

***ATTACHMENT 6***

***TREE PRESERVATION AND MITIGATION  
REPORT***

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# HORTICULTURAL

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# *Associates*

*Consultants in Horticulture and Arboriculture*

## TREE PRESERVATION AND MITIGATION REPORT

149 4<sup>th</sup> Street  
Sonoma, CA

**Prepared for:**

Caymus Builders  
300 Derek Place  
Roseville, CA 95661

**Prepared by:**

John C. Meserve  
Consulting Arborist and Horticulturist  
American Society of Consulting Arborists  
ISA Certified Arborist, WE #0478A  
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified

June 7, 2017

# TREE INVENTORY CHART

SINGLE LOT TREE INVENTORY  
149 4TH STREET  
Sonoma, CA

June 7, 2017

Tree #	Species	Common Name	Trunk (dbh ± inches)	Multiple Trunk Conversion to TPZ (feet)	Height (± feet)	Radius (± feet)	Health 1 - 5	Structure 1 - 4	Tag?	Expected Impact	Recommendations
1	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	12+12+13	21	40	18	2	2	Yes	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
2	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	4+5+7	10	20	12	4	3	Yes	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
3	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	7+10	12	25	12	4	3	Yes	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
4	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	24	24	35	18	2	2	Yes	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
5	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	2+4+4+5+6	10	15	12	4	3	Yes	3	2
6	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon Oak	10	10	22	14	4	3	Yes	3	2
7	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon Oak	14	14	35	25	4	3	Yes	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
8	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	18	18	35	24	4	3	Yes	3	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
9	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	16	16	35	24	4	3	Yes	3	2
10	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	4+12+10+10+5	20	30	18	4	3	Yes	3	2
11	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	14	14	35	18	4	3	Yes	3	2
12	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	5+5+6	9	12	10	4	3	Yes	3	2
13	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	12	12	35	18	4	3	Yes	3	2
14	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	10	10	30	12	4	3	Yes	3	2
15	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	10	10	15	12	4	3	Yes	3	2
16	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	12	12	30	18	4	3	Yes	3	2
17	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	20	20	40	18	4	3	Yes	3	2
18	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	13	13	40	18	4	3	Yes	3	2

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SINGLE LOT TREE INVENTORY  
149 4TH STREET  
Sonoma, CA

June 7, 2017

Tree #	Species	Common Name	Trunk (dbh ± inches)	Multiple Trunk Conversion to TPZ (feet)	Height (± feet)	Radius (± feet)	Health 1 - 5	Structure 1 - 4	Tag?	Expected Impact	Recommendations
19	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	10	10	35	14	3	3	Yes	3	2
20	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Almond	10	10	30	12	2	3	Yes	3	2
21	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	13	13	30	10	4	3	Yes	2	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
22	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	14	14	35	15	4	3	Yes	2	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
23	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	12	12	35	15	4	3	Yes	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
24	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	20	20	35	22	4	3	Yes	2	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
25	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	6	6	25	15	2	2	Yes	2	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
26	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	12	12	25	16	4	3	Yes	3	2
27	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	5+3	6	8	12	2	2	Yes	3	2
28	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	6	6	30	12	3	3	Yes	3	2
29	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	6+4	7	22	12	2	3	Yes	3	2
30	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	6+9	11	21	15	3	3	Yes	3	3
31	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	7	7	35	15	4	3	Yes	2	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
32	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	6	6	25	14	3	3	Yes	3	2
33	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	6+6	8	20	12	4	3	Yes	2	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
34	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	5+7	9	30	15	4	3	Yes	2	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
35	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	4	4	20	12	3	3	Yes	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
36	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	6+8	10	18	12	4	3	Yes	3	2

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Sonoma, CA

June 7, 2017

Tree #	Species	Common Name	Trunk (dbh ± inches)	Multiple Trunk Conversion to TPZ (feet)	Height (± feet)	Radius (± feet)	Health 1 - 5	Structure 1 - 4	Tag?	Expected Impact	Recommendations
37	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	8+8	11	30	14	4	3	Yes	3	2
38	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California Bay	7	7	25	12	4	3	Yes	3	2
39	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	12+18	22	40	22	3	3	Yes	2	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
40	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	10	10	20	14	4	3	Yes	2	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
41	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	12	12	35	18	4	3	Yes	3	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
42	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	13	13	30	25	4	3	Yes	3	2
43	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California Bay	6	6	30	12	3	3	Yes	3	2
44	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	11+12	16	30	18	4	3	Yes	2	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
45	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California Bay	7	7	35	14	4	3	Yes	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
46	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	18	18	35	25	4	3	Yes	2	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
47	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	12+16+16	26	40	28	4	2	Yes	2	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
48	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	6	6	25	14	3	3	Yes	3	2
49	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	6	6	30	16	3	3	Yes	3	2
50	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	7	7	30	16	3	3	Yes	3	2
51	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	6	6	22	16	4	3	Yes	3	2
52	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	7	7	30	15	4	3	Yes	3	2
53	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	7	7	30	15	4	3	Yes	3	2
54	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	6+8+12	16	35	20	3	2	Yes	3	2

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Sonoma, CA

June 7, 2017

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55	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	6	6	18	10	4	3	Yes	3	2
56	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	4	4	20	10	4	3	Yes	3	2
57	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	9	9	21	12	3	2	Yes	3	2
58	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	10+10	14	30	16	4	3	Yes	2	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
59	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	12	12	14	10	4	3	Yes	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
60	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	17	17	35	18	4	3	Yes	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
61	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	14+8+8+5	19	40	20	3	3	Yes	2	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
62	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	10+14	17	40	18	4	3	Yes	2	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
63	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	5+4	6	25	14	3	3	Yes	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
64	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	12+13+13	22	40	22	4	3	Yes	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
65	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	11	11	20	16	4	3	Yes	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
136	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	8	8	20	10	4	3	Yes	3	2
137	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	6	6	20	8	4	3	Yes	3	2
138	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	4	4	14	5	4	3	Yes	3	2
139	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	5	5	14	8	4	3	Yes	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
140	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley Oak	25	25	40	18	3	3	Yes	2	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
141	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	7+9	11	25	12	4	3	Yes	3	2
142	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	Bay Laurel	3+4+4+9	11	20	10	4	4	Yes	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

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June 7, 2017

Tree #	Species	Common Name	Trunk (dbh ± inches)	Multiple Trunk Conversion to TPZ (feet)	Height (± feet)	Radius (± feet)	Health 1 - 5	Structure 1 - 4	Tag?	Expected Impact	Recommendations
143	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	24+24+10	35	40	20	3	3	Yes	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
144	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	5	5	20	10	4	4	Yes	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

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KEY TO TREE  
INVENTORY CHART

## KEY TO TREE INVENTORY CHART

149 4<sup>th</sup> Street  
Sonoma, California

### Tree Number

Each tree has been identified in the field with an aluminum tag and reference number. Tags are attached to the trunk at approximately eye level and the *Tree Location Plan* illustrates the location of each numbered tree.

### Species

Each tree has been identified by genus, species and common name. Many species have more than one common name.

### Trunk

The diameter of each trunk has been estimated at 4.5 feet above adjacent grade. Trunk diameter is a good indicator of age, and is commonly used to determine mitigation replacement requirements.

### Height

Height is estimated in feet, using visual assessment.

### Radius

Radius is estimated in feet, using visual assessment. Since many canopies are asymmetrical, it is not uncommon for a radius estimate to be an average of the canopy size, or different than what is actually present. Radius is generally used as an area of root zone to be protected from development activity

### Health

The following descriptions are used to rate the health of a tree. Trees with a rating of 4 or 5 are very good candidates for preservation and will tolerate more construction impacts than trees in poorer condition. Trees with a rating of 3 may or may not be good candidates for preservation, depending on the species and expected construction impacts. Trees with a rating of 1 or 2 are generally poor candidates for preservation.

- (5) Excellent - health and vigor are exceptional, no pest, disease, or distress symptoms.
- (4) Good - health and vigor are average, no significant or specific distress symptoms, no significant pest or disease.
- (3) Fair - health and vigor are somewhat compromised, distress is visible, pest or disease may be present and affecting health, problems are generally correctable.
- (2) Marginal - health and vigor are significantly compromised, distress is highly visible and present to the degree that survivability is in question.
- (1) Poor - decline has progressed beyond the point of being able to return to a healthy condition again. Long-term survival is not expected. This designation includes dead trees.

### **Structure**

The following descriptions are used to rate the structural integrity of a tree. Trees with a rating of 3 or 4 are generally stable, sound trees which do not require significant pruning, although cleaning, thinning, or raising the canopy might be desirable. Trees with a rating of 2 are generally poor candidates for preservation unless they are preserved well away from improvements or active use areas. Significant time and effort would be required to reconstruct the canopy and improve structural integrity. Trees with a rating of 1 are hazardous and should be removed.

- (4) Good structure - minor structural problems may be present which do not require corrective action.
- (3) Moderate structure - normal, typical structural issues which can be corrected with pruning.
- (2) Marginal structure - serious structural problems are present, which may or may not be correctable with pruning, cabling, bracing, etc.
- (1) Poor structure - hazardous structural condition that cannot be effectively corrected with pruning or other measures, may require removal depending on location and the presence of targets.

### **Development Impacts**

Considering the proximity of construction activities, type of activities, tree species, and tree condition the following ratings are used to estimate the amount of impact on tree health and stability. Most trees will tolerate a (1) rating, many trees could tolerate a (2) rating with careful consideration and mitigation, but trees with a (3) rating are poor candidates for preservation due to their very close proximity to construction or because they are located within the footprint of construction and cannot be preserved.

- (3) Significant impact on long-term tree integrity can be expected as a result of proposed development.
- (2) Moderate impact on long-term tree integrity can be expected as a result of proposed development.
- (1) Minor impact on long-term tree integrity can be expected as a result of proposed development.
- (0) No impact is expected

### **Recommendations**

Recommendations are provided for removal or preservation. For those being preserved, protection measures and mitigation procedures to offset impacts and improve tree health are provided.

- (1) Preservation appears to be possible.
- (2) Removal is required due to significant development impacts.

## KEY TO TREE INVENTORY CHART

(3) Install temporary protective fencing prior to beginning any grading or construction at the site. Tree protection fencing shall be located at the edge of the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ), which is designated as one foot from the trunk for each one-inch of trunk diameter as documented in the attached Tree Inventory. As an example, a trunk diameter of 12 inches requires a protective fence 12 feet from the trunk.

Fencing must be retained in the designated location for the duration of all construction activity in the area. Fences may not be modified for any reason without the written approval of the project arborist.

Tree protection fencing must conform to the Tree Fencing Detail included in this report, or an approved equivalent.

(4) Maintain existing grade within the fenced portion of the dripline. Route drainage swales and all underground work outside the dripline.

(5) Place a 4" layer of chipped bark mulch over the soil surface within the Tree Protection Zone prior to installing temporary fencing. Maintain this layer of mulch throughout construction.

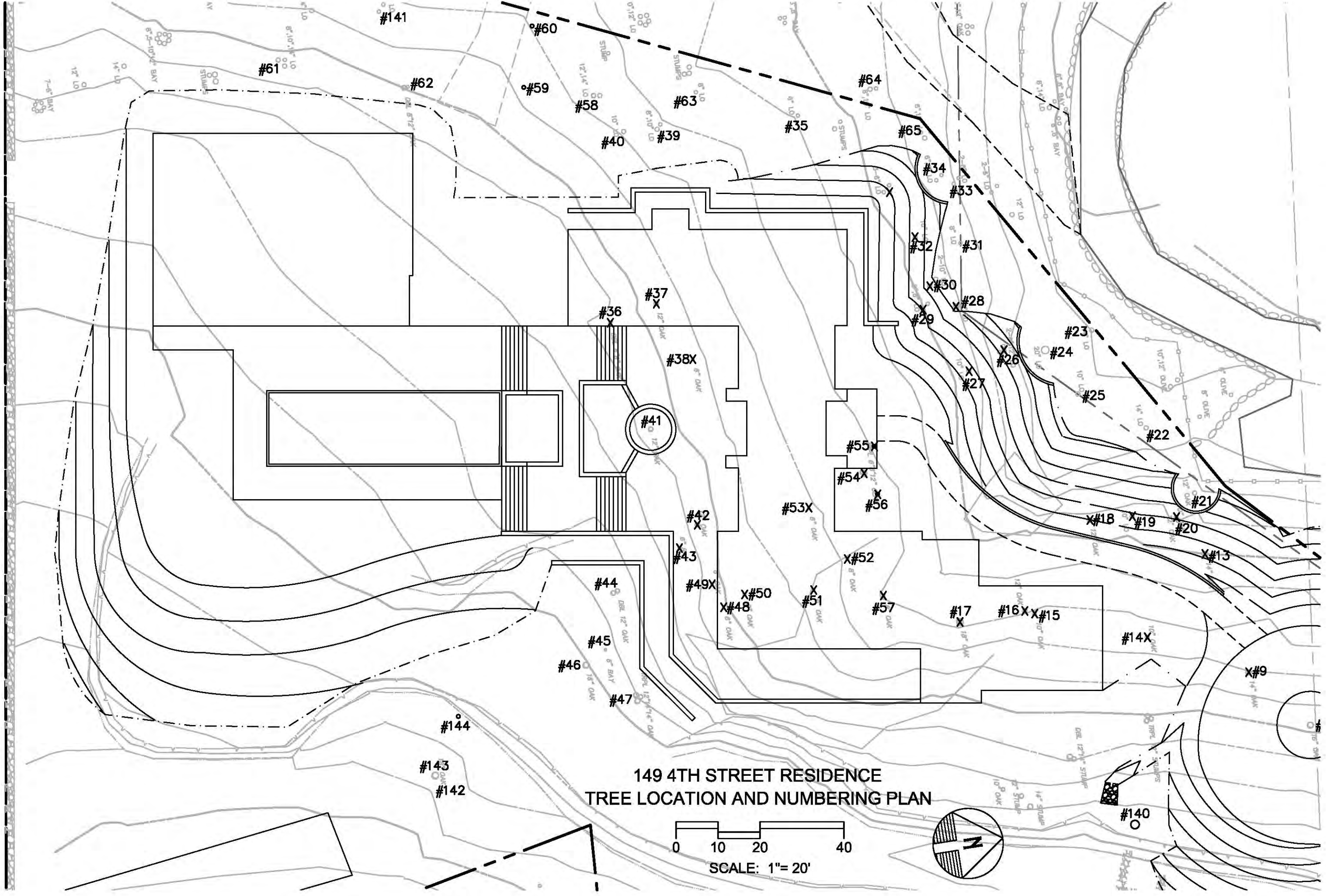
(6) Prune to clean, raise, or provide necessary clearance, per International Society of Arboriculture Pruning Standards. Pruning to occur by, or under the supervision of, an Arborist certified by the International Society of Arboriculture.

(7) Any approved grading that occurs within the designated Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) must be completed under the direction of the project arborist. All roots greater than one inch in diameter shall be cleanly pruned prior to cut grading activity using a sharp pruning saw, cut-off saw, or other approved tool that provides a clean cut. Cut roots must be protected from desiccation if they are exposed to air for more than 24 hours by covering the root end or cut root area with a wet fabric material. Burlap or used carpeting works well for this purpose. No sealant is required on cut roots.

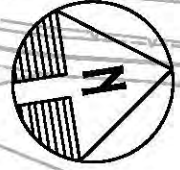
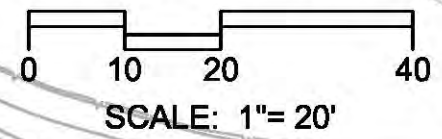
(8) Trees that receive impacts within their designated Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) may require post construction mitigation measures to assist in their recovery. Mitigation measures will be determined by the project arborist on a tree-by-tree basis depending on the extent of impact. Measures could include, but are not limited to, additional mulching and periodic irrigation.

(9) Removal of trees approved for removal has the potential to significantly impact adjacent trees that are being preserved, and the project arborist must direct these demolition activities. Trees being removed may not be pushed out of the ground to keep from damaging preserved tree root systems and will require trunk grinding. Removal activities may not damage the canopies of adjacent trees. Removal equipment may not work within the designated Tree Protection Zones of preserved trees.

TREE LOCATION PLAN

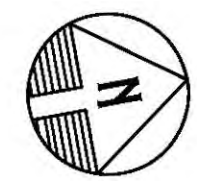
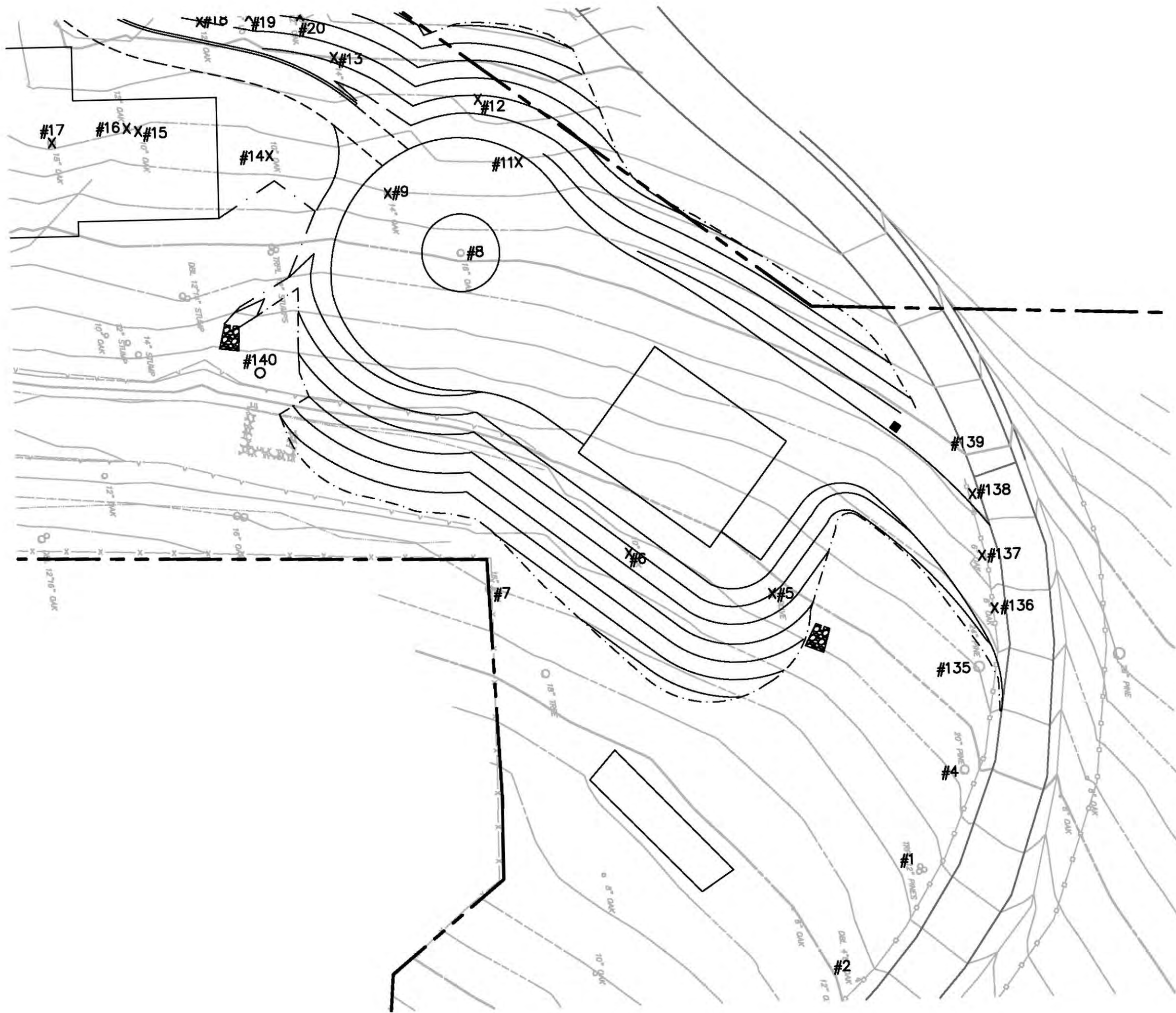


149 4TH STREET RESIDENCE  
TREE LOCATION AND NUMBERING PLAN

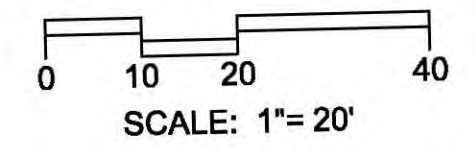


#144  
#143  
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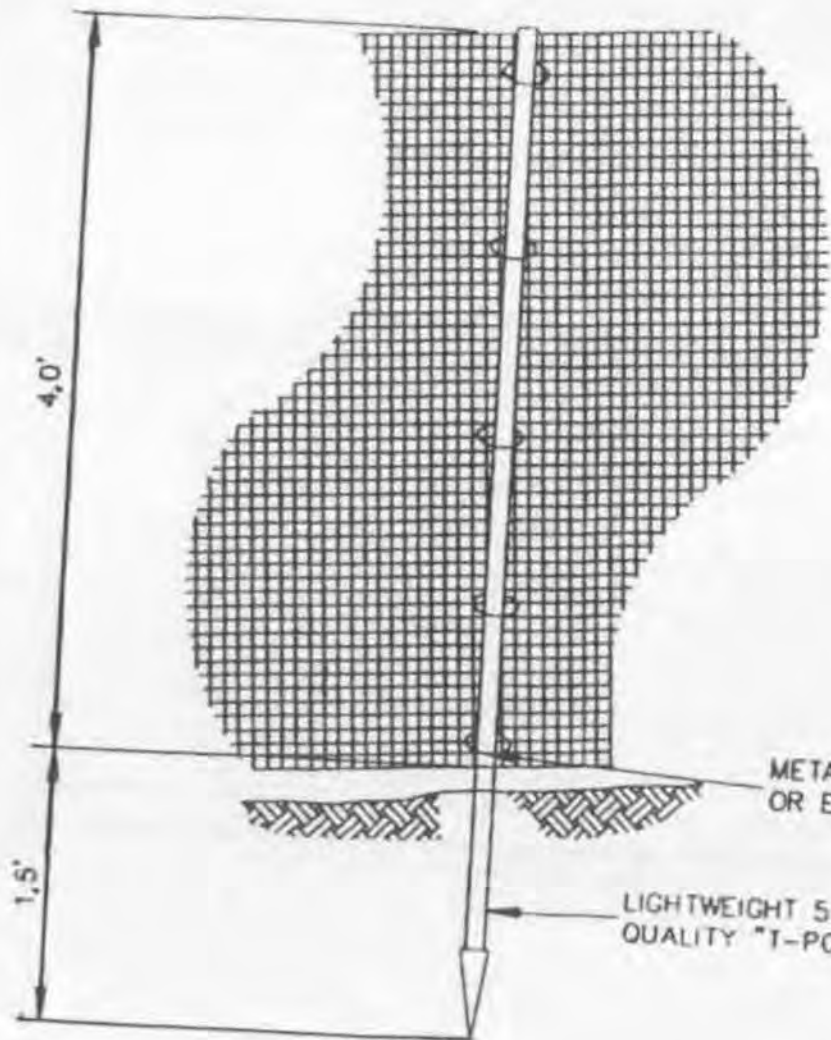


149 4TH STREET RESIDENCE  
TREE LOCATION AND NUMBERING PLAN



TREE FENCING DETAIL





NOTE:  
TENSOR LIGHTWEIGHT SAFTY GRID, ORANGE  
COLOR, BX226516, CUT OR FOLD AT POSTS  
AS NEEDED TO CONFORM TO SLOPING TERRAIN.

METAL TIE WIRE, FLIP TIE  
OR EQUIVALENT, 5 PER POST

LIGHTWEIGHT 5 1/2' HIGH STANDARD FARM  
QUALITY "I-POST" PLACED 8' C-C

TREE PROTECTION FENCING DETAIL

***ATTACHMENT 7***

***HISTORICAL RESOURCES STUDY***

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**Historical Resources Study of APNs  
018-051-007, 018-051-012, and 018-091-018  
Sonoma, Sonoma County, California**

Eileen Barrow, M.A.

May 3, 2017  
Revised  
May 8, 2017



**Historical Resources Study of APNs  
018-051-007, 018-051-012, and 018-091-018  
Sonoma, Sonoma County, California**

Prepared by:

*Eileen Barrow*

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Prepared for:

City of Sonoma  
1 The Plaza  
Sonoma, California 95476

May 3, 2017  
Revised  
May 8, 2017

## ABSTRACT

Tom Origer & Associates conducted an historical resources survey of 12.7 acres of land located northwest of the intersection of 4th Street East and Brazil Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California. The study was requested and authorized by David Goodison of the City of Sonoma. This study was conducted to meet the requirements of the City of Sonoma and those of the California Environmental Quality Act. The purpose of this report is to identify historical resources (see definition of historical resources in the Regulatory Context section). This report will not address Tribal Cultural Resources as defined in Public Resources Code [PRC] 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

The proposed activity within the study area consists of three use permit applications to develop three separate, but adjoining, parcels; each with a single-family residence. The development of the three residences includes extending a shared private drive to provide for access.

This study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University (NWIC File No. 16-1633), examination of the library and files of Tom Origer & Associates, Native American contact, and field inspection of the study area. No historical resources were found within the study area. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2017-043S).

### Synopsis

Project: 4th and Brazil  
Location: 4th Street East and Brazil Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County  
APNs: 018-091-018, 018-051-007, and 018-051-012  
Quadrangles: Sonoma 7.5' series  
Study Type: Intensive  
Scope: 12.7 acres  
Finds: None

## **Project Personnel**

### *Eileen Barrow*

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

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## INTRODUCTION

This report describes an historical resources survey of 12.7 acres located northwest of the intersection of 4th Street East and Brazil Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California. The study was requested and authorized by David Goodison of the City of Sonoma and was conducted to meet the requirements of the City of Sonoma and those of the California Environmental Quality Act. Proposed development within the study area includes construction of three residences, related accessory structures, and driveway improvements. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2017-043S).

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

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

This historical resources survey was designed to satisfy environmental issues specified in the CEQA and its guidelines (Title 14 CCR §15064.5) by: (1) identifying all historical resources within the project area; (2) offering a preliminary significance evaluation of the identified cultural resources; (3) assessing resource vulnerability to effects that could arise from project activities; and (4) offering suggestions designed to protect resource integrity, as warranted.

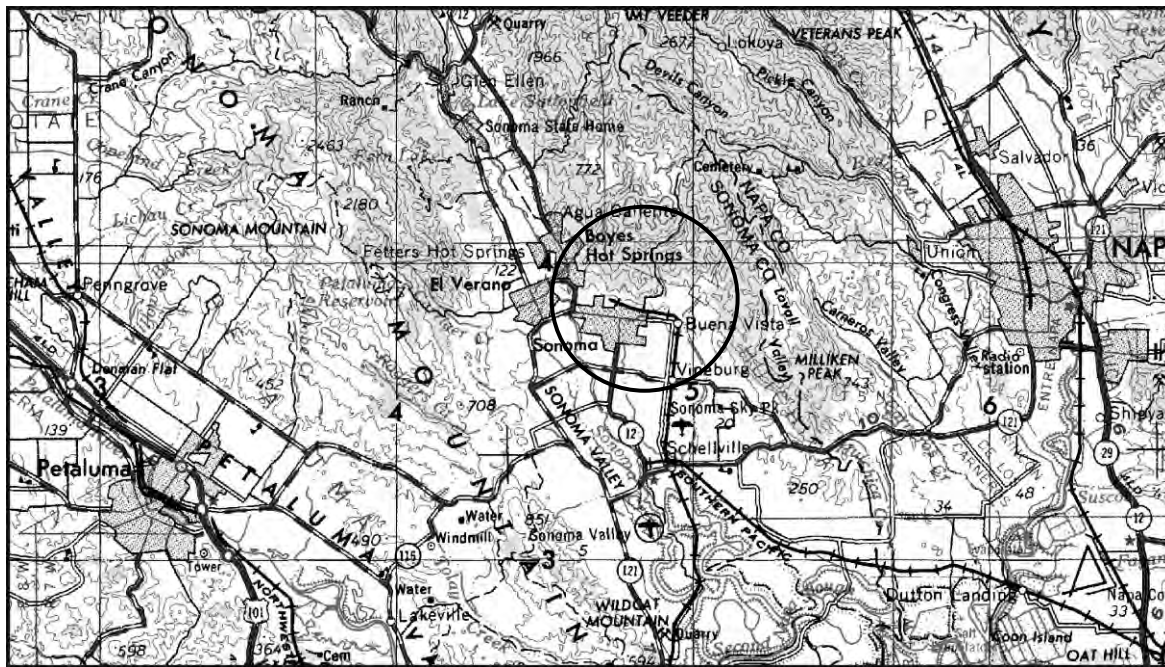


Figure 1. Project vicinity (adapted from the 1980 Santa Rosa 1:250,000-scale USGS map).



## Resource Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Significance Criteria

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

An important historical resource is one which:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

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

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

## **PROJECT SETTING**

### **Study Area Location and Description**

The study area is located northwest intersection of 4th Street East and Brazil Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County, as shown on the Sonoma 7.5' USGS topographic map (Figure 2). It consists of 12.7 acres situated on level to steeply sloped land.

The geology of the study area consists of aphyric andesite lava flows of the Sonoma Volcanics that date to approximately eight million years old (Wagner *et al.* 2004).

Soils within the study area belong to the Goulding-Toomes complex (Miller 1972:Sheet 108). Goulding soils consist of well-draining, clay loams found on mountainous uplands. In a natural state these soils support the growth of grasses, scattered oaks, manzanita, and small shrubs. Historically, parcels found on lower slopes containing Goulding soils were used for oat and vetch hay, or for dryland pastures (Miller 1972:38). Toomes soils consist of well-draining loams found on gently sloping ridgetops and very steep mountains uplands. In a natural state, they support the growth of grasses, forbs, coffeeberry, Toyon, small shrubs, and an occasional oak tree. Historically these soils have been used for sheep and cattle range, wildlife habitat, and watershed (Miller 1972:84).

Nathanson Creek is located approximately 550 meters south of the southern boundary of the study area.

### **Cultural Setting**

Archaeological evidence indicates that human occupation of California began at least 11,000 years ago (Erlandson *et al.* 2007). Early occupants appear to have had an economy based largely on hunting, with limited exchange, and social structures based on the extended family unit. Later, milling technology and an inferred acorn economy were introduced. This diversification of economy appears to be coeval with the development of sedentism and population growth and expansion. Sociopolitical complexity and status distinctions based on wealth are also observable in the archaeological record, as evidenced by an increased range and distribution of trade goods (e.g., shell beads, obsidian tool stone), which are possible indicators of both status and increasingly complex exchange systems.

At the time of European settlement, the study area was included in the territory controlled by the Coast Miwok (Barrett 1908; Kelly 1978). 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.

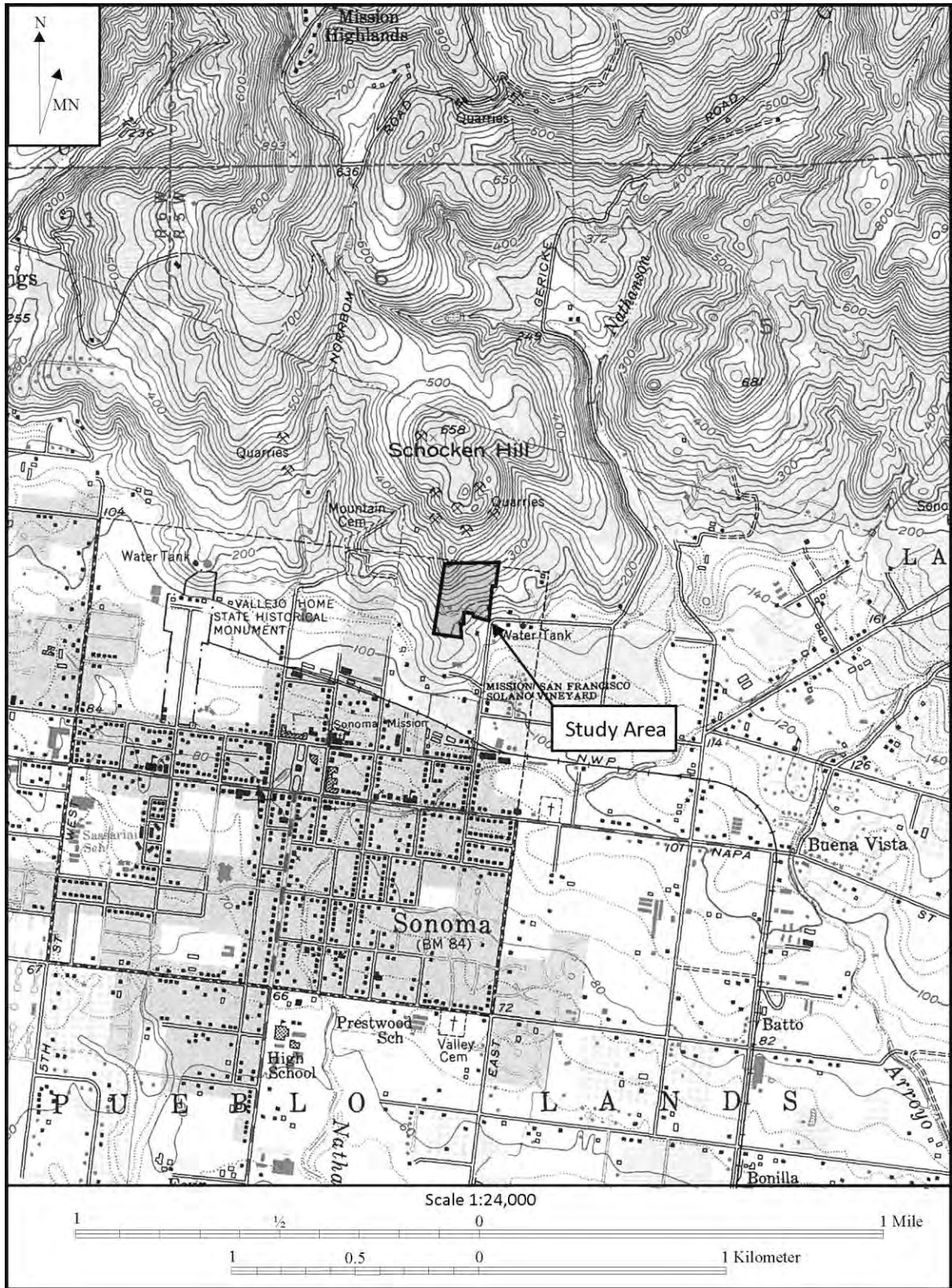


Figure 2. Study area location (adapted from the 1980 USGS Sonoma 7.5' USGS topographic map).

Primary village sites were occupied throughout the year and other sites were visited to procure particular resources that were especially abundant or available only during certain seasons. Sites often were situated near sources of fresh water and in ecotones where plant life and animal life were diverse and abundant.

Historically, the study area is situated on lands once claimed by the Mission San Francisco Solano de Sonoma (hereafter, the Sonoma Mission) (GLO 1880). The Sonoma Mission was the last of 21 missions established in California by Franciscan missionaries between 1769 and 1823. In 1833, the Mexican government began secularizing California mission lands. After futile starts in the Petaluma and Santa Rosa areas, Governor José Figueroa commissioned General Mariano Vallejo, former *Commandante* of the San Francisco Presidio and *Comissionado* of the Mission San Francisco de Solano, to establish a presidio and pueblo at Sonoma. About 6,064 acres of mission lands were set aside for the pueblo in 1834, excluding a two-acre parcel containing the mission buildings and the 12-acre mission vineyard. The mission is located less than half of a mile southwest of the study area.

## **STUDY PROCEDURES**

### **Native American Contact**

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

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

This contact represents notification regarding the survey and proposed development activities and provides an opportunity for comment. It does not constitute consultation with tribes.

### **Archival Study Procedures**

Archival research included examination of the library and project files at Tom Origer & Associates. A review (NWIC File No. 16-1633) was completed of the archaeological site base maps and records, survey reports, and other materials on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park. Sources of information included but were not limited to the current listings of properties on the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources, and California Points of Historical Interest as listed in the Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Property Directory* (OHP 2012).

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

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

### **Field Survey Procedures**

An intensive field survey was completed by Eileen Barrow on April 20, 2017. Ground visibility ranged from good to poor, with vegetation, imported gravel, asphalt, and buildings being the primary hindrances.

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

## **STUDY FINDINGS**

### **Native American Contact Results**

The Native American Heritage Commission replied with a letter dated April 19, 2017, in which they indicated that the sacred land file has no information about the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. An email from Ms. McQuillen was received on April 26, 2017 stating that within 10 days she would review the project. No other responses have been received as of the date of this report. A log of contact efforts is appended to this report, along with copies of correspondence (see Appendix A).

### **Archival Study Findings**

Archival research found that the study area had not been previously subject to a cultural resources survey. Eight surveys have been conducted adjacent to, or within a ¼ mile of the study area (Beard 1995; Beard *et al.* 1991; Bryne 2000; Chattan 2006a; Dawson 2013a; Fredrickson and Hayes 1988; Lowe and Fredrickson 1976; Praetzellis 1987). Three cultural resources have been recorded within ¼ mile of the study area (Chattan 2006b; Dawson 2013b; Tom Origer & Associates 2000).

The closest resource is approximately 500 feet from the study area and would not extend into the study area.

The closest ethnographic village is reportedly located over ¼ of a mile from the study area (Barrett 1908).

A review of 19th and 20th century maps suggest that buildings were present within the study area as early as 1902, however county records indicate that a house was constructed within the study area in 1930 (USGS 1902). Due to the scale of the 1902 map, it is possible that the buildings shown are on

adjacent parcels. No buildings are shown in the study area prior to this date (Bell and Heymans 1888; Bowers 1867; GLO 1858; McIntire and Lewis 1908; Peugh 1934; Reynolds and Proctor 1898).

An aerial photo from 1948 shows a house within the study area just west of the intersection of 4th Street East and Brazil Street. By 1968, that house is no longer present, but a house is located in the central portion of the study area, and the current driveway leads up to it from the approximate location of the 1948 house (just west of the intersection of 4th Street East and Brazil Street).

No other buildings are visible on aerial photos within the study area until 2004 when the pump house is visible. It is possible the other buildings are not visible due to the number of trees on the property.

Information about the history of the vicinity of the study area was provided to the City by Patricia Cullinan, a local historian. Ms. Cullinan provided a brief property history of City of Sonoma Lots #1 and #2 (see Thompson 1877 or Reynolds and Proctor 1898 for reference), which are located southwest of the study area off of 2nd Street East. In addition, she stated that warm springs were known to be in this portion of Sonoma, and that there would potentially be Native American sites in the vicinity of the warm springs, as these could have been important locations for them.

## **Field Survey Findings**

### *Archaeology*

No archaeological site indicators were found during this survey.

### *Built Environment*

A house, a carport, a large dog house, two sheds, a pump house, a cistern, a stone alignment, and a small road segment were found within the study area.

The house consists of a two story, wood-framed building with a side-gabled roof. The building has two single-story, gabled additions on the southwest side. On the northwest side of the building there is a gabled porch over the front door. All of the windows in the house appear to be aluminum side-sliders. The siding consisted of faux shingles. A deck wraps around from the southwest side of the building to the southeast side. There is also a deck on the southeast side of the second story portion of the house.

The carport and large dog house are both shed-roofed buildings located just northwest of the house. The two sheds are located toward the southern portion of the study area. One shed is a machine shed, and the other shed is enclosed.

The pump house and cistern are located just northeast of the intersection of 4th Street East and Brazil streets. The pump house is a small gabled building on a concrete pad. The cistern is approximate four feet by six feet and is made of cinder blocks and concrete. It is covered with boards.

The stone alignment constructed of dry-laid fieldstones of irregular sizes. Much of the alignment is only one or two courses tall. The stones are stacked irregularly or piled. The alignment is located in the central portion of the study area and does not appear that any segment of this alignment followed a property line.

No built or archaeological remains were found relating to the house shown on older maps just west of the intersection of 4th Street East and Brazil Street.

No evidence of warm springs were found within the study area.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### Known Resources

#### *Archaeology*

No archaeological remains were observed during our survey; therefore, no resource specific recommendations are required.

#### *Built Environment*

The buildings and structures within the study area will not be impacted by this project, therefore no further recommendations are required.

The stone alignment on the property does not appear to be associated with any type of historical property line. The fence is not well constructed, and does not display any characteristics of the work of a master or type of design. Because of this, the stone alignment does not appear to meet criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources and no further recommendations are required.

### Accidental Discovery

Determining the potential for buried deposits factors includes landform age, distance to water, slope of the study area, and archaeological data (Meyer *et al.* 2016). The study area was primarily on a slope, and is only moderately close to water. The geology of the study area is made up of Miocene epoch volcanic deposits. These geologic deposits are approximately eight million years old. Buried prehistoric archaeological sites are found in or beneath Holocene-age (11,700 years old to present) depositional landforms (Meyer and Rosenthal 2007). Because the landform predates generally accepted dates for the presence of anatomically modern humans, there is a <1% chance of their being buried archaeological site indicators within the study area.

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

The following actions are promulgated in the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d) and pertain to the discovery of human remains. If human remains are encountered, excavation or disturbance of the location must be halted in the vicinity of the find, and the county coroner contacted. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify the person or persons believed

to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent makes recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains with appropriate dignity.

### **SUMMARY**

Tom Origer & Associates completed an historical resources study of 12.7 acres located northwest of the intersection of 4th Street East and Brazil Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California. The study was requested and authorized by David Goodison of the City of Sonoma. This study was conducted to meet the requirements of the City of Sonoma and those of the California Environmental Quality Act. No historical resources were found within the study area and therefore no resource-specific recommendations are warranted. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2017-043S).



## MATERIALS CONSULTED

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**Appendix A**

**Native American Contact**

Copies of Correspondence

**Native American Contact Efforts  
4th Street East and Brazil Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Results</b>
Native American Heritage Commission		Letter 4/13/17	The Native American Heritage Commission replied with a letter dated April 19, 2017, in which they indicated that the sacred land file has no information about the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	Gene Buvelot Buffy McQuillen Peter Nelson Greg Sarris	Letter 4/17/17	An email from Ms. McQuillen was received on April 26, 2017 stating that within 10 days she would review the project. No additional responses have been received.
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point	Reno Franklin	Letter 4/20/17	No response received as of the date of this report.
Lytton Band of Pomo Indians	Marjorie Mejia	Letter 4/20/17	No response received as of the date of this report.
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians	Jose Simon, III	Letter 4/20/17	No response received as of the date of this report.
Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley	Scott Gabaldon	Letter 4/20/17	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: 4th and Brazil  
County: Sonoma

USGS Quadrangles

Name: Sonoma

Township T5N Range R5W Section(s) N/A MDBM (within the Pueblo Lands of Sonoma)

Date: April 13, 2017

Company/Firm/Agency: Tom Origer & Associates

Contact Person: Eileen Barrow

Address: P.O. Box 1531

City: Rohnert Park                      Zip: 94927

Phone: (707) 584-8200                  Fax: (707) 584-8300

Email: eileen@origer.com

Project Description: We are conducting a survey of approximately 12.7 acres of land for the City of Sonoma.

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



April 19, 2017

Eileen Barrow  
Tom Origer & Associates

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

RE: 4<sup>th</sup> and Brazil, Sonoma, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Barrow:

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

I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. **By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult.** If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: Sharaya.souza@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Sharaya Souza".

Sharaya Souza  
Staff Services Analyst



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contacts  
4/19/2017**

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

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

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria  
Greg Sarris, Chairperson  
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300      Coast Miwok  
Rohnert Park , CA 94928      Southern Pomo  
(707) 566-2288 Office  
(707) 566-2291 Fax

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

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessments for the updated contact list for 4<sup>th</sup> and Brazil, Sonoma, Sonoma County.

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

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April 17, 2017

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

RE: 4th Street East and Brazil Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California

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. Our firm is surveying a 12.7 acre study area in the northern portion of the City of Sonoma. The City of Sonoma is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Sonoma, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow  
Senior Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

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April 17, 2017

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

RE: 4th Street East and Brazil Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California

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. Our firm is surveying a 12.7 acre study area in the northern portion of the City of Sonoma. The City of Sonoma is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Sonoma, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow  
Senior Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

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April 17, 2017

Peter Nelson  
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria  
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300  
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

RE: 4th Street East and Brazil Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California

Dear Mr. Nelson:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. Our firm is surveying a 12.7 acre study area in the northern portion of the City of Sonoma. The City of Sonoma is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Sonoma, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow  
Senior Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

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April 17, 2017

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

RE: 4th Street East and Brazil Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California

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. Our firm is surveying a 12.7 acre study area in the northern portion of the City of Sonoma. The City of Sonoma is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Sonoma, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow  
Senior Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

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April 20, 2017

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

RE: 4th Street East and Brazil Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California

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. Our firm is surveying a 12.7 acre study area in the northern portion of the City of Sonoma. The City of Sonoma is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Sonoma, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow  
Senior Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

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April 20, 2017

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

RE: 4th Street East and Brazil Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California

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. Our firm is surveying a 12.7 acre study area in the northern portion of the City of Sonoma. The City of Sonoma is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Sonoma, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow  
Senior Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

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April 20, 2017

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

RE: 4th Street East and Brazil Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California

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. Our firm is surveying a 12.7 acre study area in the northern portion of the City of Sonoma. The City of Sonoma is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Sonoma, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow  
Senior Associate



# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

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April 20, 2017

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

RE: 4th Street East and Brazil Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California

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. Our firm is surveying a 12.7 acre study area in the northern portion of the City of Sonoma. The City of Sonoma is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Sonoma, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow  
Senior Associate



## Eileen Barrow

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**From:** THPO@gratonrancheria.com  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 26, 2017 3:47 PM  
**To:** Eileen Barrow (Eileen@origer.com)  
**Subject:** 4th Street and Brazil Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County  
**Attachments:** Tom Origer, 4th Street and Brazil Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County.pdf

Dear Eileen Barrow,

Thank you for notifying the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria about 4th Street and Brazil Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County, a project within the Tribe's Ancestral Territory. We appreciate being notified and will review your project within 10 business days. If you have an immediate request please contact the Tribal Heritage Preservation Office for assistance by phone at (707) 566-2288 or by email at [thpo@gratonrancheria.com](mailto:thpo@gratonrancheria.com).

Sincerely,

Buffy McQuillen

Tribal Heritage Preservation Officer (THPO)

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

Office: 707.566.2288; ext. 137

Cell: 707.318.0485

FAX: 707.566.2291

### **Antonette Tomic**

THPO Administrative Assistant

**Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria**

6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300

Rohnert Park, CA 94928

Office: 707.566.2288, ext. 143

Fax: 707.566.2291

[atomic@gratonrancheria.com](mailto:atomic@gratonrancheria.com)



please consider our environment before printing this email.

### **Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria and Tribal TANF of Sonoma & Marin - Proprietary and Confidential**

**CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE:** This transmittal is a confidential communication or may otherwise be privileged. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that you have received this transmittal in error and that any review, dissemination, distribution or copying of this transmittal is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify this office at 707-566-2288, and immediately delete this message and all its attachments, if any. Thank you.