004

### Archival Research Findings

Archival research found that the APE had been previously subjected to cultural resources study (Dietz 1987; Lanigan and Fredrickson 1981). The Lanigan and Fredrickson study covered 70 acres which included the current APE. A windmill was identified adjacent to Adobe Creek, however, the report does not clarify which side of the creek; it is unclear if this structure is inside the current APE (Lanigan and Fredrickson 1981). Subsequently, a small portion of the APE was studied in 1987 in an effort to identify the location of the windmill, which was not located (Dietz 1987). Parts of the APE contain locations that have been graded and soils removed in the past. Aerial photos show some of this happened in 2008 and possibly again in 2016 (GoogleEarth 2008, 2016).

Seventeen studies have been conducted within a half-mile of the APE (Table 2). One cultural resource, Masciorini Ranch (P-49-002904) has been documented within a half-mile of the APE (Pulcheon 2008). None of the Masciorini Ranch features have the potential to extend into the APE.

**Table 2. Studies within a Half-mile of the Area of Potential Effects**

<b>Author</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>S#</b>
Alshuth and Origer	2018	53091
Billat	2014	45356
Chattan	2005	30296
Collins and Fredrickson	1980	2290
Collins and Fredrickson	1981	2747
Flynn	1980	2135
Flynn and Roop	1990	12721
Izzi and Higgins	2018	53128
Jordan	1994	16049
Kandler <i>et al.</i>	1979	1599
Loyd and Origer	1998	20821
Origer and Fredrickson	1976	266
Origer and Fredrickson	1978	1005
Origer <i>et al.</i>	1980	2370
Orlins	1974	77
Parsons	2002	25396
Steen and Origer	2008	35171



There are no ethnographic villages documented within a half-mile of the APE.

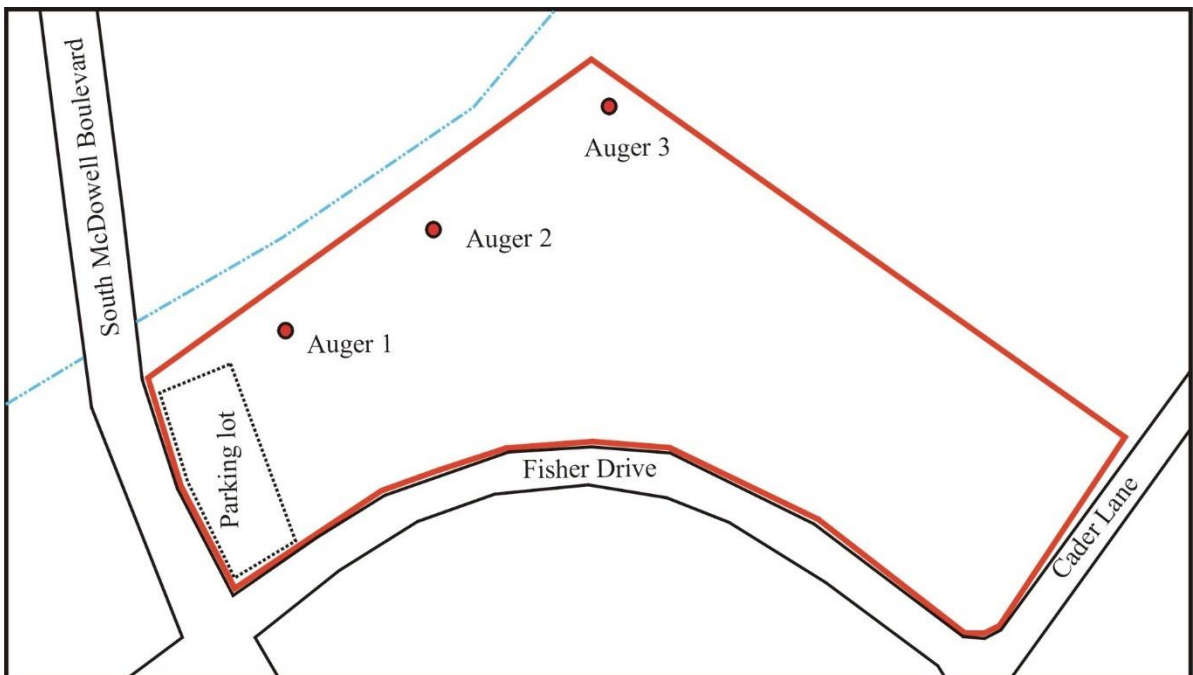
A review of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>-century maps and aerial photos showed no buildings within the APE (Bowers 1867; GLO 1872; Reynolds and Proctor 1898; Thompson 1877; USACE 1942; USGS 1914, 1954, 1968, 1973, 1980). A pond is briefly shown in the northern corner of the APE in 1968, but is no longer present on the 1973 topographic map (USGS 1968, 1973).

Using Byrd *et al.*'s (2017) analysis of sensitivity for buried sites, the APE has a high sensitivity (5.6) for buried archaeological site indicators. This is because the APE lies on a landform that dates to the Holocene Epoch, is in close proximity to a source of fresh water, and has level terrain. Incorporating King's (2004) analysis, this sensitivity score corresponds to a 3-5% potential to encounter buried sites within the APE.

### Field Survey Procedures

An intensive field survey was completed by Taylor Alshuth on March 31, 2022. Two hours were spent in the field and field conditions were warm and sunny. Surface examination consisted of walking in 15-meter zig-zagging corridors when possible, and a hoe was used as needed to expose the ground surface. Ground visibility ranged from good to poor, with vegetation and asphalt being the primary hindrances.

In addition to conducting a surface survey, auger holes were excavated to look for buried deposits due to the sensitivity of the APE. Three hand-dug boring was excavated using a 4-inch diameter barrel auger to examine subsurface soils (see Figure 5 for locations). The auger holes were excavated to 150, 120, and 150 centimeters respectively.



**Figure 4.** Location of auger holes within the Area of Potential Effects (shown in red).

## **Field Survey Findings**

### *Archaeology*

No archaeological site indicators were observed during the course of the surface survey.

No archaeological site indicators were observed in the auger holes.

### *Built Environment*

The area along Adobe Creek was carefully examined for evidence of the windmill observed during Lanigan and Fredrickson's study but nothing was found. There is a small parking lot in the western part of the APE.

## **DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

No archaeological site indicators were found within the APE. Application of the buried sites model indicates a moderate potential (2-3%) for buried resources; however, auger holes showed no buried resources to a depth of 150 centimeters. Given our auger holes did not indicate buried site indicators to a depth of 150 centimeters, the buried site potential is reduced.

There is no evidence that the windmill observed during a previous survey of a larger area is within the current APE. The only structure in the APE is a modern parking lot.

### **Archaeological Recommendations**

No recommendations are warranted.

### **Built Environment Recommendations**

No recommendations are warranted.

### **Accidental Discovery**

If buried materials are encountered, all soil disturbing work should be halted at the location of any discovery until a qualified archaeologist completes a significance evaluation of the find(s) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36CFR60.4). Prehistoric archaeological site indicators expected within the general area include: chipped chert and obsidian tools and tool manufacture waste flakes; grinding and hammering implements that look like fist-size, river-tumbled stones; and for some rare sites, locally darkened soil that generally contains abundant archaeological specimens. Historical remains expected in the general area commonly include items of ceramic, glass, and metal. Features that might be present include structure remains (e.g., cabins or their foundations) and pits containing historical artifacts.

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 NAHC. The NAHC 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 a cultural resources study for the Labcon Project, Fisher Drive, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California. The study was requested and authorized by Greg LeDoux of Greg LeDoux & Associates. This project may be subject to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of Petaluma. No historic properties were identified during this study; therefore, no recommendations are required. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2022-018S).

## MATERIALS CONSULTED

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**APPENDIX A**

**Native American Contact**

Copies of Correspondence

**Native American Contact Efforts  
Labcon Project  
Petaluma, Sonoma County**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Results</b>
Native American Heritage Commission		Email 3/17/22	No response received as of the date of this report.
Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians	Patricia Hermosillo	Email 3/17/22	No response received as of the date of this report.
Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians	Chris Wright	Email 3/17/22	Lynn Laub, Executive Assistant to the Board of Directors for Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians responded on March 28, 2022, indicating that the tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Tieraney Giron, stated that this project is outside of their territory.
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	Gene Buvelot Buffy McQuillen Greg Sarris	Email 3/17/22	No response received as of the date of this report.
Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians	Donald Duncan	Email 3/17/22	No response received as of the date of this report.
Lytton Band of Pomo Indians	Marjorie Mejia	Email 3/17/22	No response received as of the date of this report.
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California	Jose Simon, III Michael Rivera	Email 3/17/22	No response received as of the date of this report.
Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley	Scott Gabaldon	Email 3/17/22	No response received as of the date of this report.
Pinoleville Pomo Nation	Erica Carson Leona Williams	Email 3/17/22	No response received as of the date of this report.
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians	Beniakem Cromwell	Email 3/17/22	No response received as of the date of this report.

## **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: Labcon Project  
County: Sonoma

USGS Quadrangles  
Name: Petaluma River  
Township 5N Range 7W Section(s) MDBM (within the Petaluma land grant)

Date: March 17, 2022  
Company/Firm/Agency: Tom Origer & Associates  
Contact Person: Lena Murphy

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

#### **Project Description:**

The project proponent is seeking to construct industrial buildings on approximately 6.5-acres of undeveloped land. This project will be subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and those of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

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March 17, 2022

Patricia Hermosillo  
Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians  
555 S. Cloverdale Blvd., Suite A  
Cloverdale, CA 95425

Re: Labcon Project, Petaluma, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Hermosillo:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The proposed project is the construction of industrial buildings on approximately 6.5-acres of undeveloped land. This project will be subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and those of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Enclosed is a portion of the Petaluma River 7.5' USGS map showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Lena Murphy  
Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

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March 17, 2022

Chris Wright  
Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians  
P.O. Box 607  
Geyserville, CA 95441

Re: Labcon Project, Petaluma, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Wright:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The proposed project is the construction of industrial buildings on approximately 6.5-acres of undeveloped land. This project will be subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and those of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Enclosed is a portion of the Petaluma River 7.5' USGS map showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Lena Murphy  
Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

---

March 17, 2022

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

Re: Labcon Project, Petaluma, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Buvelot:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The proposed project is the construction of industrial buildings on approximately 6.5-acres of undeveloped land. This project will be subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and those of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Enclosed is a portion of the Petaluma River 7.5' USGS map showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Lena Murphy  
Associate



# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

---

March 17, 2022

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

Re: Labcon Project, Petaluma, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. McQuillen:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The proposed project is the construction of industrial buildings on approximately 6.5-acres of undeveloped land. This project will be subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and those of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Enclosed is a portion of the Petaluma River 7.5' USGS map showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Lena Murphy  
Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

---

March 17, 2022

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

Re: Labcon Project, Petaluma, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Sarris:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The proposed project is the construction of industrial buildings on approximately 6.5-acres of undeveloped land. This project will be subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and those of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Enclosed is a portion of the Petaluma River 7.5' USGS map showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Lena Murphy  
Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

---

March 17, 2022

Donald Duncan  
Guidiville Indian Rancheria  
P.O. Box 339  
Talmage, CA 95481

Re: Labcon Project, Petaluma, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Duncan:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The proposed project is the construction of industrial buildings on approximately 6.5-acres of undeveloped land. This project will be subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and those of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Enclosed is a portion of the Petaluma River 7.5' USGS map showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Lena Murphy  
Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

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March 17, 2022

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

Re: Labcon Project, Petaluma, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Franklin:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The proposed project is the construction of industrial buildings on approximately 6.5-acres of undeveloped land. This project will be subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and those of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Enclosed is a portion of the Petaluma River 7.5' USGS map showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Lena Murphy  
Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

---

March 17, 2022

Anthony Macias  
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria  
1420 Guerneville Road, Suite 1  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Re: Labcon Project, Petaluma, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Macias:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The proposed project is the construction of industrial buildings on approximately 6.5-acres of undeveloped land. This project will be subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and those of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Enclosed is a portion of the Petaluma River 7.5' USGS map showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Lena Murphy  
Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

---

March 17, 2022

Marjorie Mejia  
Lytton Rancheria  
437 Aviation Boulevard  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Re: Labcon Project, Petaluma, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Mejia:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The proposed project is the construction of industrial buildings on approximately 6.5-acres of undeveloped land. This project will be subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and those of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Enclosed is a portion of the Petaluma River 7.5' USGS map showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Lena Murphy  
Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

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March 17, 2022

Michael Rivera  
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians  
P.O. Box 1658  
Middletown, CA 95461

Re: Labcon Project, Petaluma, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Rivera:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The proposed project is the construction of industrial buildings on approximately 6.5-acres of undeveloped land. This project will be subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and those of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Enclosed is a portion of the Petaluma River 7.5' USGS map showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Lena Murphy  
Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

---

March 17, 2022

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

Re: Labcon Project, Petaluma, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Simon:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The proposed project is the construction of industrial buildings on approximately 6.5-acres of undeveloped land. This project will be subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and those of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Enclosed is a portion of the Petaluma River 7.5' USGS map showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Lena Murphy  
Associate



# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

---

March 17, 2022

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

Re: Labcon Project, Petaluma, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Gabaldon:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The proposed project is the construction of industrial buildings on approximately 6.5-acres of undeveloped land. This project will be subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and those of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Enclosed is a portion of the Petaluma River 7.5' USGS map showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Lena Murphy  
Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

---

March 17, 2022

Erica Carson  
Pinoleville Pomo Nation  
500 B Pinoleville Drive  
Ukiah, CA 95482

Re: Labcon Project, Petaluma, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Carson:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The proposed project is the construction of industrial buildings on approximately 6.5-acres of undeveloped land. This project will be subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and those of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Enclosed is a portion of the Petaluma River 7.5' USGS map showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Lena Murphy  
Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

---

March 17, 2022

Leona Willams  
Pinoleville Pomo Nation  
500 B Pinoleville Drive  
Ukiah, CA 95482

Re: Labcon Project, Petaluma, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Willams:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The proposed project is the construction of industrial buildings on approximately 6.5-acres of undeveloped land. This project will be subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and those of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Enclosed is a portion of the Petaluma River 7.5' USGS map showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Lena Murphy  
Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

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March 17, 2022

Beniakem Cromwell  
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians  
P.O. Box 4015  
Nice, CA 95464

Re: Labcon Project, Petaluma, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Cromwell:

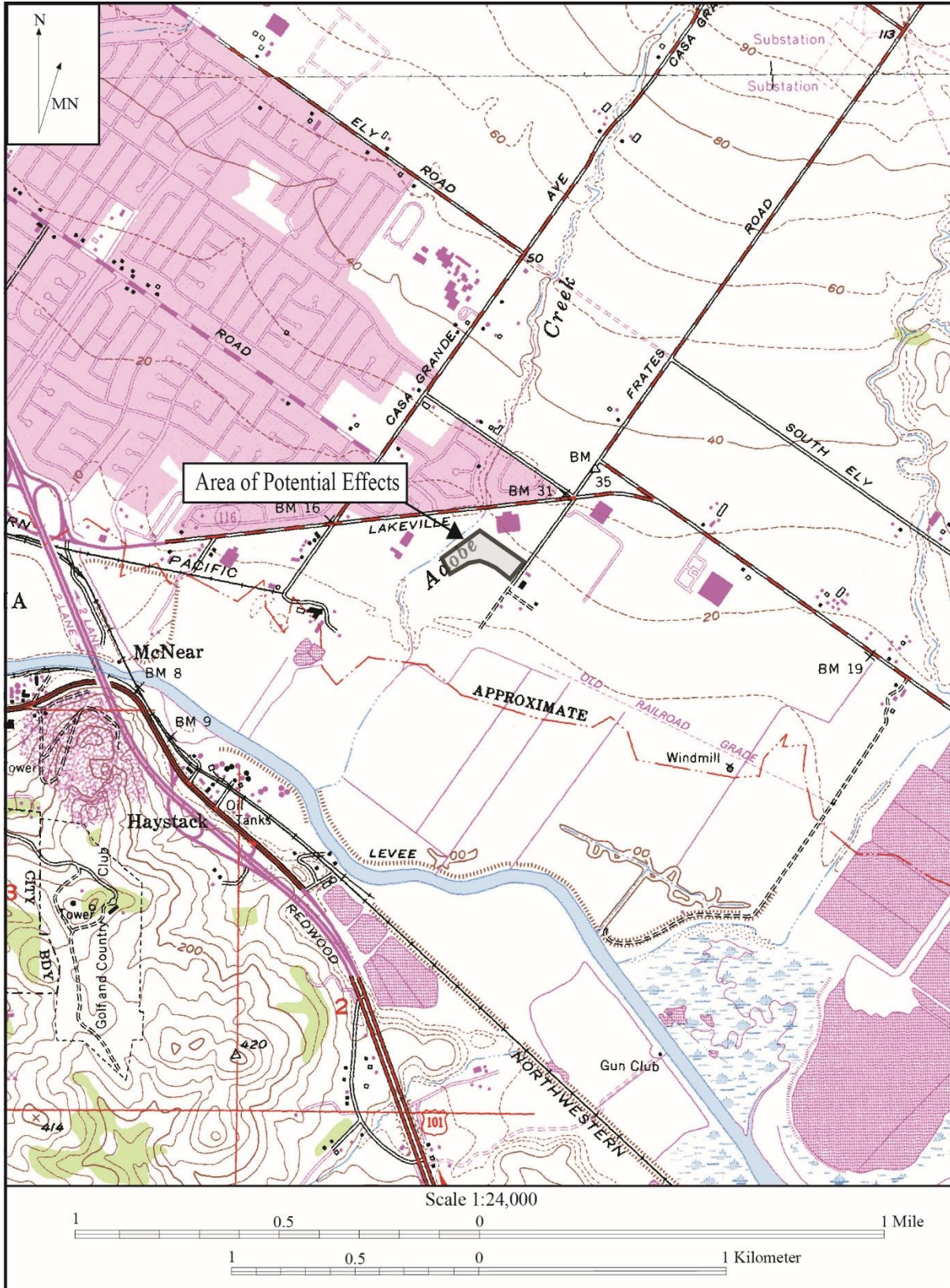
I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The proposed project is the construction of industrial buildings on approximately 6.5-acres of undeveloped land. This project will be subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and those of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Enclosed is a portion of the Petaluma River 7.5' USGS map showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Lena Murphy  
Associate



## Eileen

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**From:** Lynn Laub <LynnL@drycreekrancheria.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, March 28, 2022 11:40 AM  
**To:** lena@origer.com; Tieraney Giron  
**Cc:** 'Eileen'  
**Subject:** RE: Proposed Project- Labcon Project, Sonoma County

Hi Lena,

Dry Creek Rancheria's THPO, Tieraney Giron, said this project is out of our area.

Thanks,

Lynn Laub  
Executive Assistant to the Board of Directors  
**Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians**  
**Direct Tel: 707-814-4166**  
**Cell: 707-495-5427**  
**LynnL@drycreekrancheria.com**

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**From:** lena@origer.com [mailto:lena@origer.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, March 17, 2022 12:34 PM  
**To:** Lynn Laub <LynnL@drycreekrancheria.com>  
**Cc:** 'Eileen' <eileen@origer.com>  
**Subject:** Proposed Project- Labcon Project, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Wright,

Attached please find a notification letter and a location map for a proposed project in Sonoma County.

Thank you for your time.

Lena Murphy  
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates  
P.O. Box 1531  
Rohnert Park, CA 94927  
(707)584-8200  
[www.origer.com](http://www.origer.com)