



Todd Road and Standish Avenue Signalization Project

Cultural Resources Assessment

prepared for

Sonoma County Department of Transportation & Public Works

La Plaza B

2300 County Center Drive Suite B 100

Santa Rosa, California 95403

prepared by

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

449 15th Street, Suite 303

Oakland, California 94612

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RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers

rinconconsultants.com

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S. Zamudio-Gurrola, H. Haas and N. Jordan

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Executive Summary

Purpose and Scope

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by T.Y. Lin International (TYLI), on behalf of the Sonoma County Department of Transportation and Public Works (County), to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Todd Road and Standish Avenue Signalization Project (project) located at the intersection of Todd Road and Standish Avenue, in an unincorporated part of Sonoma County, California (project site). The purpose of this study is to identify and evaluate cultural resources that may be impacted by the implementation of the project. This report summarizes the results of the study that includes a cultural resources records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and field survey. All work was prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines; and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA, and in accordance with County of Sonoma regulations pertaining to historical and archaeological resources (County of Sonoma 2020a, 2020b and 2020c). No federal nexus has been identified for the project that would require compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

The project includes the installation of a traffic signal at the intersection of Todd Road and Standish Avenue, and associated curb, sidewalk, and drainage inlet improvements. The majority of the improvements would take place within existing Sonoma County right-of-way with the exception of the curb connection with the private Ghilotti Avenue driveway, a narrow area needed to complete the sidewalk along the south side of Todd Road, and a small area to install the curb ramp at the northwest quadrant of the Todd Road/Standish Avenue intersection. This would require partial acquisition of the three adjacent properties equaling a total of less than one-tenth of an acre of land. None of the properties at the southwest, southeast and northwest corners are over 45 years old.

Dates of Investigation

Rincon submitted a request to the NAHC for a search of the SLF on November 10, 2020. The results of the SLF search were received from the NAHC on November 18, 2020. The Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University completed a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) on December 2, 2020. Rincon conducted a field survey of the project site on December 11, 2020.

Summary of Findings

The CHRIS records search did not identify any recorded archaeological resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. Three built environment resources are recorded within a 0.5-mile radius, none of which are directly in the project site. Results of the SLF search by the NAHC were negative. The pedestrian survey conducted for the current study did not identify any cultural resources within the project site. The project improvements would occur on three properties located at the southwest, southeast, and northwest corners of the intersection, but none of these properties are over 45 years of age. The property at the northeast corner of the intersection contains a residential building over 45 years of age; however, no physical alterations are proposed to the property and no

takes will occur on the property as part of the project. No built environment properties were formally recorded or evaluated as none of the properties within the project site are over 45 years old. As the nature of the project elements are primarily low-scale sidewalk, curb and drainage inlet improvements and a traffic signal, they are consistent with the existing streetscape and would not result in considerable changes in setting or cause visual or auditory impacts to adjacent properties.

Therefore, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources and less than significant impact to archaeological resources*** under CEQA with adherence to existing regulations. County of Sonoma Municipal Code (Chapter 11 as amended by Ordinance No. 6331) establishes the following County requirements for the protection of archaeological resources and human remains discovered during construction grading and drainage:

Where human remains or archaeological resources are discovered during construction grading and drainage, all work shall be halted in the vicinity of the find, the director shall be notified, and the following shall occur before work may be resumed:

- A. **Human Remains.** If human remains or suspected human remains are discovered, the permittee shall notify the county coroner and comply with all state law requirements, including Health and Safety Code section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code section 5097.98, to ensure proper disposition of the human remains or suspected human remains, including those identified to be Native American remains.
- B. **Archaeological Resources.** If archaeological resources or suspected archaeological resources are discovered, the director shall notify the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, and the permittee shall retain a qualified archeologist to evaluate the find to ensure proper disposition of the archaeological resources or suspected archaeological resources. All costs associated with the evaluation and mitigation of the find shall be the responsibility of the permittee. The director shall provide notice of the find to any tribes that have been identified as having cultural ties and affiliation with the geographic area in which the archaeological resources or suspected archaeological resources were discovered, if the tribe or tribes have requested notice and provided a contact person and current address to which the notice is to be sent. The director may consult with and solicit comments from notified tribes to aid in the evaluation, protection, and proper disposition of the archaeological resources or suspected archaeological resources. The need for confidentiality of information concerning the archaeological resources or suspected archaeological resources shall be recognized by all parties. For the purposes of this section, archaeological resources include historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, pottery, arrowheads, midden, or culturally modified soil deposits. Artifacts associated with prehistoric ruins include humanly modified stone, shell, bone, or other cultural materials such as charcoal, ash, and burned rock indicative of food procurement or processing activities. Prehistoric domestic features include hearths, fire pits, or floor depressions; mortuary features are typically represented by human skeletal remains. (Ord. No. 6331, Exhibit B (12-15-2020))

In addition, if human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours to

make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the land owner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance.

1 Introduction

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by T.Y. Lin International (TYLI), on behalf of the Sonoma County Department of Transportation and Public Works (County), to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Todd Road and Standish Avenue Signalization Project (project) located at the intersection of Todd Road and Standish Avenue, in an unincorporated part of Sonoma County, California (project site) (Figure 1). This cultural resources assessment includes a cultural resources records search, a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, field survey, and preparation of this report.

This study complies with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines, and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA). PRC Section 5024.1 requires the identification and evaluation of historical resources that may be affected by a proposed project. This report was also prepared in accordance with County of Sonoma regulations pertaining to archaeological and historical resources (County of Sonoma 2020a, 2020b and 2020c).

1.1 Project Location and Description

The project site is located at the intersection of Todd Road and Standish Avenue in an unincorporated area of Sonoma County, including a portion of Standish Avenue spanning to the north, and portions of Todd Road spanning east and west (Figure 2). The immediately surrounding land uses include light manufacturing and industrial uses in the northwest corner, and warehouse land use in the southeast corner. Rural residential properties are located at the northeast and southwest corners; however, the residence that once existed on the property at the southwest corner has been removed.

The project involves intersection improvements including installation of a traffic signal and standard curb radii improvements with standard curb ramps at each leg of the intersection and the privately developed driveway at Ghilotti Avenue, on the south side of Todd Road. The existing sidewalk in the northeast quadrant would be upgraded to Sonoma County standards for an approximate distance of 85 feet east of the intersection and an existing utility pole in the sidewalk would be relocated north of the sidewalk. No physical alterations are proposed to the private property at the northeast corner of the intersection; nor would any acquiring of property occur.

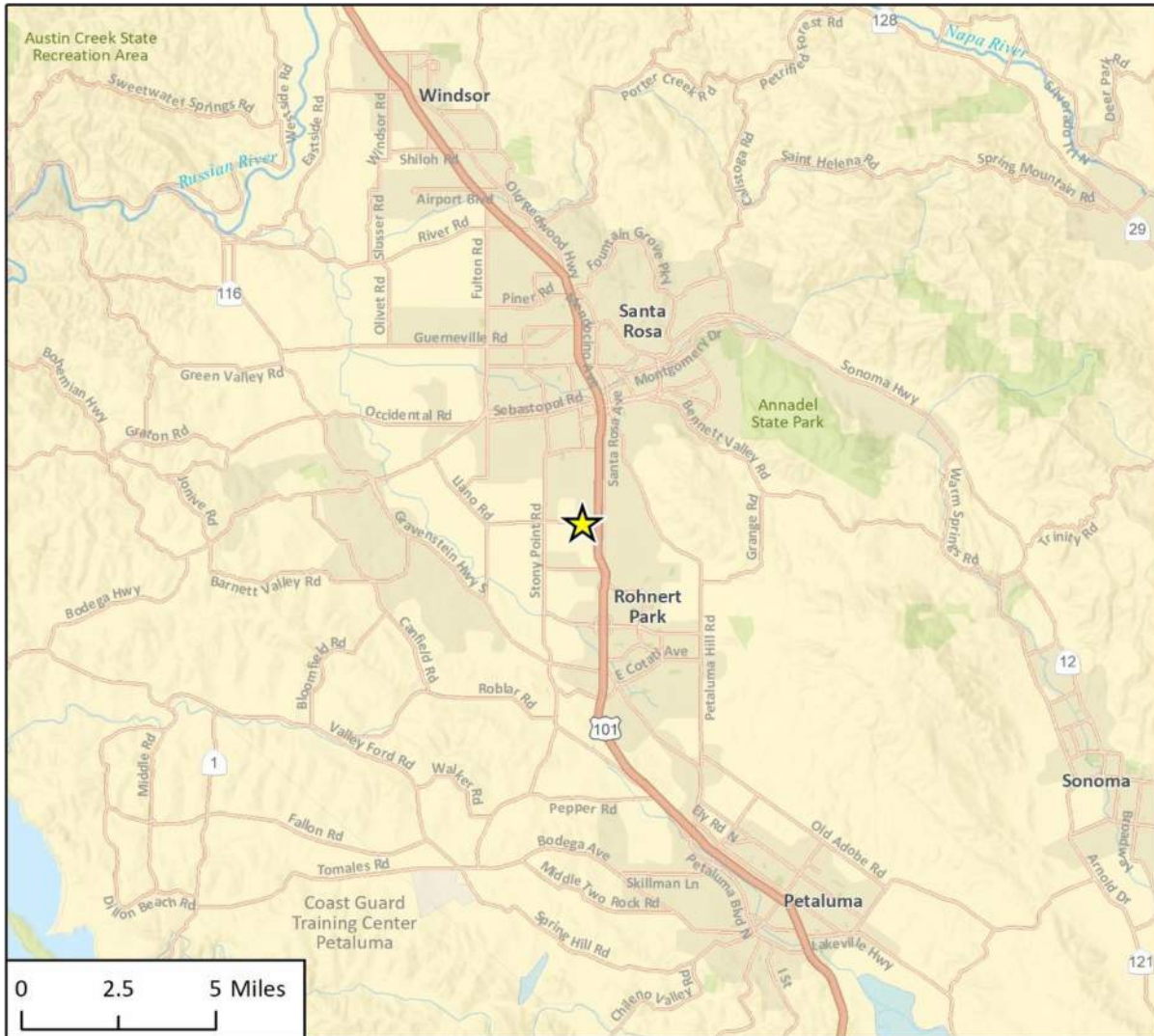
Ghilotti Construction, Inc., a private property owner, maintains a privately developed driveway spanning south of Todd Road (Ghilotti Avenue). This private property owner would realign their driveway to align directly with Standish Avenue across the street (across Todd Road).

The majority of project improvements would take place within existing Sonoma County right-of-way, with the exception of the curb connection with the Ghilotti Avenue driveway, a narrow area needed to complete the sidewalk along the south side of Todd Road, and another small area to install the curb ramp at the northwest corner of Todd Road and Standish Way. This would require the partial acquisition of three properties equaling a total of less than one-tenth of an acre of land. None of the three aforementioned properties contain buildings or structures over 45 years old.

Construction of the project would involve roadway excavation at the intersection to install the signal power, signal mast arms and new drainage inlets to connect with the existing and/or relocated storm drain lines. The depth of excavation would be approximately 10 feet. The drainage

improvements would occur within the existing right-of-way and project area. Vegetation removal is expected to include three to four trees along the south side of Todd Rd and two trees to the north east curb return. A business sign on the northwest corner that is located within the existing right-of-way would also need to be removed. The intersection pavement would be excavated within the project area, and new asphalt would be laid to conform to the four legs of the intersection to complete the construction process.

Figure 1 Project Vicinity



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★ Project Location

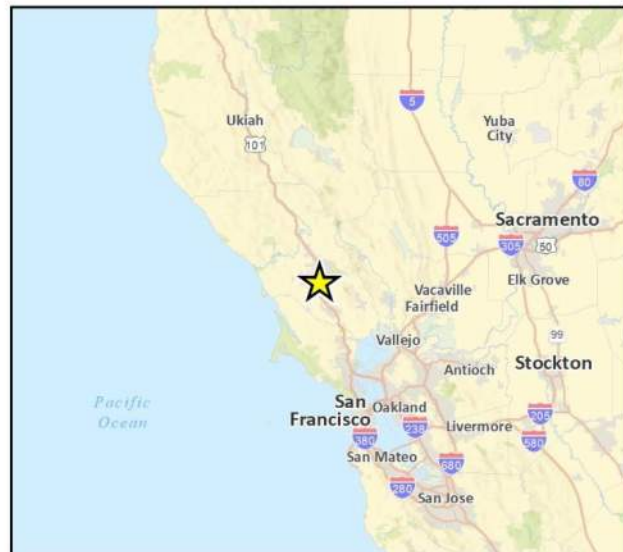
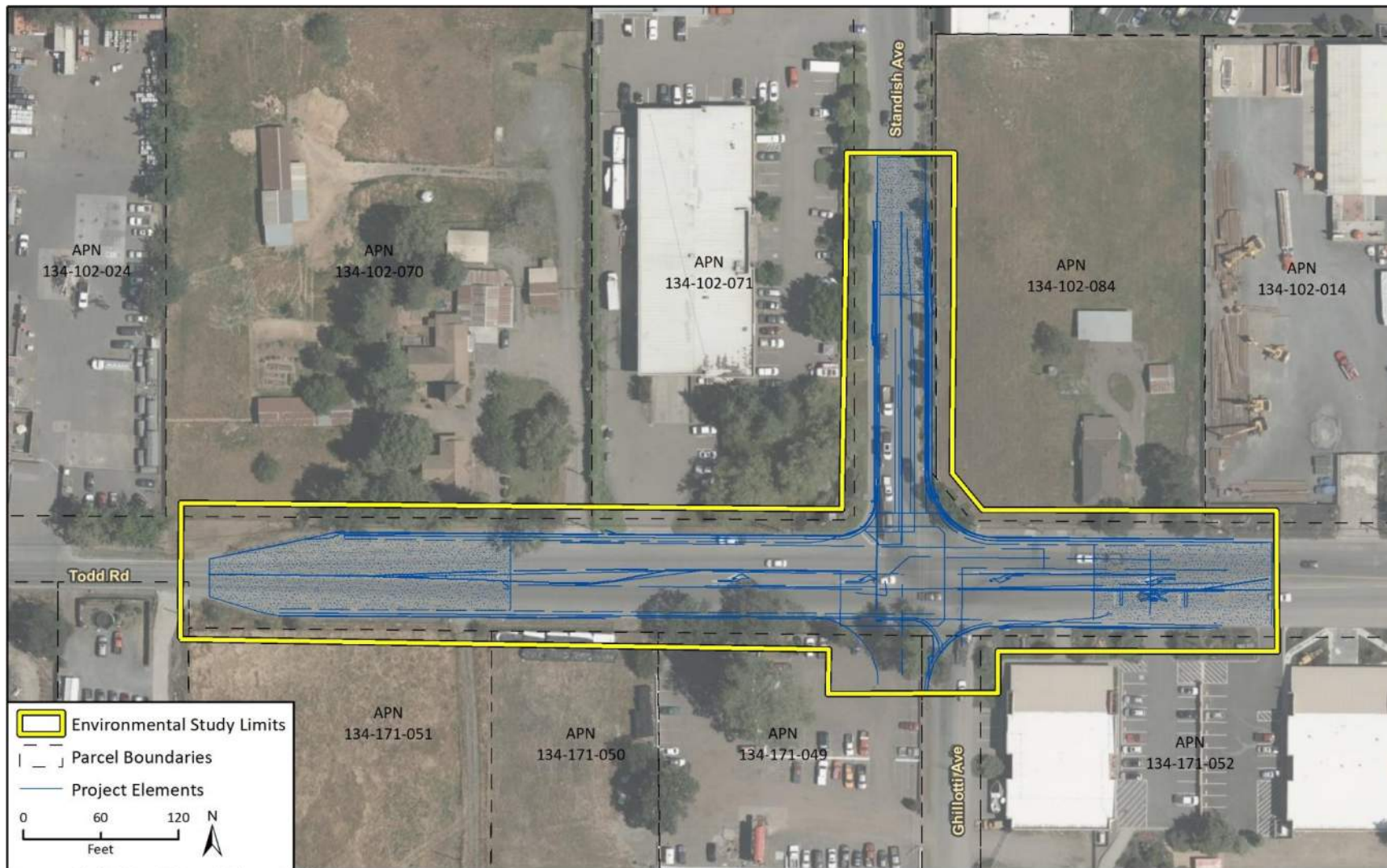


Figure 2 Project Location Map



1.2 Personnel

Rincon Archaeologist Hannah Haas, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), led the cultural resources assessment and served as the Principal Investigator. Rincon Architectural Historian Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP requested the cultural resources records search and Sacred Lands File search, and served as the primary author of this report. Ms. Haas and Ms. Zamudio-Gurrola meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards* (NPS 1983, as amended) in their respective fields. Rincon Archaeologist Elaine Foster completed the pedestrian survey. The figures found in this report were prepared by Rincon's Geographic Information System (GIS) Specialist Annette Tran. Rincon's Cultural Resources Director Nichole Jordan, M.A., RPA reviewed this report for quality control.

2 Regulatory Setting

This section discusses applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, to which the project must adhere to before and during project implementation.

2.1 CEQA

PRC §5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC §§21083.2 and 21084.1 were used as the basic guidelines for this cultural resources assessment. CEQA (§21084.1) requires that a lead agency determine if a project could have a significant effect on historical resources. A historical resource is one listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (§21084.1), included in a local register of historical resources (§15064.5[a][2]), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (§15064.5[a][3]). Resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are automatically listed in the CRHR.

According to CEQA, impacts that adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. These impacts could result from physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 [b][1]). Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the California Register (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5[b][2][A]).

2.1.1 California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR was created by Assembly Bill 2881, which was established in 1992. The California Register is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(a)). The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are consistent with the National Register criteria but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(b)). Certain properties are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the CRHR by operation of law, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.

The CRHR consists of properties that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The CRHR automatically includes the following:

- Criterion 1:** Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
- Criterion 2:** Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past

Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values

Criterion 4: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC §21083.2[a], [b]).

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

Criterion 1: Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information

Criterion 2: Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type

Criterion 3: Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

2.1.2 County of Sonoma

Originally adopted on April 3, 1978 and revised on June 30, 2008, the County of Sonoma's statement on the eligibility of a historical resource is as follows:

All structures, sites, and areas that are reminders of past eras, events, and persons important in local, state, or national history; or which provide significant examples of architectural styles of the past; or which are unique and irreplaceable assets to the County and its communities are eligible for consideration as a Sonoma County Historic Landmark (County of Sonoma 2020e).

The following criteria are designed to guide the Landmarks Commission in evaluating potential properties for designation as an Historic Landmark. These criteria are based on criteria for entries for the California Register of Historic [sic] Resources and National Register of Historic Places:

- 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 distinctive 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.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible as an Historic Landmark. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with an historic person or event; or
- c. a birthplace or grave of an historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his/her productive life; or
- d. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with an historic event; or
- e. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived within that area; or
- f. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- g. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years, if it is an important element to the environment of a particular community (County of Sonoma 2020e).

County of Sonoma Ordinance No. 6331 amended Chapter 11 of the County's Municipal Code which describes requirements for the protection of archaeological resources and human remains discovered during construction grading and drainage (excerpted below):

Where human remains or archaeological resources are discovered during construction grading and drainage, all work shall be halted in the vicinity of the find, the director shall be notified, and the following shall occur before work may be resumed:

- A. **Human Remains.** If human remains or suspected human remains are discovered, the permittee shall notify the county coroner and comply with all state law requirements, including Health and Safety Code section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code section 5097.98, to ensure proper disposition of the human remains or suspected human remains, including those identified to be Native American remains.
- B. **Archaeological Resources.** If archaeological resources or suspected archaeological resources are discovered, the director shall notify the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, and the permittee shall retain a qualified archeologist to evaluate the find to ensure proper disposition of the archaeological resources or suspected archaeological resources. All costs associated with the evaluation and mitigation of the find shall be the responsibility of the permittee. The director shall provide notice of the find to any tribes that have been identified as having cultural ties and affiliation with the geographic area in which the archaeological resources or suspected archaeological resources were discovered, if the tribe or tribes have requested notice and provided a contact person and current address to which the notice is to be sent. The director may consult with and solicit comments from notified tribes to aid in the evaluation, protection, and proper disposition of the archaeological resources or suspected archaeological resources. The need for confidentiality of information concerning the archaeological resources or suspected archaeological resources shall be recognized by all parties. For the purposes of this section, archaeological resources include historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, pottery, arrowheads, midden, or culturally modified soil

deposits. Artifacts associated with prehistoric ruins include humanly modified stone, shell, bone, or other cultural materials such as charcoal, ash, and burned rock indicative of food procurement or processing activities. Prehistoric domestic features include hearths, fire pits, or floor depressions; mortuary features are typically represented by human skeletal remains. (Ord. No. 6331, Exhibit B [12-15-2020]) (County of Sonoma 2020b)

3 Cultural Setting

The following cultural setting information presents the contextual background history of the area necessary to understand and evaluate the historical cultural significance of the project site. The project site is located in a low-density industrial, light manufacturing, and residential use area in an unincorporated portion of Sonoma County. The project site is centered on the intersection of Todd Road at Standish Avenue and a small portion of a private driveway known as Ghilotti Avenue. The project site is surrounded by a meat and food service distributor to the northwest, a residential property to the northeast, and a construction contractor and vacant land to the south.

3.1 Prehistoric Context

The project site lies in the San Francisco Bay archaeological region (Milliken et al. 2007; Moratto 1984). Following Milliken et al., (2007), the prehistoric cultural chronology for the Bay Area can be generally divided into five periods: the Early Holocene (8,000-3,500 BCE), Early (3,500-500 BCE), Lower Middle (500 B.C.E to C.E. 430), the Upper Middle (CE 430-1050), and the Late Period (CE 1050-contact).

It is presumed that early Paleoindian groups lived in the area prior to 8,000 B.C.E., however no evidence for that period has been discovered in the Bay Area to date (Milliken et al. 2007). For this reason, the Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 11,500-8,000 BCE) is not discussed here.

The earliest intensive study of the archaeology of the San Francisco Bay Area began with N. C. Nelson of the University of California Berkeley, between 1906 and 1908. He documented over 100 shell mounds along the shores of Alameda and Contra Costa counties. Nelson was the first to identify the Bay Area as a discrete archaeological region (Moratto 1984).

3.1.1 Early Holocene (8,000-3,500 BCE)

The Early Holocene in the San Francisco Bay Area is characterized by a mobile forager pattern and the presence of millingslabs, handstones, and a variety of leaf-shaped projectile points, though evidence for this period is limited. It is likely that Holocene alluvial deposits buried many prehistoric sites in the area (Ragir 1972; Moratto 1984). Sites such as CCO-696 and CCO-637 in Contra Costa County are two of just a few sites dating to this period. The earliest date for the Early Holocene comes from the CCO-696 at Los Vaqueros Reservoir, dating to 7920 BCE (Milliken et al. 2007).

3.1.2 Early Period (3500-500 BCE)

The Early Period saw increased sedentism as indicated by new ground stone technologies (introduction of the mortar and pestle), an increase in regional trade, and the earliest cut-bead horizon. The first documentation of the mortar and pestle, dating to 3800 B.C.E., comes from CCO-637 in the Los Vaqueros Reservoir area. By 1500 BCE, mortars and pestles had almost completely replaced millingslabs and handstones. A shift to a sedentary or semi-sedentary lifestyle is marked by the prevalence of mortars and pestles, ornamental grave associations, and shell mounds. The earliest cut bead horizon, dating to this period, is represented by rectangular *Haliotis* and *Olivella* beads from several sites, including CCO-637, SCL-832 in Sunnyvale, and ALA-307 in Berkeley (Milliken et al. 2007). The advent of the mortar and pestle indicate a greater reliance on processing

nuts such as acorns. Faunal evidence from various sites indicates a diverse diet based on mussel and other shellfish, marine mammals, terrestrial mammals, and birds (D’Oro 2009).

3.1.3 Lower Middle Period (500 BCE- CE 430)

The Lower Middle Period saw numerous changes from the previous period. Rectangular shell beads, common during the Early Period, disappear completely and are replaced by split-beveled and saucer *Olivella* beads. In addition to the changes in beads, *Haliotis* ornaments, bone tools and ornaments, and basketry awls indicating coiled basketry manufacture appeared. Mortars and pestles continued to be the dominant grinding tool (Milliken et al. 2007). Evidence for the Lower Middle Period in the Bay Area comes from sites such as the Emeryville shell mound (ALA-309) and Ellis Landing (CCO-295). ALA-309 is one of the largest shell mounds in the Bay Area and contains multiple cultural sequences. The lower levels of the site, dating to the Middle Period, contain flexed burials with bone implements, chert bifaces, charmstones, and oyster shells (Moratto 1984).

3.1.4 Upper Middle Period (CE 430-1050)

Around CE 430, *Olivella* saucer bead trade networks established during earlier periods collapsed and over half of known sites occupied during the Lower Middle Period were abandoned. *Olivella* saucer beads were replaced with *Olivella* saddle beads. New items appear at sites, including elaborate, decorative blades, fishtail charmstones, new *Haliotis* ornament forms, and mica ornaments. Sea otter bones became more frequent from earlier periods (Milliken et al. 2007). Excavations at ALA-309 have indicated a shift from oysters to clams at that site. Subsistence analysis at various sites dating to this period indicate a diverse diet that included various species of fish, mammal species, bird species, shellfish, and plant resources that varied by location within the Bay Area (Hylkema 2002).

3.1.5 Late Period (CE 1050- contact)

The Late Period saw an increase in social complexity, indicated by differences in burials, and an increased level of sedentism. Small, finely worked projectile points associated with bow and arrow technology appear around CE 1250. *Olivella* shell beads disappeared and were replaced with clamshell disk beads. The toggle harpoon, hopper mortar, and magnesite tube beads also appeared during this period (Milliken et al. 2007). This period saw an increase in the intensity of resource exploitation that correlates with an increase in population (Moratto 1984). Many of the well-known sites of earlier periods, such as the Emeryville shell mound (ALA-309) and the West Berkeley site (ALA-307) were abandoned, possibly due to fluctuating climates and drought that occurred throughout the Late Period (Lightfoot and Luby 2002).

3.2 Ethnographic Context

Sonoma County lies within an area traditionally occupied by the Coast Miwok, Western Pomo, and Wappo. Each of these groups is discussed in further detail below.

3.2.1 Miwok

Coast Miwok territory is centered on Marin and Sonoma Counties, extending roughly from Duncan’s Point south to Point Bonita, with the inland boundary east of the Sonoma River (Kelly 1978:414;

Kroeber 1925:443). The Miwok Language consists of two dialect groups, the southern, or Marin group, and the western, or Bodega group (Kelly 1978:414).

The pre-contact Coast Miwok inhabited villages made up of conical dwellings, semi-subterranean sweathouses, and dance houses (Kelly 1978:417). Each village had a chief to oversee village affairs and social and ceremonial life was organized around moieties, or dichotomous groups, classed as either Land or Water (Kelly 1978:419).

Coast Miwok subsistence was based on hunting, gathering, and fishing (Kelly 1978: 415-417). Dried acorns and kelp were primary food sources during the winter and early spring when food was scarce. Coast Miwok relied heavily on nearshore fish and shellfish and on fish from rivers, marshes, and the bay. Hunting focused on deer, elk, bear, and small game. The material culture of the Coast Miwok included clamshell disk beads as currency, and a variety of stone tools, shell ornaments, ceremonial artifacts, and baskets (Kelly 1978: 417-418).

3.2.2 Pomo

Southern Pomo territory extends roughly from Gualala south to Duncan's Point, east to the Russian River (McLendon and Oswalt 1978). Southern Pomo is one of several Pomo dialect groups.

The Pomo were organized into a series of independent tribelets ranging in size from 100 to 2,000 people, with the most significant social unit being the kin group (Bean and Theodoratus 1978: 293). The Pomo participated in a clamshell disk bead exchange system internally and among other groups (Bean and Theodoratus 1978: 298).

Pomo subsistence was based on hunting, gathering, and fishing, with acorns as a primary staple (Bean and Theodoratus 1978: 293). Other important plant resources included Buckeye nuts, berries, and seeds from approximately 15 types of grasses, roots, and bulbs. Big game included deer, elk, and antelope. Material culture included obsidian and chert tools, intricate basketry, and bone and shell implements (Bean and Theodoratus 1978: 291).

3.2.3 Wappo

Wappo territory includes a small area on the southern edge of Clear Lake and a larger area extending from Cloverdale and Middletown in the north to Napa and Sonoma in the south (Sawyer 1978: 257).

The primary sociopolitical unit consisted of the village lead by a chief (Sawyer 1978: 258). Villages included oval houses made of grass thatch. Wappo material culture consisted of stone, shell, and bone tools. Basketry was also important. Additionally, the Wappo participated in the clamshell bean trade and traded in magnesite cylinders (Sawyer 1978: 261).

Wappo subsistence focused primarily on acorn, dried seaweed, and a variety of roots and grasses. Important game included ducks, geese, and quail. Fishing and shellfish gathering were also

important, with critical species including abalone, clam, mussels, eels, turtles, chub, and salmon (Saywer 1978: 261).

3.3 Historic Context

Post-Contact history for California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), Mexican Period (1822–1848), and American Period (1848–present).

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements. In 1769, Captain Gaspar de Portolá led an expedition composed of soldiers, missionaries, Native Americans from Baja California, and Mexican civilians into what was then known as Alta California. That year, the first Spanish settlements were founded at the presidio of San Diego (a military outpost) and Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed throughout Alta California. During his expedition, Portolá traveled to Sweeney Ridge in present day Pacifica, and was the first European to identify San Francisco Bay (National Park Service 2018). In 1776, Mission San Francisco de Asís was established as the sixth in the mission chain (California Missions Foundation, N.D.(a)). Spain established three civilian pueblos during the 18th century at San Jose, Los Angeles and Brancifort (near present-day Santa Cruz) (Crawford 1991). During this period, the Spanish crown began to make land grants permitting soldiers and other prominent citizens to establish ranchos. To manage and expand their herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population, often forcibly. Native populations were negatively affected by the mission system which was put in place to govern them as well as convert them to Christianity (Rolle 2003). The increased European presence during this period led to the spread of diseases foreign to the Native Americans, contributing to the devastation of their population.

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810-1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. The following year, in 1823, Mission San Francisco de Solano was established in what is today the city of Sonoma by Father Jose Altimira due to his discontent with the original Mission San Francisco de Asís (California Missions Foundation N.D.(b)). This period saw the federalization and distribution of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made about 700 land grants between 1834 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007). During the supremacy of the ranchos, landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. About 24 land grants (ranchos) were located in Sonoma County (Lebaron 2008). The pueblo of Sonoma was laid out by the Mexican General Mariano Vallejo in 1835 (Sonoma County Genealogical Society 2000). Early one morning in June of 1846, a group of Americans dissatisfied with the Mexican government's immigration policies rode into the pueblo to General Vallejo's residence, intending on establishing their own rule of law. They raised a flag with a bear and a star and declared a California Republic with Sonoma as its capital. Vallejo, his brother, and several others were held prisoners at Sutter's Fort. The end of this California Republic came when Lieutenant Joseph Warren Revere of the United States Navy rode into Sonoma and raised the American Flag. The Vallejo brothers were released shortly thereafter. California was temporarily administered by the U.S. Army, and Sonoma was one of the military posts that had been established to govern in the absence of active administration of California by the Mexican government (Demler 2017).

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, and California was made a state with the Compromise of 1850 (Waugh 2003). Sonoma County was one of the state's original counties. The Gold Rush began in 1848, resulting in an influx of people to California seeking gold. The size and demographics of Sonoma drastically changed as a result. In 1854 the county seat was moved to Santa Rosa (Demler 2017). Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to pour into the state, particularly after the completion of the trans-continental railroad in 1869. By the 1880s, the railroads had established networks throughout northern California, resulting in fast and affordable shipment of goods, as well as a means to transport new residents to the booming region (Dumke 1944).

3.3.1 Sonoma County

The following historic context is derived from the County of Sonoma Planning Division's Historic Resources information page:

Sonoma County boasts scenic vistas, fertile agricultural lands, impressive redwood forests, a sizeable meandering river, and fifty miles of rocky coastline. In addition to these natural resources, there are cultural landscapes that illustrate the county's historic past with a broad array of properties that mirror the passage of time.

State Highway 101, the county's transportation spine, services the county seat, Santa Rosa, and the major cities and towns. It follows much of the historic Redwood Highway, the county's main route from 1915 until 1957. The Redwood Highway in turn parallels the nineteenth century railroad tracks, constructed in 1870. The Northwestern Pacific Railroad, later absorbed into Southern Pacific, connected Sausalito to Eureka through Sonoma County. Passenger trains were discontinued in the 1930s and freight in the 1990s.

Before the European settlement, what is today Sonoma County was inhabited by the Pomo, Miwok, and Kashaya Indians. In 1812, the Russians established the short-lived Fort Ross along the coast north of the Russian River. Further east, the Sonoma Mission was established during the Mexican period in 1823. Shortly afterwards, Sonoma became the county's first town, a pueblo, under General Mariano Vallejo. During that time, sections of the county were transformed into vast land-grant ranchos, such as Vallejo's holdings that extended from today's Petaluma to the town of Sonoma. Most of the construction during the first half of the nineteenth century was adobe and wood. These construction methods drew on the Mexican tradition while incorporating some of the features and floor plans of the Anglo Americans.

After statehood, logging along the coast hills, cattle ranching, wheat and potato farming, and the early development of the wine industry supported the sparsely settled county. During this time, commercial and industrial buildings used local stone or brick, while most residences were built of wood. During the 1860s to the 1890s, Petaluma, at the head of navigation on the Petaluma Creek, enjoyed rapid economic growth that fueled the construction of their downtown with sophisticated iron front commercial buildings and elegant residences nearby.

Later the railroads facilitated the movement of goods and people leading to the establishment of processing plants and factories along the rail lines.

Around the turn of the century, the Russian River developed as a vacation resort, a destination for those in the San Francisco Bay Area. During this time, Santa Rosa also enjoyed an increase in population and importance as the center of finance and county government. Until World War II, the poultry industry, the processing of local fruit, and the production of hops sustained the

economy throughout the county. In 1935, Sonoma County ranked tenth in the nation in overall agricultural production.

During the first half of the twentieth century, many of the stylish buildings were designed by local architects such as Brainerd Jones in Petaluma and William Herbert in Santa Rosa. After World War II, Clarence Caulkins and J. Clarence Felciano worked on many projects in the county. With reference to residential, commercial, and industrial architecture, many of the towns still retain excellent examples of both high style and vernacular building examples from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Today the southwestern part of the county continues to support cattle grazing and dairy farms. Toward the north many of the ranches and orchards have been replaced with acres of vineyards and thriving winery operations that rival Napa County. Over the years many of the poultry farms, fruit growers, and dairy operations have relocated to the Central Valley or sold their businesses completely. In their place, small specialty farms and ranches now operate sustainable and organic endeavors. Dotted the countryside throughout the county are modern residences where rural homesteads used to be. The Russian River area still caters to vacationers, but on a smaller scale, and the cities along the freeway continue to expand to provide housing and services with new subdivisions, business parks, and strip-mall shopping centers.

With 467,000 residents, the county has doubled its population since 1980. Part of the challenge has been to retain its agricultural and small town character while providing for the livelihood of the expanding population. Related to this is the specific challenge of encouraging new development that complements both the physical beauty of the countryside and the county's rich heritage (County of Sonoma 2020d).

4 Background Research

4.1 California Historical Resources Information System

At Rincon’s request, the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University performed a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). The purpose of the records search was to identify known cultural resource studies and cultural resources within the project site and a 0.5-mile radius around it (Appendix A). Background research included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Built Environment Resources Directory.

4.1.1 Known Cultural Resources Studies

The CHRIS records search identified 35 known cultural resources studies within 0.5 mile of the project site (Table 1). One study (S-020825) was adjacent to the project site, and one study (S-023696) included a portion of the project site. Known cultural resources studies are described in further detail below.

Table 1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies Within 0.5 Mile of Project Site

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
S-002280	Watts, D.C.	1979	Archaeological Survey Report, 04-Son-101, P.M. 2.9/19.6, Proposed Landscaping Improvements along Route 101, Sonoma County, 04223-38035	Outside
S-012037	Origer, T.M.	1990	An archaeological study of the portion of Santa Rosa Avenue between Todd and Roberts Lake Roads (letter report)	Outside
S-013217	Origer, T.M.	1990	An Archaeological Survey for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable, San Francisco to Point Arena, California	Outside
S-013217a	Origer, T.M.	1990	Archaeological findings regarding a selection of a route through Novato for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable (letter report)	Outside
S-013217b	Origer, T.M.	1991	An archaeological study of revised portions of the AT&T route near Santa Rosa and Sausalito (letter report)	Outside
S-013217c	Origer, T.M.	1991	Archaeological study of AT&T revised fiber cable routes (letter report)	Outside
S-013217d	Origer, T.M.	1992	Archaeological survey of alternative fiber optics cable routes, Point Arena (letter report)	Outside
S-013863	Roop, W.	1992	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Lands of Balistreri/Sekulich, Sonoma County, California	Outside
S-014272	Flynn, K.S.	1992	Cultural Resources Survey for West Robles Conduit Project, near Santa Rosa, Sonoma County (AAA 92-03)	Outside

Sonoma County Department of Transportation & Public Works
Todd Road and Standish Avenue Signalization Project

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
S-015342	Bryne, S.	1993	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the West Robles Avenue Conduit Project Alternative Routes 3 and 4, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Outside
S-015568	Bryne, S.	1993	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Proposed Parkview Minor Subdivision, 3365 Moorland Avenue, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Outside
S-016080	Hupman, J.M. and D. Chavez	1993	Cultural Resources Investigations for the Southwest Santa Rosa Area Plan Environmental Impact Report, Sonoma County, California	Outside
S-016570	Roop, W.	1994	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Parcel Located at 3715 Santa Rosa Avenue, near Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California, DRC 94-153	Outside
S-016597	Loyd, J.M. and T.M. Origer	1994	A Cultural Resources Survey for the City of Santa Rosa Biosolids Disposal Project, Sonoma County, California	Outside
S-020825	Origer, T.M.	1998	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Parcel at 255 Todd Road, Sonoma County, California	Adjacent
S-022832	Beard, V.R.	2000	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Moorland Avenue Reconstruction and Widening Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Outside
S-023696	Origer, T.M.	2001	A Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Todd Road Reconstruction and Widening Project, Sonoma County, California	Within
S-025368	Quinn, J.P. and T.M. Origer	2002	A Cultural Resources Survey of Joe Cream's Property at 3971 Santa Rosa Avenue, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Outside
S-025581	Chattan, C.	2001	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Property Located at 3680 and 3720 Santa Rosa Avenue, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County	Outside
S-028656	Holman, M.P.	2003	Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 1.8 Acre West Sonoma County Disposal Company Parcel (WSCDC), 3417 Standish Avenue, Sonoma County, California	Outside
S-029716	Greene, R.	2004	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Property at 237 Todd Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Outside
S-030304	Chattan, C.	2005	A Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Property Located at 3845 and 3855 Santa Rosa Avenue, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.	Outside
S-031737	Denardo, C. and D. Hart	2004	Archaeological Resources Technical Report for the Sonoma Marin Rail Transit (SMART) Project, Sonoma and Marin Counties, California	Outside
S-031737a	Unknown	2004	Historic Architectural Resources Technical Report for the Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) Project	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
S-032897	Evans, S.	2006	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the South Park Sanitation System Replacement Project, Moorland Avenue, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, CA	Outside
S-033449	Evans, S.	2007	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of APN 134-171-004, 390 Todd Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Outside
S-037079	Koenig, H.	2010	Sonoma County Water Agency, 2010 Bank Repair Projects, Cultural Resources Survey Report	Outside
S-038125	DeBaker, C. and J. Lang	2010	Cultural Resources Investigation for the proposed Todd Road Maintenance Facility, Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Outside
S-047399	Bowen, M.	2015	Historic Property Survey Report, Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) Non-Motorized Pathway (NMP), Marin and Sonoma Counties, California, District 4 -SON/MRN, Federal Aid Project # RPSTPLE 6411 (005)	Outside
S-047399a	Bowen, M.	2015	Historical Resources Evaluation Report Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) Non-Motorized Pathway (NMP) Marin and Sonoma Counties, California, District 4 - SON/MRN, Federal Aid Project # RPSTPLE 6411 (005)	Outside
S-047399b	Jurich, D.	2015	Archaeological Survey Report Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) Non-Motorized Pathway (NMP) Marin and Sonoma Counties, California, District 4 - SON/MRN, Federal Aid Project # RPSTPLE 6411 (005)	Outside
S-047399c	Rehor, J. and K. Kubal	2015	Extended Phase I Report Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) Non-Motorized Pathway (NMP) Marin and Sonoma Counties, California, District 4 - SON/MRN, Federal Aid Project # RPSTPLE 6411 (005) Pacific Northwest Railroad PM 20.1/28.7-39.01/55.3	Outside
S-047399d	Polanco, J.	2015	FHWA_2015_1009_001; Determination of Eligibility for the Proposed Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit Non-Motorized Pathway extending from San Rafael north to Santa Rosa, in Marin and Sonoma Counties, CA	Outside
S-049873	DeGeorgey, A. and P. Von der Porten	2015	Archaeological Survey Report for the Moorland Park, Sonoma County, California	Outside
S-053100	Franco, J. and V. Beard	2018	Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed West County Transit Agency Parking Lot at 3300 Juniper Avenue (APN 134-074-022), Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Outside

Source: Northwest Information Center 2020

S-020825

S-020825 is a study prepared by Thomas M. Origer in 1998 titled *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Parcel at 255 Todd Road, Sonoma County, California*. The study included archival research and a field survey of 255 Todd Road (APN 134-102-014), a parcel located adjacent to and northeast of the northeastern end of the project site. No cultural resources were identified in Origer's study.

S-023696

S-023696 is a study prepared by Thomas M. Origer in 2001 titled *A Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Todd Road Reconstruction and Widening Project, Sonoma County, California*. The study included archival research at NWIC, literature review, and a field survey for archaeological and built environment resources. The study area included a portion of Todd Road spanning from just west of Standish Avenue to Colgan Creek/just west of Stony Point Road. Field inspection was focused on unpaved surfaces within the ROW and on adjacent private property; accessible exposed portions of the study area were examined on foot. A hoe was used as necessary to clear small patches of vegetation. In addition, two houses and one carport within approximately two feet of the proposed right-of-way were examined to assess the potential that they were historical resources that could be affected by the project. This included 574, 710 and 711 Todd Road, near Primrose Avenue, outside the current project's study area. Origer states the buildings were preliminarily assessed to determine whether they were potentially important historical resources, but it does not appear that DPR forms were prepared for those buildings. The survey included approximately the western half of the segment of Todd Road within the current project site. No cultural resources were found during the survey of the study area.

4.1.2 Known Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records search identified three known cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 2). No cultural resources were identified within the project site.

Table 2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-49-002834	CA-SON-002322H	Historic-era railroad and related features	Northwestern Pacific Railroad and related features	1990 (R. Werner); 1993 (J. Lloyd, 1999 (H. Ballard, E. Reese); 2000 (J. Nelson, S. Nicholson); 2000 (J. Nelson, S. Nicholson); 2000 (J. Nelson); 2002 (S.M. Hilton); 2002 (S.E. Palmer); 2003 (J. Jenks, D. Hart, D. Lemon); 2003 (Tom Origer & Associates); 2004 (D. Hart); 2004 (A. Hope); 2004 (J. Kelley); 2005 (N. Thompson); 2005 (R. Douglass); 2006 (V. Beard); 2010 (J. Lang); 2010 (V. Beard); 2011 (E. Schultz); 2011 (J.A. Loez); 2013 (S. Mikesell); 2016 (J. Stark, J. Thomas)	Ineligible for NR and CR	Outside
P-004806	N/A	Historic-era buildings	150 Todd Road	2010 (J. Lang)	Ineligible for CR; not evaluated for NR (No status code)	Outside
P-004807	N/A	Historic-era structure	SCWA Todd Road channel segment	2010 (J. Lang)	Ineligible for CR; not evaluated for NR (No status code)	Outside

Source: Northwest Information Center 2020

4.2 Aerial Imagery and Topographic Map Review

The project site is located at the intersection of Todd Road and Standish Avenue, approximately 600 feet west of the railroad alignment upon which the Sonoma-Marin Area Rail Transit runs, and approximately 2,000 feet west of U.S. Route 101. The Northwestern Pacific Railroad was developed running north-south through the area in the 1870s. The earliest available topographic map depicts the area of project site in 1916 with sparse development and Todd School located a few blocks west near the intersection of modern-day Todd Road and Stony Point Road. In the early 1900s, an unpaved road spanned through the area near the current alignment of Standish Avenue. Running north-south through the area, the Redwood Highway was signed Highway 101 by the 1940s. The area of the project site remained rural with some orchard and agricultural land in the 1950s and

early 1960s. By the late 1960s, it appears many of the buildings that had been located along Todd Road were removed, as aerial photos show land bare of buildings or crops. Within a few years the properties at the northeast and southwest corners showed development of buildings and foliage. The industrial/manufacturing properties at the northwest and southeast corners of the subject intersection were developed between the 1980s and 1990s (NETRonline 1999-2020).

4.3 Native American Outreach

Rincon contacted the NAHC on November 10, 2020 to request a search of the SLF and a contact list of Native Americans culturally affiliated with the project area (Appendix B). The NAHC replied on November 18, 2020 stating the SLF search had been completed with negative results. The County of Sonoma conducted AB 52 consultation with Native American tribes and/or individuals. The results of that consultation will be documented in the Initial Study being prepared for the project.

5 Field Survey

5.1 Methods

On December 11, 2020, Rincon Archaeologist Elaine Foster conducted a pedestrian field survey of the project site for cultural resources. Areas of exposed ground were inspected for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics).

The properties at the northwest and southeast corners of the intersection of Todd Road and Standish Avenue are less than 45 years old. A building on the property at the southwest corner was demolished prior to this assessment. The property at the northeast corner of the intersection contains a residential building constructed in 1927; however, no physical alterations are proposed to the property and no takes will occur on the property as part of the project. No built environment properties were formally recorded or evaluated as none of the properties within the project site are over 45 years old,

5.2 Results

The project site consists mainly of paved roadway with unpaved shoulders, sidewalks, and landscaped areas (see Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5). Ground visibility was 0-10% in landscaped areas and 90-100% on unpaved shoulders. Landscaped areas included bushes, heavy ivy and grass coverage, woodchips, and decorative boulders (see Figure 6 and Figure 7). Disturbances along the northeastern sideroads include a drainage ditch, road signs, and utility poles. Modern trash was scattered throughout the project area. No cultural resources were observed within the project site.

Figure 3 View of Central Portion of Project site - Todd Road, Looking Southeast from Standish Avenue



Figure 4 View of Central Portion of Project Site - Unpaved Sidewalk at Northeast Corner of Todd Road and Standish Avenue, Looking East



Figure 5 View of Western Portion of Project Site - South Side of Todd Road, Slightly West of Standish Avenue, Looking East



Figure 6 View of Northern Portion of Project Site - Landscaping on Private Property, West Edge of Standish Avenue, Looking Southwest



Figure 7 View of Eastern Portion of Project Site - South Side of Todd Road, Slightly East of Ghilotti Avenue, Looking Southeast



6 Findings and Recommendations

The cultural resources records search, SLF search, and field survey conducted for the project did not identify any cultural resources within the project site. Minor takes would occur on three properties located on the south side of Todd road and at the northwest corner of the intersection, but none of these properties are over 45 years of age. The property at the northeast corner of the intersection contains a residential building over 45 years of age; however, no physical alterations are proposed to the property and no acquiring of property will occur as part of the project. No built environment properties were formally recorded or evaluated as none of the properties within the project site are over 45 years old. As the nature of the project elements are primarily low-scale sidewalk, curb and drainage inlet improvements and a traffic signal, they are consistent with the existing streetscape and would not result in considerable changes in setting, or cause visual or auditory impacts to adjacent properties.

Therefore, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources and less than significant impact to archaeological resources*** under CEQA with adherence to existing regulations. County of Sonoma Municipal Code (Section 11.14.050 – Protection of human remains and archaeological resources.) establishes the following County requirements for the protection of archaeological resources and human remains discovered during construction grading and drainage:

Where human remains or archaeological resources are discovered during construction grading and drainage, all work shall be halted in the vicinity of the find, the director shall be notified, and the following shall occur before work may be resumed:

- A. **Human Remains.** If human remains or suspected human remains are discovered, the permittee shall notify the county coroner and comply with all state law requirements, including Health and Safety Code section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code section 5097.98, to ensure proper disposition of the human remains or suspected human remains, including those identified to be Native American remains.
- B. **Archaeological Resources.** If archaeological resources or suspected archaeological resources are discovered, the director shall notify the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, and the permittee shall retain a qualified archeologist to evaluate the find to ensure proper disposition of the archaeological resources or suspected archaeological resources. All costs associated with the evaluation and mitigation of the find shall be the responsibility of the permittee. The director shall provide notice of the find to any tribes that have been identified as having cultural ties and affiliation with the geographic area in which the archaeological resources or suspected archaeological resources were discovered, if the tribe or tribes have requested notice and provided a contact person and current address to which the notice is to be sent. The director may consult with and solicit comments from notified tribes to aid in the evaluation, protection, and proper disposition of the archaeological resources or suspected archaeological resources. The need for confidentiality of information concerning the archaeological resources or suspected archaeological resources shall be recognized by all parties. For the purposes of this section, archaeological resources include historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, pottery, arrowheads, midden, or culturally modified soil deposits. Artifacts associated with prehistoric ruins include humanly modified stone, shell, bone, or other cultural materials such as charcoal, ash, and burned rock indicative of food

procurement or processing activities. Prehistoric domestic features include hearths, fire pits, or floor depressions; mortuary features are typically represented by human skeletal remains. (Ord. No. 6331, Exhibit B (12-15-2020))

In addition, if human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the land owner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance.

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Sonoma County Genealogical Society

- 2000 "Early Sonoma County, California, Land Grants, 1846-1850". Accessed October 30, 2020 at <https://scgsonline.org/resources/Indexes/Land%20Grants/intro%20no%20links.htm>

University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) Map & Imagery Lab

- 1965 Aerial photograph, Flight CAS-65, Frame 1-17. Accessed at http://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/

Waugh, John C.

- 2003 On the Brink of Civil War: The Compromise of 1850 and How It Changed the Course of American History. Scholarly Resources Inc., Wilmington, Delaware.

Appendix A

Records Search Results



12/2/2020

NWIC File No.: 20-0863

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 N. Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Re: #20-09882 Todd & Standish Intersection Improvements Project

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Santa Rosa USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 0.5 mi. radius:

Resources within project area:	None listed
Resources within 0.5 mi. radius:	P-49-002834, P-49-004806, P-49-004807
Reports within project area:	S-20825, 23696
Reports within 0.5 mi. radius:	[24] Please see attached list, page 3

Resource Database Printout (list):

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Report Copies:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Historical Maps:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Local Inventories:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

*Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Annette Neal

Researcher

Reports In 0.5 mi. Buffer

DocCo	DocNo
S-	002280
S-	012037
S-	013217
S-	013863
S-	014272
S-	015342
S-	015568
S-	016080
S-	016570
S-	016597
S-	022832
S-	025368
S-	025581
S-	028656
S-	029716
S-	030304
S-	031737
S-	032897
S-	033449
S-	037079
S-	038125
S-	047399
S-	049873
S-	053100

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-49-002834	CA-SON-002322H	Resource Name - Northwestern Pacific Railroad; OTIS Resource Number - 405254; Other - NWPRR-1 Segments B and C; Other - NWPRR/Greenwood; Other - Footing 15; Other - TP1; Other - Abandoned Grade; Other - Old Railroad Grade; Other - Open Deck Trestles; Other - C-Sears Point-2; Other - NWP Railroad; Other - (San Francisco & Northern Pacific RR- historic); Other - Timbered Pile Open Deck trestle; OHP PRN - 7.171-04 Railroad Yards: Main line (NWP) to Eureka; National Register - NPS 79000561-0007; OHP Property Number - 002277; Voided - formerly C-876; Voided - P-49-002897; Voided - P-49-002906; Voided - P-49-000052	Building, Structure, Object, Element of district	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH07; AH15; HP11; HP17; HP19; HP39	1990 (Roger Werner, [none]); 1993 (J. Lloyd, Tom Origer & Associates); 1999 (Hannah Ballard, Elena Reese, Pacific Legacy); 2000 (J. Nelson, S. Nicholson, Jones & Stokes); 2000 (J. Nelson, S. Nicholson, Jones & Stokes); 2000 (J. Nelson, Jones & Stokes); 2002 (Steven M. Hilton, Parsons Corporation); 2002 (Sara E. Palmer, GANDA); 2003 (Jim Jenks, Daniel Hart, David Lemon, GANDA); 2003 ([none], Tom Origer and associates); 2004 (Daniel Hart, GANDA); 2004 (Andrew Hope, Caltrans); 2004 (John Kelley, LSA); 2005 (N. Thompson, Tom Origer & Associates); 2005 (R. Douglass, Tom Origer & Associates); 2006 (V. Beard, Tom Origer & Associates); 2010 (Jennifer Lang, GANDA); 2010 (V. Beard, Tom Origer & Associates); 2011 (Erica Schultz, GANDA); 2011 (John A. Loez, Tremaine & Associates, Inc.); 2013 (Stephen Mikesell, ICF International); 2016 (James Stark, Jennifer Thomas, FWARG)	S-013217, S-022483, S-022736, S-025066, S-025104, S-025217, S-025396, S-028098, S-029658, S-030485, S-030495, S-030869, S-031737, S-031869, S-032023, S-033228, S-033511, S-033897, S-037602, S-038125, S-039496, S-039520, S-044394, S-044543, S-045663, S-046406, S-047399, S-047935, S-048535, S-048626, S-048798, S-049084, S-049135, S-049166, S-052409
P-49-004806		Resource Name - 150 Todd Road GANDA-9005-2-13-01	Building	Historic	HP08	2010 (Jennifer Lang, GANDA)	S-038125
P-49-004807		Resource Name - SCWA Todd Road Channel Segment GANDA-9005-2-13-02	Structure, Object	Historic	HP20	2010 (Jennifer Lang, GANDA)	S-038125

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-002280	Caltrans - 04223-38035	1979	Diane C. Watts	Archaeological Survey Report, 04-Son-101, P.M. 2.9/19.6, Proposed Landscaping Improvements along Route 101, Sonoma County, 04223-38035	Caltrans, District 04	
S-012037		1990	Thomas M. Origer	An archaeological study of the portion of Santa Rosa Avenue between Todd and Roberts Lake Roads (letter report)		
S-013217	Voided - S-13399; Voided - S-13400; Voided - S-13401	1990	Thomas M. Origer	An Archaeological Survey for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable, San Francisco to Point Arena, California		21-000042, 21-000043, 21-000347, 21-000527, 21-000528, 21-002694, 38-001336, 49-002834
S-013217a		1990	Thomas M. Origer	Archaeological findings regarding a selection of a route through Novato for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable (letter report)	Tom Origer & Associates	
S-013217b		1991	Thomas M. Origer	An archaeological study of revised portions of the AT&T route near Santa Rosa and Sausalito (letter report)	Tom Origer & Associates	
S-013217c		1991	Thomas M. Origer	Archaeological study of AT&T revised fiber cable routes (letter report)	Tom Origer & Associates	
S-013217d		1992	Thomas M. Origer	Archaeological survey of alternative fiber optics cable routes, Point Arena (letter report)	Tom Origer & Associates	
S-013863	Submitter - A.R.S. Project 92-08	1992	William Roop	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Lands of Balistreri/Sekulich, Sonoma County, California	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-014272	Submitter - AAA 92-03	1992	Katherine S. Flynn	Cultural Resources Survey for West Robles Conduit Project, near Santa Rosa, Sonoma County (AAA 92-03)	ABACUS Archaeological Associates, Archaeological Resource Service	
S-015342	Submitter - A.R.S. Project 93-07	1993	Stephen Bryne	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the West Robles Avenue Conduit Project Alternative Routes 3 and 4, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-015568	Submitter - A.R.S. Project 93-47	1993	Stephen Bryne	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Proposed Parkview Minor Subdivision, 3365 Moorland Avenue, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Archeological Resource Service	
S-016080		1993	Jan M. Hupman and David Chavez	Cultural Resources Investigations for the Southwest Santa Rosa Area Plan Environmental Impact Report, Sonoma County, California	David Chavez and Associates	49-001415, 49-001416, 49-001418, 49-001419, 49-001420, 49-001514, 49-001515, 49-001516, 49-001801, 49-002215, 49-002290

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-016570	Submitter - A.R.S. Project 94-23	1994	William Roop	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Parcel Located at 3715 Santa Rosa Avenue, near Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California, DRC 94-153	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-016597		1994	Janine M. Loyd and Thomas M. Origer	A Cultural Resources Survey for the City of Santa Rosa Biosolids Disposal Project, Sonoma County, California		
S-022832	Submitter - File No. 00-18S	2000	Vicki R. Beard	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Moorland Avenue Reconstruction and Widening Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	
S-025368	Submitter - File No. 02-19S	2002	James P. Quinn and Thomas M. Origer	A Cultural Resources Survey of Joe Cream's Property at 3971 Santa Rosa Avenue, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	
S-025581	Submitter - A.R.S. Project 01-031	2001	Cassandra Chattan	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Property Located at 3680 and 3720 Santa Rosa Avenue, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County	Archeological Resource Service	
S-028656		2003	Miley Paul Holman	Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 1.8 Acre West Sonoma County Disposal Company Parcel (WSCDC), 3417 Standish Avenue, Sonoma County, California	Holman & Associates	
S-029716	Submitter - A.R.S. Project 04-106	2004	Richard Greene	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Property at 237 Todd Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-030304	Submitter - A.R.S. Project 05-025	2005	Cassandra Chattan	A Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Property Located at 3845 and 3855 Santa Rosa Avenue, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.	Archaeological Resource Service	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-031737	Voided - S-31738	2004	Carole Denardo and Daniel Hart	Archaeological Resources Technical Report for the Sonoma Marin Rail Transit (SMART) Project, Sonoma and Marin Counties, California	Garcia and Associates	21-000113, 21-000114, 21-000193, 21-000194, 21-000551, 21-000560, 21-000675, 21-000681, 21-000685, 21-002540, 21-002571, 21-002611, 21-002612, 49-000788, 49-000790, 49-000900, 49-000901, 49-000902, 49-001014, 49-001196, 49-001198, 49-001262, 49-001263, 49-001352, 49-001468, 49-001517, 49-001583, 49-001798, 49-002134, 49-002255, 49-002273, 49-002274, 49-002275, 49-002301, 49-002304, 49-002319, 49-002536, 49-002539, 49-002695, 49-002697, 49-002819, 49-002820, 49-002823, 49-002824, 49-002825, 49-002826, 49-002827, 49-002833, 49-002834, 49-003014, 49-003022, 49-003135, 49-003250, 49-003334, 49-003352, 49-003353, 49-003374, 49-003376, 49-003377, 49-003379, 49-003380
S-031737a		2004		Historic Architectural Resources Technical Report for the Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) Project	Garcia and Associates	
S-032897	Submitter - A.R.S. Project 06-085	2006	Sally Evans	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the South Park Sanitation System Replacement Project, Moorland Avenue, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, CA.	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-033449	Submitter - A.R.S. Project 06-101	2007	Sally Evans	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of APN 134-171-004, 390 Todd Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-037079		2010	Heidi Koenig	Sonoma County Water Agency, 2010 Bank Repair Projects, Cultural Resources Survey Report	ESA	
S-038125		2010	Cassidy DeBaker and Jennifer Lang	Cultural Resources Investigation for the proposed Todd Road Maintenance Facility, Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Garcia and Associates	49-002834, 49-004806, 49-004807

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-047399	Caltrans - 4-SON/RN- RPSTPLE 6411 (005); OHP PRN - FHWA_215_1009_00 1	2015	Madeline Bowen	Historic Property Survey Report, Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) Non-Motorized Pathway (NMP), Marin and Sonoma Counties, California, District 4 - SON/MRN, Federal Aid Project # RPSTPLE 6411 (005)	AECOM	21-002540, 21-002586, 21-002618, 21-002663, 49-002834, 49-003557, 49-003725
S-047399a		2015	Madeline Bowen	Historical Resources Evaluation Report Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) Non-Motorized Pathway (NMP) Marin and Sonoma Counties, California, District 4 - SON/MRN, Federal Aid Project # RPSTPLE 6411 (005)	AECOM	
S-047399b		2015	Denise Jurich	Archaeological Survey Report Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) Non-Motorized Pathway (NMP) Marin and Sonoma Counties, California, District 4 - SON/MRN, Federal Aid Project # RPSTPLE 6411 (005)	AECOM	
S-047399c		2015	Jay Rehor and Kathleen Kubal	Extended Phase I Report Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) Non-Motorized Pathway (NMP) Marin and Sonoma Counties, California, District 4 - SON/MRN, Federal Aid Project # RPSTPLE 6411 (005) Pacific Northwest Railroad PM 20.1/28.7-39.01/55.3	AECOM	
S-047399d		2015	Julianne Polanco	FHWA_2015_1009_001; Determination of Eligibility for the Proposed Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit Non-Motorized Pathway extending from San Rafael north to Santa Rosa, in Marin and Sonoma Counties, CA	Office of Historic Preservation	
S-049873		2015	Alex DeGeorgey and Peter Von der Porten	Archaeological Survey Report for the Moorland Park, Sonoma County, California	Alta Archaeological Consulting	
S-053100		2018	Julia Franco and Vicki Beard	Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed West County Transit Agency Parking Lot at 3300 Juniper Avenue (APN 134-074-022), Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	

Appendix B

Native American Outreach

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 373-3710

(916) 373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Todd Road and Standish Avenue Signalization Project, unincorporated
Sonoma County

County: Sonoma

USGS Quadrangle Name: Santa Rosa

Township: Range: Section(s): T6N, R8W

Company/Firm/Agency: Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Contact Person: Susan Zamudio-Gurrola

Street Address: 180 N. Ashwood Ave

City: Ventura

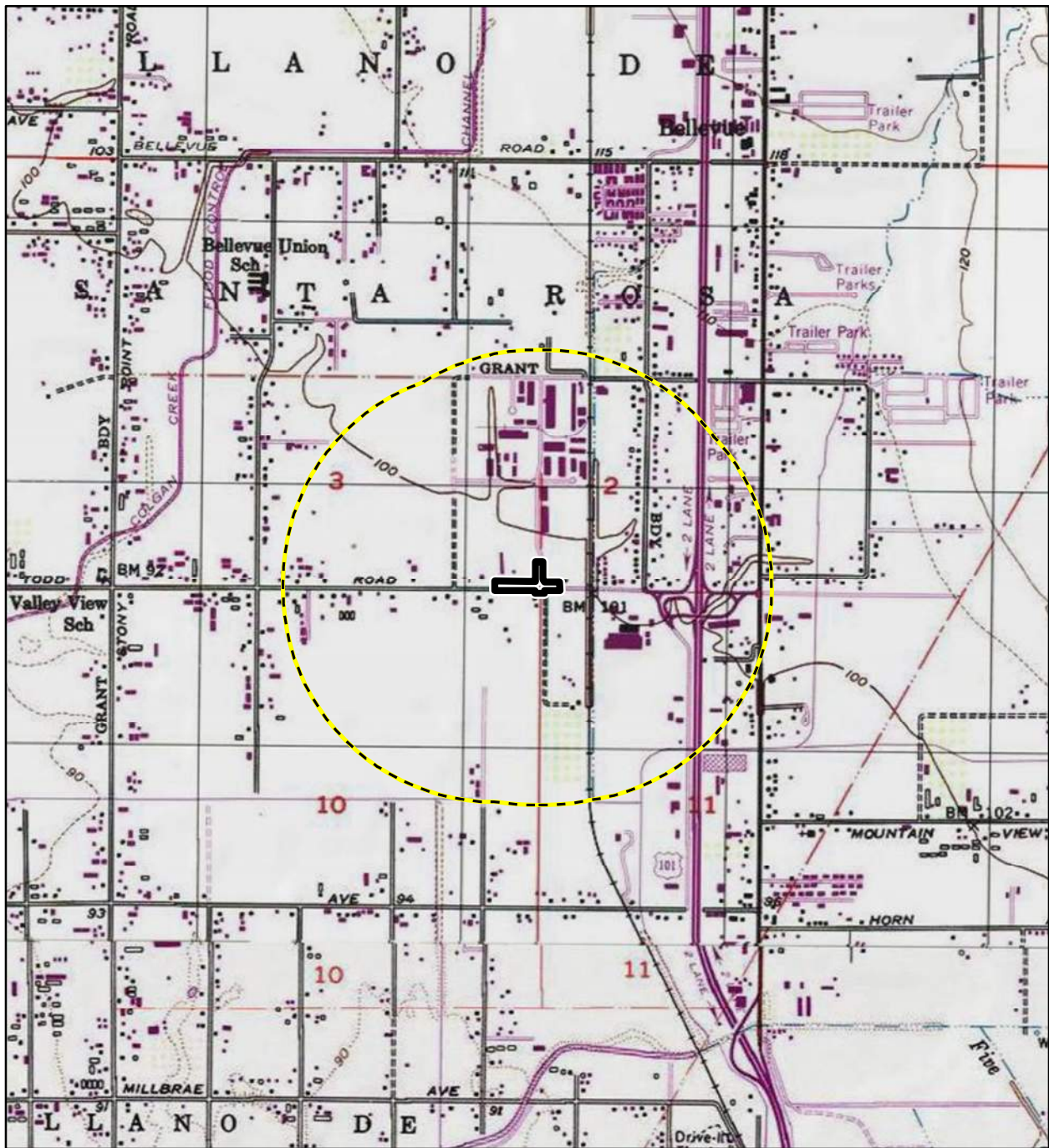
Zip: 93003

Phone: 805-644-4455 ext. 76



Email: szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com

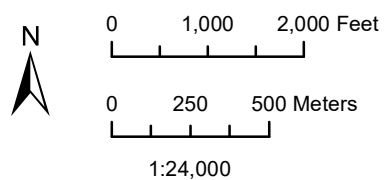
Project Description: Sonoma County Department of Transportation and Public Works proposes to make improvements to the intersection of Todd Road and Standish Ave, including installation of a traffic signal, storm drain inlets, and upgrading the existing sidewalk in the northeast corner of the intersection to Sonoma County standards for an approximate distance of 85 feet east of the intersection. The project is subject to CEQA only.

Todd Road and Standish Avenue Signalization Project
Cultural Resources Study



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2020. Santa Rosa Quadrangle. T06N R08W S2,3,10,11. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

-  Half-Mile Buffer
-  Project Site



Records Search Map



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 18, 2020

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP, Architectural Historian
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Via Email to: szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Todd Road and Standish Avenue Signalization Project, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Zamudio-Gurrola:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Sarah.Fonseca@nahc.ac.gov.

Sincerely,



Sarah Fonseca
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Sonoma County
11/18/2020**

Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians

Patricia Hermosillo, Chairperson
555 S. Cloverdale Blvd., Suite A Pomo
Cloverdale, CA, 95425
Phone: (707) 894 - 5775
Fax: (707) 894-5727
info@cloverdalerancheria.com

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria

Loren Smith, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
1420 Guerneville Road, Ste 1 Pomo
Santa Rosa, CA, 95403
Phone: (707) 591 - 0580
Fax: (707) 591-0583

Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians

Chris Wright, Chairperson
P.O. Box 607 Pomo
Geyserville, CA, 95441
Phone: (707) 814 - 4150
lynnl@drycreekrancheria.com

Lytton Rancheria

Marjorie Mejia, Chairperson
437 Aviation Boulevard Pomo
Santa Rosa, CA, 95403
Phone: (707) 575 - 5917
Fax: (707) 575-6974
margiemejia@aol.com

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria

Greg Sarris, Chairperson
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300 Coast Miwok
Rohnert Park, CA, 94928 Pomo
Phone: (707) 566 - 2288
Fax: (707) 566-2291
gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.com

Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians

Jose Simon, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1035 Lake Miwok
Middletown, CA, 95461 Pomo
Phone: (707) 987 - 3670
Fax: (707) 987-9091
sshope@middletownrancheria.com

Guidiville Indian Rancheria

Donald Duncan, Chairperson
P.O. Box 339 Pomo
Talmage, CA, 95481
Phone: (707) 462 - 3682
Fax: (707) 462-9183
admin@guidiville.net

Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley

Scott Gabaldon, Chairperson
2275 Silk Road Wappo
Windsor, CA, 95492
Phone: (707) 494 - 9159
scottg@mishewalwappotribe.com

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria

Dino Franklin, Chairperson
1420 Guerneville Road, Ste 1 Pomo
Santa Rosa, CA, 95403
Phone: (707) 591 - 0580
Fax: (707) 591-0583
dino@stewartspoint.org

Pinoleville Pomo Nation

Leona Willams, Chairperson
500 B Pinoleville Drive Pomo
Ukiah, CA, 95482
Phone: (707) 463 - 1454
Fax: (707) 463-6601

This list is current only as of the date of this document. 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 Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Todd Road and Standish Avenue Signalization Project, Sonoma County.