

October 23, 2019

Mary Grace Pawson
Director of Development Services
City of Rohnert Park
130 Avram Avenue
Rohnert Park, California 94928

Subject: Cultural Resources Letter Report for the SOMO Village Project, City of Rohnert Park, California – Negative Findings

Dear Ms. Pawson:

This letter report documents cultural resources Inventory efforts conducted by Dudek for the SOMO Village Project (proposed project),¹ generally located in the City of Rohnert Park (City), California, including an off-site water tank (relocated water tank) component located on City land in unincorporated Sonoma County. The City is the lead agency for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and preparation of a Supplemental EIR. The project's area of direct impacts (ADI) include the main project site (also "SOMO site"), four off-site road improvement areas, and the relocated water tank site (Figure 1). Inventory efforts have included a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), and an intensive-level pedestrian survey. Both the SOMO site (Barrow 2018) and relocated water tank site (Giacinto and Burns 2019) have been subject to previous cultural resources investigations; as such, a pedestrian survey of these locations was not required as part of the present investigation. No previously recorded or newly identified cultural resources have been recorded within the ADI. In consideration of inventory results, the ADI falls within areas that are unlikely to support the presence of unanticipated cultural resources within surface or subsurface contexts. No archaeological monitoring or additional cultural resource efforts is recommended, beyond provisions for appropriate actions to be taken in compliance with CEQA should unanticipated resources or human remains be encountered during an site disturbance.

Project Location and Description

This proposed project area is located in Sections 14, 15, 22, and 23 of Township 6 North, Range 8 West, of the Cotati, California 7.5' USGS Quadrangle map. The project is a mixed-use, sustainable community located in the southeast portion of the City. The 176-acre main project site (Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 046-051-045,

¹ The SOMO Village Project is an update of the Sonoma Mountain Village Program for which an environmental impact report (EIR) was certified in 2010 (State Clearinghouse Number: 2007521116).

046-051-040, 046-051-042) is made up of three parcels and its boundaries are Bodway Parkway on the east, Camino Colegio on the north, the Sonoma-Marín Area Rail Transit (“SMART”) right-of-way on the west (the former Northwestern Pacific Railroad right-of-way (currently owned by North Coast Railroad Authority), and vacant land north of Railroad Avenue on the south. The main project site is located within City limits and is in the City’s Redevelopment Project Area.

The relocated water tank is located at 6626 Petaluma Hill Road (Assessor’s Parcel Number: 047-132-038) and is bordered by agricultural land to the east, north, and south. Sonoma State University is located to the west, across Petaluma Hill Road. Copeland Creek runs south of the site and Crane Creek runs north of the site.

Four additional small areas where transportation improvements are proposed as mitigation are also included in the study area.

This includes the following intersections:

- Railroad Avenue/Petaluma Hill Road
- Valley House Drive/Petaluma Hill Road
- Cotati Avenue/Petaluma Hill Road
- East Cotati Avenue/Camino Colegio

Regulatory Framework

State Regulations

The California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code Section 5020 et seq.)

In California, the term "historical resource" includes but is not limited to "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California." (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change." (PRC section 5024.1(a).) The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

- (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.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than fifty (50) years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, Section 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource;” it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e): Set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4: Provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource." (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is a "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA. (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not

precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption. (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

- (1) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- (2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- (3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any "historical resources," then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

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 they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological 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:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (PRC Sections 21074(c); 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

Native American Historic Cultural Sites (PRC Section 5097 et seq.)

State law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the Heritage Commission to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to one (1) year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5b). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the California NAHC within 24 hours (Section 7050.5c). The NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the MLD by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

Background Research

Cultural Records Search Results

A records search was completed for the current project area and a one half-mile radius by Northwest Information Center (NWIC) staff at the NWIC at Sonoma State University on August 26, 2019 (Appendix A). This search included a review of their collection of mapped prehistoric, historical, and built-environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Site Records, technical reports, historical maps, and local inventories. Additional consulted sources included the NRHP, California Inventory of Historical Resources/CRHR and listed Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, California Points of Historical Interest, and California Historical Landmarks.

Previously Conducted Studies

NWIC records indicate that 44 previous cultural resources technical investigations have been conducted within one half-mile of the proposed project area (Table 1). Of these studies, 13 have intersected the ADI. All portions of the ADI have been subject to previous investigation.

Table 1
Previous Technical Studies

Report Number	Date	Title	Author
<i>Reports within the Project Area</i>			
Studies Intersecting or Near the Relocated Water Tank			
	2019	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Crane Creek Trail and Detention Basin Project (in progress)	Adam Giacinto et al.
	2018	Investigations at Site CA-SON-2691, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer and Associates
	2017	Cultural Resources Inventory and Exploratory Phase I for the Rohnert Park Water Tank No. 8 Project	Adam Giacinto et. al.
S-020253	1997	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Anderson Ranch Property, 6500 Petaluma Hill Road, Sonoma County, California	Janine M. Loyd and Thomas M. Origer
Studies Intersecting or Near the Main Project (SOMO) Site and Road Improvements			
S-13217	1990	AT&T Fiber Optics Cable, San Francisco to Point Arena	Origer, Thomas M.
S-22736	2000	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Point Arena to Robbins and Point Arena to Sacramento, California	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.
S-30307	2005	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Lands of Agilent, Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California	Greene, Richard
S-13489	2007	An Archaeological Survey for the Rohnert Park Pipeline Extension, City of Santa Rosa Subregional Water Reclamation System, Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California	Loyd, J. and T. Origer
S-10699	1989	A Cultural Resources Study for Proposed Petaluma Hill Road Intersection Improvement Projects, Sonoma County, California	Terhorst, Brian abd D, Fredrickson
S-15331	1993	An Archaeological Survey for the Petaluma Hill Road Signal Interconnect Project, Sonoma County, California	Loyd, J. and T. Origer
S-26360	2002	A Cultural Resources Study of the Canon Manor West Subdivision on the West Side of Petaluma Hill Road, Sonoma County, California	Douglass, T. and T. Origer
S-34641	2007	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Sonoma Mountain Village Project, Sonoma County, California	Peak & Associates, Inc.
S-49539	2017	SOMO Village Project, Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California	Barrow, Eileen
<i>Reports within the One Half-Mile Search Area</i>			
S-000154	1975	Archaeological Survey of Student Union Building Site, California State College, Sonoma (letter report)	David A. Frederickson
S-000200	1975	Archaeological Survey of Proposed Entrance Drive, California State College, Sonoma (letter report)	David A. Fredrickson
S-000810	1977	An Archaeological Investigation of the Assembly of God Property Proposed Subdivision, Petaluma Hill Road, Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California (County File Number F 8896).	Rob J. Jackson
S-001156	1978	Archaeological reconnaissance of property located on	William Roop

Table 1
Previous Technical Studies

Report Number	Date	Title	Author
		Hinebaugh Creek (letter report).	
S-001255	1978	An Archaeological Investigation of the Suntal Enterprises Corporation Property, A Proposed Minor Subdivision, Rohnert Park, California	Lynn Eisenman
S-00272	1976	An Archaeological Survey of the Russian River to Cotati Intertie	Praetzellis, Adrian and Mary Praetzellis
S-010699	1989	A Cultural Resources Study for Proposed Petaluma Hill Road Intersection Improvement Projects, Sonoma County, California	Brian F. Terhorst
S-01255	1978	An Archaeological Investigation of the Suntal Enterprises Corporation Property, A Proposed Minor Subdivision, Rohnert Park, California (letter report)	Eisenman, Lynn
S-013217	1990	An Archaeological Survey for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable, San Francisco to Point Arena, California	Thomas M. Origer
S-013489	1992	An Archaeological Survey for the Rohnert Park Pipeline Extension, City of Santa Rosa Subregional Water Reclamation System, Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California	Thomas M. Origer
S-014063	1992	An Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Single Family Residential Development for Vast Oak Properties, Sonoma County, California	Janine M. Loyd and Thomas M. Origer
S-015331	1993	An Archaeological Survey for the Petaluma Hill Road Signal Interconnect Project, Sonoma County, California	Janine M. Loyd
S-01643	1979	An Archaeological Survey of the 400 acre Roberts Road Subdivision near Pengrove, Sonoma County, California	Wickstrom, Brian P.
S-020253	1997	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Anderson Ranch Property, 6500 Petaluma Hill Road, Sonoma County, California	Janine M. Loyd and Thomas M. Origer
S-021531	1999	A Cultural Resources Study for the Sonoma State University Campus Addition, Rohnert Park, California	Michael Newland and Jo Markwyn
S-022736	2000	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc. Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Point Arena to Robbins and Point Arena to Sacramento, California: Volume 1	Jones and Stokes Associates
S-024359	2000	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Green Music Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California	William Roop
S-025983	2002	Results of an Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Telecommunication Line, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California	Sally Evans
S-026360	2002	A Cultural Resources Study of the Canon Manor West Subdivision on the West Side of Petaluma Hill Road, Sonoma County, California	Toni F. Douglass and Thomas M. Origer
S-026887	2003	Results of an Archaeological Monitoring Program for the North Property Parking Lot and Phase I of the Green Music Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California	Sally Evans
S-029267	2004	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the University District Specific Plan Area, Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California.	Jones and Stokes

Table 1
Previous Technical Studies

Report Number	Date	Title	Author
S-029807	2004	A Cultural Resources Study of the Bradley Parcel Along Rohnert Park Expressway, Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California.	Thomas M. Origer
S-032538	2006	Results of an Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Green Music Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California	Sally Evans
S-044573	2011	Investigations at Site P-49-002796 Within the Vast Oak Portion of the University District, Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California	Eileen Barrow and Thomas M. Origer
S-37399	2017	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of a 120+ Acre Parcel Near the Intersection of Roberts Road and Petaluma Hill Road, Penngrove, California. ARS Project 08-010B	
S-38342	2017	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Ryan Lane Workforce Housing Project, Cotati, Sonoma County, California	
S-46241	2016	Historic Property Survey Report, 970 East Cotati Avenue, Cotati Train Station, City of Cotati, Sonoma County	
S-47219	2016	Historic Property Survey Report, Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) Non-Motorized Pathway (NMP), Sonoma County, California 4-SON RPSTPLE 6411 (007)	
S-47399	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)	Bowen, Madeline
S-50399	2018	Archaeological Survey Report, Sonoma State University-Du Par/EnSite 29828, 6644 Petaluma Hill Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California 95404	
S-50936	2019	A Cultural Resources Study of the Proposed Project at 7900 Petaluma Hill Road, Penngrove, Sonoma County, California	

Previously Identified Cultural Resources

NWIC records indicate that 22 previously recorded archeological or built environment resources are within one-half mile of the of the proposed project area and seven (7) previously recorded archeological or built environment resources are near the Project ADI. However, none of the records fall within areas that would be impacted. Two (2) components of the Himebauch Ranch, three (3) prehistoric isolates, and a prehistoric midden are in the vicinity of the relocated water tank, however these fall outside the ADI and will not be impacted. Relative to the off-site road improvements, a historic fence-line and stacked-stone boundary for the Barnes/Craig Ranch located across Petaluma Hill Road from one (1) of the road improvement areas, is nearest the ADI (Table 2).

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Trinomial P-	Period	Type	NRHP/CRHR Status
Resources Near Project			
Resources Near Relocated Water Tank (None Within)			
49-003055	Prehistoric; Historic	Himebauch Ranch	Eligible for NRHP/CRHP listing
49-004917	Historic	Himebauch Ranch /Anderson Stone Fence	Potentially eligible for NRHP/CRHP listing
P-49-005714	Prehistoric	Rhyolite lithic core	Not eligible
P-49-005715	Prehistoric	CCS lithic core	Not eligible
P-49-005716	Prehistoric	CCS shatter and shell fragment	Not eligible
P-49-005717	Prehistoric	Marine shell with sparse lithic scatter	Unevaluated
Resources Near Main Project (SOMO) Site or Road Improvements (None Within)			
49-000047	Historic	Barnes/Craig Ranch Boundary	Site Not Evaluated
Resources within the One Half-Mile Search Area			
49-000047	Historic	Barnes/Craig Ranch Boundary	Unevaluated
49-000993	Prehistoric	Obsidian and chert flakes	Unevaluated
49-001123	Multi-Component	Historic Basalt Quarry and Prehistoric Bedrock Milling and Lithic Scatter	Unevaluated
49-001460	Prehistoric	Redeposited archaeological materials from other areas; bone, shell, and lithics	Unevaluated
49-001863	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, shell fragments, and groundstone	Unevaluated
49-002373	Historic	Refuse Scatter 1	Unevaluated
49-002373	Historic	Historic refuse scatter	Unevaluated
49-002796	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, lithic tools, groundstone, and millingstone	Unevaluated
49-003157	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated
49-003159	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unevaluated
49-003239	Prehistoric	Obsidian flake	Unevaluated
49-003380	Historic	Residence (1038 E. Cotati Avenue)	Not Eligible
49-004782	Historic	Warehouse (970 E. Cotati Avenue)	Not Eligible
49-004998	Historic	Refuse Deposits	Unevaluated
49-005011	Historic	Grain Dump Pit and Slatted Steel Grate	Unevaluated

Archival and Building Development Research

Dudek consulted historic maps and aerial photographs to understand development of the proposed project area and surrounding properties. Historic aerial photographs were available for 1952, 1968, 1993, 2005, 2009,

2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016 (NETR 2019). The majority of the proposed project area was used for agriculture through 1968, with commercial, industrial and residential development along E. Cotati Avenue at the present-day intersection of E. Cotati Avenue and Camino Colegio. By 1993, there is considerable residential, commercial and industrial development along the transportation routes intersecting the project area. An industrial park is located in the northern portion of the main project site abutting Camino Colegio to the north and the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Right-of-Way to the west. This land-use pattern continues up to the 2016 aerial imagery, and reflects observations made during a field survey of the project site. Historic maps from 1916, 1944, 1947, 1949, 1954, 1958, 1962, 1964, 1983, 2012, 2015 and 2018 were also reviewed to observe previous development in the project area. These maps indicate the proposed project area has been primarily used for agriculture and transportation with limited residential, commercial and industrial development occurring along E. Cotati Avenue and Petaluma Hill Road. Aside from the roadways and railroad, built structures are concentrated at road intersections and at the junction where E. Cotati Avenue crosses the Northwestern Pacific Railroad (USGS 2019).

NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

Dudek requested a NAHC search of their SLF on August 6, 2019 for the proposed project area. The NAHC results, received August 22, 2019, indicated the SLF search did not identify any cultural resources within the records search area and provided a list of Native American tribes culturally affiliated with the location of the proposed project site. NAHC correspondence documents are included in Appendix B.

The proposed project is subject to compliance with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) (California Public Resources Code, Section 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to “tribal cultural resources” as part of the CEQA process and requires the CEQA lead agency to notify any groups (who have requested notification and are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area) of the proposed project. Government-to-government consultation with the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria has been initiated and remains ongoing. A record of this coordination and any mitigation concerning tribal cultural resources (TCRs) will be included in the environmental document for the proposed project.

Summary and Management Recommendations

Archaeological Resources

Observation of present conditions within the main project site indicates that all areas have been subject to a substantial degree of past disturbances related to agricultural activities. No newly identified archaeological resources were recorded during the pedestrian survey of the updated project areas. One (1) previously recorded resource (P-49-002373), a historic refuse scatter, has been reported to be just south of the ADI along Cotati Avenue, adjacent to the intersection with Petaluma Hill Road. A rock wall segment (P-49-000047), has been recorded across Petaluma Hill Road from one of the road improvement areas. These resources are not within the ADI and will not be affected by the project as presently designed. Lastly, a historic-era shed was recorded within the main project site (Barrow 2017). This structure was evaluated and found not to be CRHR eligible. This investigation additionally found the main project area to be of low sensitivity of buried cultural resources and recommended no further cultural resources work or monitoring to be required.

Previous investigations and records searches have included the relocated water tank area. No resources have been identified in the ADI of this proposed project component. Resources of note in the surrounding vicinity include Himebauch Ranch and associated components (P-49-003055; P-49-004917) and prehistoric midden site P-49-005717. These areas will not be affected by the relocated water tank. Further, because this project component is located on the slope of a steep hillside, with very shallow bedrock, the potential for unanticipated buried cultural deposits is low.

An NWIC records search did not return any other cultural resources within the main project site or the other off-site components. An NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of Native American sacred sites and government to government consultation pursuant to AB 52 remains ongoing. Based on present information, the proposed project, as currently designed, appears to have a low potential for encountering intact cultural deposits during ground disturbing activities, and would have no impact to known cultural resources. Based on these negative findings and the observed conditions of the present proposed project area, no additional cultural resources efforts, including archaeological monitoring, are recommended to be necessary beyond standard protection measures for unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources and human remains.

Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources

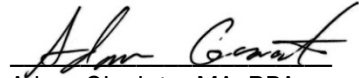
In the event that archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. Depending upon the significance of the find under CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5(f); PRC Section 21082), the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined, within two (2) working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the MLD from the deceased Native American. The MLD shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

If you have any questions about this report, please contact me at agiacinto@dudek.com.

Respectfully Submitted,



Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA
Archaeologist

cc: *Christine Fukasawa, Christine Kronenberg, Ross Owen, MA, RPA, Dudek*

Att: *NADB Information
Figure 1. Project Region and Location Map
Appendix A: NWIC Records Search Results
Appendix B: NAHC and Tribal Correspondence*

References Cited

16 U.S.C. 470–470x-6. National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

36 CFR 60. National Register of Historic Places.

36 CFR 800.1–800.16 and Appendix A. Protection of Historic Properties.

48 FR 44720–44726. “The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act.” April 24, 1998.

Eileen, Barrow. 2018. “A Cultural Resources Study for the Sonoma Mountain Village Project, Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California”. Document S-49539 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

BLM (Bureau of Land Management). 2004. “The Foundations for Managing Cultural Resources.” Section 8100 in the *BLM Manual*. Release no. 8-72. December 3, 2004.

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research). 1952, 1968, 1993, 2005, 2009, 2012, 2014, 2016. Accessed September 13, 2019. www.historicaerials.com.

USDA (U.S. Department of Agriculture). 2019. Web Soil Survey. USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Soil Survey Staff. <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/>.

USGS (U.S. Geological Survey). 2019. USGS topoView. 1916, 1944, 1947, 1949, 1954, 1958, 1962, 1964, 1983, 2012, 2015, 2018. Accessed September 13, 2019 <http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/>.

National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information

Authors:	Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA and Ross Owen, MA, RPA
Firm:	Dudek
Project Proponent:	Sonoma Mountain Village Program (SOMO)
Report Date:	April 2019
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Letter Report for the SOMO Project, City of Rohnert Park, California – Negative Findings
Type of Study:	Archaeological Inventory, Intensive Pedestrian Survey
Acreage:	Approximately 185 acres
Resources:	None
USGS Quads:	Sections 14, 15, 22, and 23 of Township 6 North, Range 8 West, of the Cotati, California 7.5' USGS Quadrangle Map
Keywords:	City of Rohnert Park, Cotati, Archaeological Inventory, Paleontological Inventory, Intensive Pedestrian Survey

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Cultural Resources Letter Report for the SOMO Village Project, Rohnert Park, California – Negative Findings

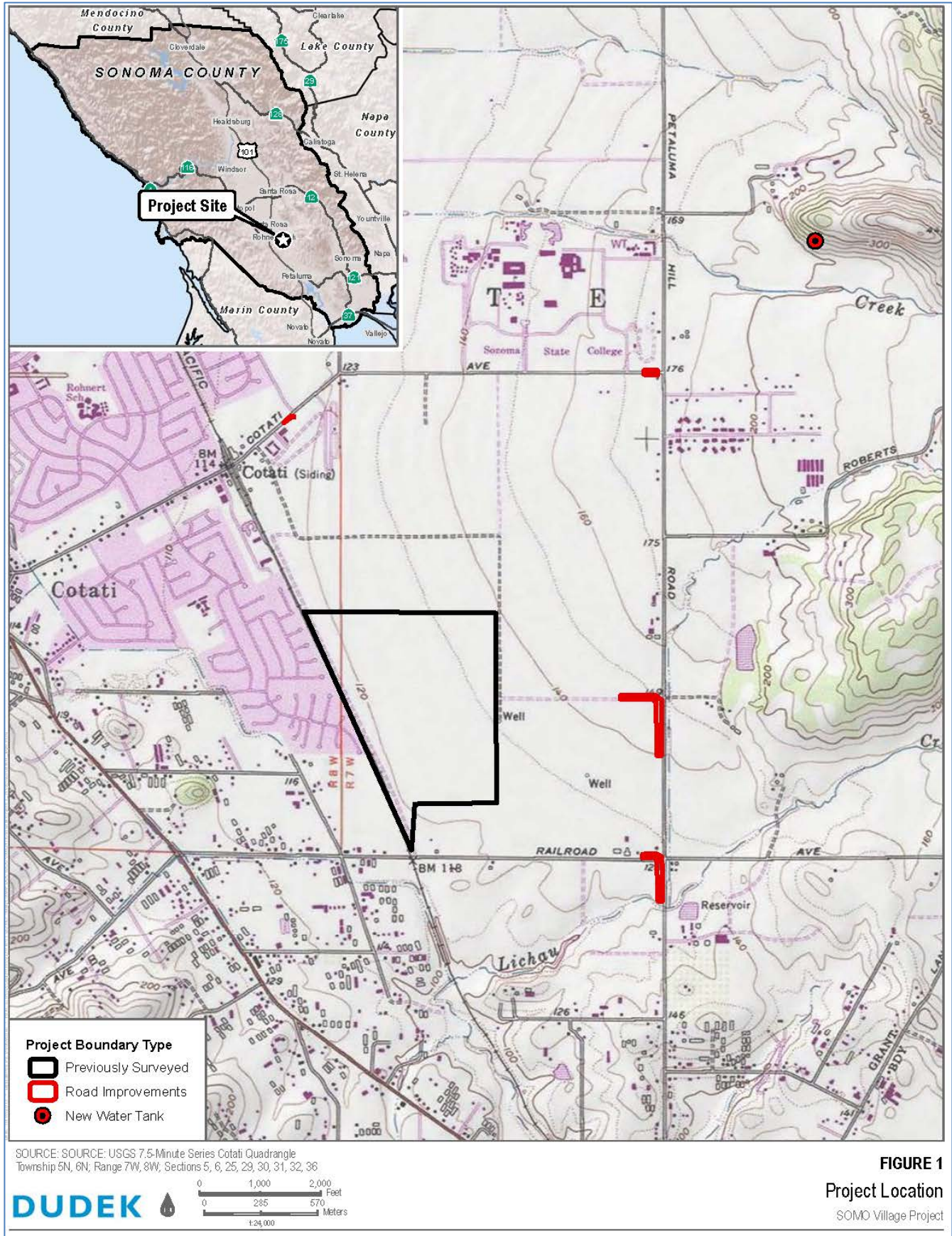


FIGURE 1
Project Location
SOMO Village Project

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Appendix A
CONFIDENTIAL
NWIC Records Search Results

Appendix B

NAHC and Tribal Correspondence
