

APPENDIX D

Cultural Resources Study

From: Eileen <eileen@origer.com>

Date: Monday, May 23, 2022 at 10:53 AM

To: Karen Massey <KMassey@burbankhousing.org>

Cc: 'Nuno, Elena' <Elena.Nuno@stantec.com>, 'Becky Duckles' <bduckles@comcast.net>, 'Jane Valerius' <jane@jvenvironmental.com>, 'Trish Tatarian' <trish@wildliferesearchassoc.com>, 'Eric Chase' <echase@rghgeo.com>, 'Walter Beach' <walt@hlenv.com>, 'Dalene Whitlock' <dwhitlock@w-trans.com>, 'Jade Kim' <jkim@w-trans.com>

Subject: RE: 155 Dry Creek Road Project Area Update - Request for Response

[CAUTION-----FROM EXTERNAL EMAIL]

Hello Karen,

The revision of the acreage total to 3.70 acres is acceptable and does not change the findings of our report.

Eileen

Eileen Barrow

Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

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Rohnert Park, CA 94927

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From: Karen Massey <KMassey@burbankhousing.org>

Sent: Monday, May 23, 2022 10:10 AM

To: Karen Massey <KMassey@burbankhousing.org>

Cc: 'Nuno, Elena' <Elena.Nuno@stantec.com>; Becky Duckles <bduckles@comcast.net>; Jane Valerius <jane@jvenvironmental.com>; 'Trish Tatarian' <trish@wildliferesearchassoc.com>; Eileen <eileen@origer.com>; Eric Chase <echase@rghgeo.com>; Walter Beach <walt@hlenv.com>; Dalene Whitlock <dwhitlock@w-trans.com>; Jade Kim <jkim@w-trans.com>

Subject: 155 Dry Creek Road Project Area Update - Request for Response

Good Morning,

It has come to our attention the site acreage previously provided to you (3.53 acres) does not include the area along Dry Creek Road that will accommodate the Project's frontage improvements (0.17 acres).

To correct the technical studies and City's record, please reply to this email acknowledging the total project area of 3.70 acres and indicating no changes to your technical studies as a result.

Thank you,

Karen

Karen Massey

Senior Project Manager

Burbank Housing

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Opening Doors. Changing Lives

**Cultural Resources Study for the
Dry Creek Commons Project
155 Dry Creek Road
Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California**

Eileen Barrow, MA/RPA

November 30, 2021



**Cultural Resources Study for the
Dry Creek Commons Project
155 Dry Creek Road
Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California**

Prepared by:

Eileen Barrow, MA/RPA

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Prepared for:

Burbank Housing
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November 30, 2021

ABSTRACT

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources study for the Dry Creek Commons Project, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California. The study was requested by Karen Massey and authorized by Efren Carrillo, both of Burbank Housing. This study was conducted to meet the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the California Environmental Quality Act, and the City of Healdsburg. The purpose of this report is to identify resources that could be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, as outlined in 36 CFR 800, and to identify potential historical resources other than Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined in Public Resources Code [PRC] 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B) and discussed in the Regulatory Context section). Tribal Cultural Resources are defined in Public Resources Code [PRC] 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

The proposed project encompasses parcel APN 089-071-002, located at 155 Dry Creek Road, and involves the development of the 3.5-acre property into multi-residential apartments and associated infrastructure.

This study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, examination of the library and files of Tom Origer & Associates, Native American contact, and field inspection of the Area of Potential Effects. No historic properties were found within the Area of Potential Effects. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2021-103).

Synopsis

Project: Dry Creek Commons
Location: 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County
APN: 089-071-002
Quadrangles: Jimtown 7.5' series
Study Type: Intensive
Scope: 3.53 acres
Field Hours: 2.5 person-hours
NWIC #: 21-0727
TOA #: 2021-103
Finds: No historic properties were found within the Area of Potential Effects.

Key Personnel

Eileen Barrow provided project oversight, conducted the records search at the Northwest Information Center, and authored the report for this project. Ms. Barrow has been with Tom Origer & Associates since 2005. She holds a Master of Arts in cultural resources management from Sonoma State University. Ms. Barrow's experience includes work that has been completed in compliance with local ordinances, CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 (NHPA) requirements. Her professional affiliations include the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for California Archaeology, the Cotati Historical Society, the Sonoma County Historical Society, the Western Obsidian Focus Group, and the Register of Professional Archaeologists (#989269).

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes a cultural resources study for the Dry Creek Commons Project, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California (Figure 1). The study was requested by Karen Massey and authorized by Efren Carrillo, both of Burbank Housing. The project proponent anticipates that they may apply for federal funds to build affordable housing within the Area of Potential Effects (APE); therefore, this project may be subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Healdsburg. The proposed project consists of the development of approximately 3.5 acres into multi-residential apartment units and related infrastructure. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2021-103).

REGULATORY CONTEXT

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

The State of California requires that cultural resources be considered during the environmental review process. This process is outlined in CEQA and accomplished by an inventory of resources within a study area and by assessing the potential that historical resources could be affected by development. The term “Historical Resources” encompasses all forms of cultural resources including prehistoric and historical archaeological sites and built environment resources (e.g., buildings, bridges, canals), that would be eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register).

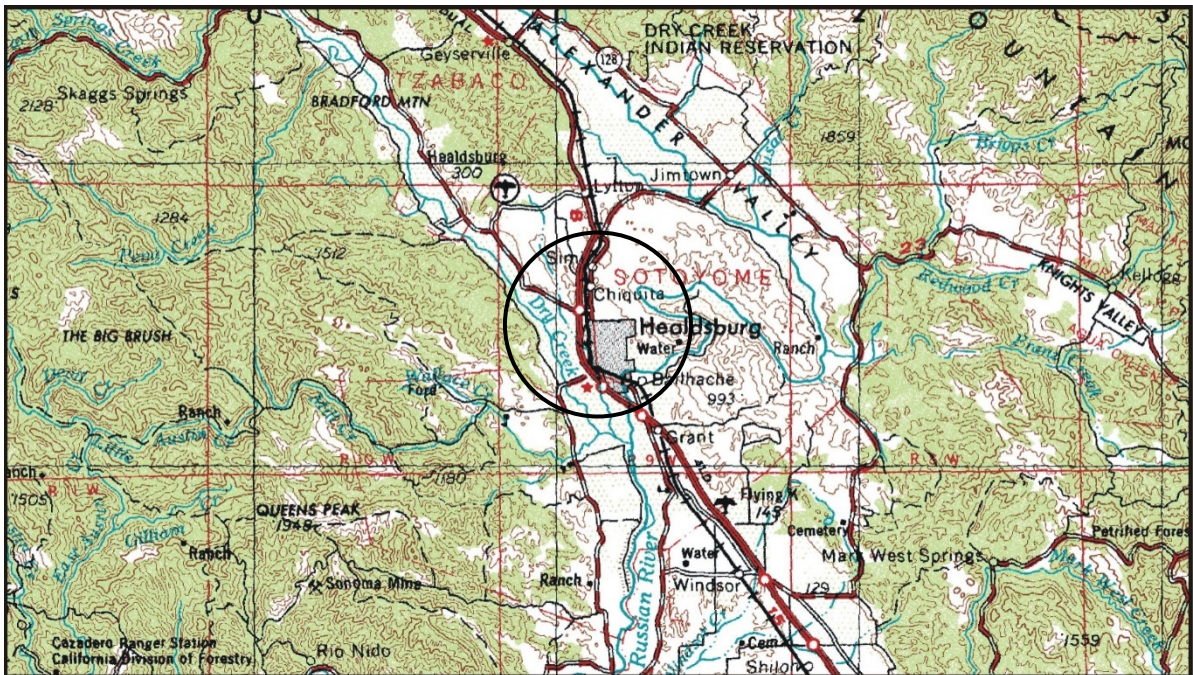


Figure 1. Project vicinity (adapted from the 1980 Santa Rosa 1:250,000-scale USGS map).

An additional category of resources is defined in CEQA under the term “Tribal Cultural Resources” (Public Resources Code Section 21074). They are not addressed in this report because Tribal Cultural Resources are resources that are of specific concern to California Native American tribes, and knowledge of such resources is limited to tribal people. Pursuant to CEQA, as revised in July 2015, such resources are to be identified by tribal people in direct, confidential consultation with the lead agency (PRC §21080.3.1).

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

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

Resource Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Significance Criteria

When a project might affect a cultural resource, the project proponent is required to conduct an assessment to determine whether the effect may be one that is significant. Consequently, it is necessary to determine the importance of resources that could be affected. For purposes of the National Register,

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

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

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

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

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

PROJECT SETTING

Area of Potential Effects Location and Description

The APE lies in the middle of the Russian River Valley floor, a northwest-trending valley of the southern Coast Ranges (Cardwell 1965). At this part of the Russian River, the biggest tributary is Dry Creek which flows into the river nearly three miles south of the APE. In the Healdsburg area, the Russian River Valley is approximately 10 miles long and ranges in width from two miles to less than half a mile (Cardwell 1965).

The APE is located at 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County, as shown on the Healdsburg 7.5' USGS topographic map (Figure 2). The APE lies within the city of Healdsburg limits on the west side of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad tracks which are being converted into use by the SMART train. Figure 3 provides a current overview of the APE which is currently vacant. The architectural APE includes parcels that immediately surround the APE (Figure 4).

The APE consists of 3.53 acres situated on generally level land with a percent slope of 1%. The closest water source is Foss Creek which consists of the western boundary of the APE.

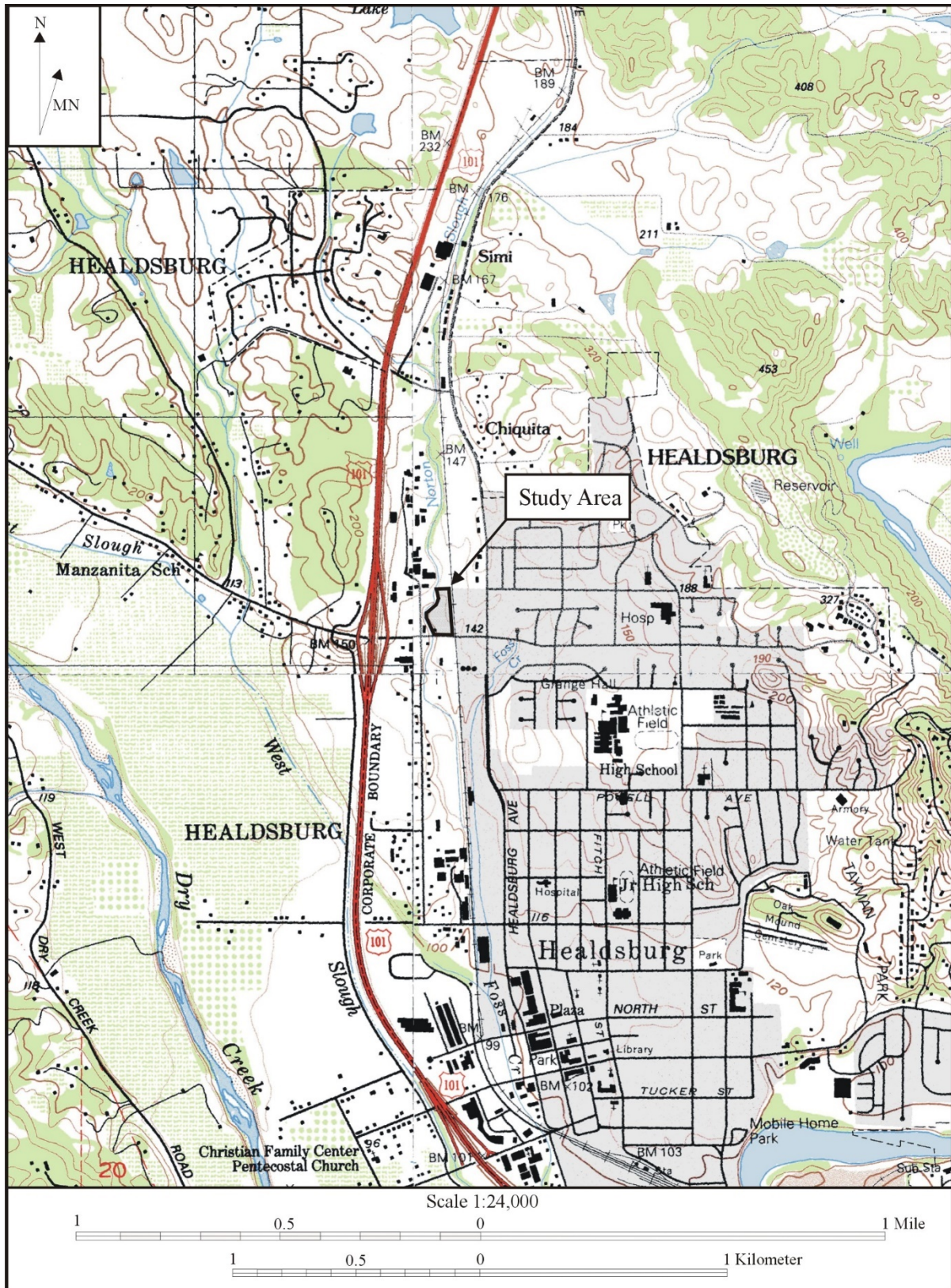


Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects location (adapted from the 1997 Geyserville, 1997 Guerneville, 1994 Healdsburg, and 1993 Jintown 7.5' USGS topographic maps).



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

The geology of the study area consists of alluvial fan deposits (Delattre and McLaughlin 2010). These deposits date from the latest part of the Pleistocene Epoch through the Holocene Epoch (~30,000 years ago to the present).

Soils within the study area belong to the Zamora series (Miller 1972:Sheets 48 and 49). Zamora soils are well-draining clay loams that have a clay loam subsoil that was formed in recent alluvium from mixed sedimentary sources. In a natural state, these soils support the growth of annual and perennial grasses, forbs, and scattered oak trees. Historically, parcels containing Zamora soils were used for growing vineyards, orchards, row and truck crops, and pasture and hay crops (Miller 1972:90-91).

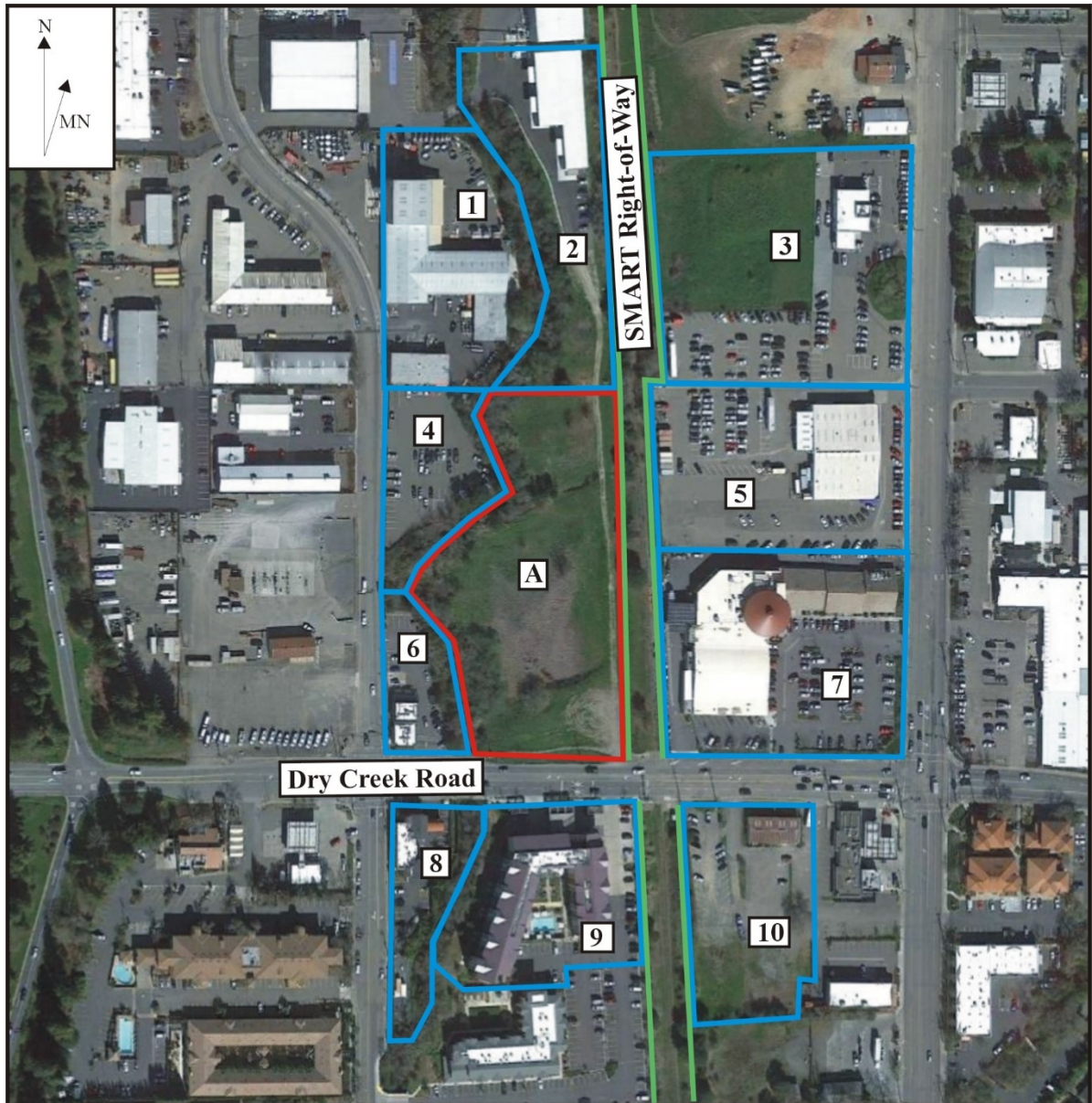


Figure 4. Archaeological APE (outlined in red) and parcels included in architectural APE (outlined in blue).

Cultural Setting

Prehistory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1. North Bay/San Francisco Bay Area Chronology

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

μ = microns

¹ based on Fredrickson (1994)

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

³ based on Groza *et al.* (2011)

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

Prehistoric archaeological site indicators expected to be found in the region include but are not limited to: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements such as slabs and hand-stones, and mortars and pestles; and locally darkened midden soils containing some of the previously listed items plus fragments of bone, shellfish, and fire-affected stones.

Ethnography

Linguists and ethnographers tracing the evolution of languages have found that most of the indigenous languages of the California region belong to one of five widespread North American language groups (the Hokan and Penutian phyla, and the Uto-Aztecan, Algic, and Athabaskan language families). The distribution and internal diversity of four of these groups suggest that their original centers of dispersal were outside, or peripheral to, the core territory of California, that is, the Central Valley, the Sierra Nevada, the Coast Range from Cape Mendocino to Point Conception, and the Southern California coast and islands. Only languages of the Hokan phylum can plausibly be traced back to populations inhabiting parts of this core region during the Archaic period, and there are hints of connections between certain branches of Hokan, such as that between Salinan and Seri, that suggest that at least some of the Hokan languages could have been brought into California by later immigrants, primarily from the Southwest and northwestern Mexico (Golla 2011).

At the time of Euroamerican settlement, people inhabiting this area spoke Southern Pomo, one of seven mutually unintelligible Pomoan languages belonging to the Hokan language stock. The Southern Pomo's aboriginal territory falls within present-day Sonoma County. To the north, it reaches the divide between Rock Pile Creek and the Gualala River, and to the south, it extends to near the town of Cotati. The eastern boundary primarily runs along the western flanks of Sonoma Mountain until it reaches Healdsburg, where it crosses to the west side of the Russian River. Within the larger area that constitutes the Southern Pomo homeland, there were bands or tribelets that occupied distinct areas. The Makahmo Pomo, or Cloverdale Pomo, was a subdivision of the Southern Pomo that occupied the Big Sulphur Creek drainage, about 12 miles of the Russian River Valley, and portions of the Yorty and Cherry creek drainages west of Cloverdale (Peri *et al.* 1985). Primary village sites of the Southern Pomo were occupied continually, while temporary sites were visited to procure resources that were especially abundant or available only during certain seasons. Sites often were situated near freshwater sources and in ecotones where plant life and animal life were diverse and abundant.

The Southern Pomo population was decimated early in the historic period, especially in the southern part of their territory. Ethnic identity was severely impacted in the region of Santa Rosa and Sebastopol; McLendon and Oswalt (1978: 279) reported that the few Southern Pomo speakers remaining in 1976 were from north of Healdsburg. For more information about the Pomo, see Bean and Theodoratus (1978), Kniffen (1939), and Stewart (1943).

History

The City of Healdsburg is located within the Rancho Sotoyome land grant received by Henry Fitch in two parts; in 1841 he received three square leagues and in 1844 he received eight. Fitch was a sea captain and merchant who traveled to San Diego in 1826 and almost immediately requested Mexican citizenship. He married into San Diego's prominent Carrillo family, but not without much difficulty. His initial request to marry Josefa Carrillo was denied by the Catholic Church, into which Fitch had

only recently been baptized. The two eloped and were married in Valparaiso, Chile in 1829. They returned to San Diego in 1830 and were arrested for crimes against the church and state. Eventually, the marriage was validated and Fitch became a respected merchant and served as the alcalde (mayor) of San Diego (Finely 1937:207-208; Hoover *et al.* 2002:510).

Fitch did very little with his northern California holdings, but to ensure its upkeep he sent Cyrus Alexander to live on the property. Fitch had a house built on the banks of the Russian River, south of present-day Healdsburg but never lived on the rancho himself. For his efforts, Alexander received two leagues of land that became known as Alexander Valley (Cowan 1977:100; Hoover *et al.* 2002:510-511).

Josefa moved to the rancho after her husband's death in 1849 and remained there until she died in 1893. By the time Josefa arrived in Sonoma County, many failed gold miners and other immigrants had moved to the area and settled on what appeared to be broad expanses of unclaimed land. Many were simply squatters while others purchased land from individuals with no real rights to the land they sold. The resulting snarl of property disputes led to a seven-year period that became known as the Squatters' War. Plagued by squatters on the Sotoyome Rancho, Josefa was deeply in debt within six years of her husband's death because of numerous legal cases over property rights. Although the courts confirmed her rights to the rancho, a guardian's sale was ordered by the Probate Court in February 1856, and on April 7th the family's remaining nine leagues were sold at the courthouse door in order to pay debts.

Harmon Heald was one of the immigrants prospering from Josefa's bad luck. Heald arrived in Sonoma County circa 1850 and squatted on land that would become part of the new town. His two brothers focused on milling, but Harmon set up a trading post from which he sold goods to both Native Americans and Euroamerican settlers (Menefee 1973:262). At the 1856 guardian's sale, Heald purchased 100 acres of land, and later that year purchased additional land where he would found the town of Healdsburg in 1857.

The city of Healdsburg developed as an agricultural center. The type of agriculture has changed over the years, with the primary crops early in time consisting of various orchards and later in time to the wine industry. The APE lies outside of the originally plotted city limits.

Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

STUDY PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS

Native American Contact

A request was sent to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) seeking information from the Sacred Lands File and the names of Native American individuals and groups that would be appropriate to contact regarding this project. Letters were also sent to the following groups:

- Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
- Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians
- Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
- Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians
- Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria
- Lytton Rancheria of California

Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley
Pinoleville Pomo Nation
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians

This contact does not constitute consultation with tribes.

Native American Contact Results

The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria responded via email on November 4, 2021, stating that the APE is outside of their area of interest.

The Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria responded via email on November 17, 2021, stating that the APE is within the territory of the Dry Creek Band of Pomo and they defer comments to them.

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

Archival Research Procedures

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

A review (NWIC File No. 21-0727) was completed of the archaeological site base maps and records, survey reports, and other materials on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park by Eileen Barrow on November 9, 2021. Sources of information included but were not limited to the current listings of properties on the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources, and California Points of Historical Interest as listed in the OHP's *Historic Property Directory* (2012) and the *Built Environment Resources Directory* (2021).

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

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

A model for predicting a location's sensitivity for buried archaeological sites was formulated by Byrd *et al.* (2017) based on the age of the landform, slope, and proximity to water. A location is considered to have the highest sensitivity if the landform dates to the Holocene, has a slope of five percent or less, is within 150 meters of fresh water, and 150 meters of a confluence. Note, the Holocene Epoch is the

current period of geologic time, which began about 11,700 years ago, and coincides with the emergence of human occupation of the area. A basic premise of the model is that archaeological deposits will not be buried within landforms that predate human colonization of the area. Calculating these factors using the buried site model (Byrd *et al.* 2017:Tables 11 and 12), a location's sensitivity is scored on a scale of 1 to 10 and classed as follows: lowest (<1); low (1-3); moderate (3-5.5); high (5.5-7.5); highest (>7.5). Incorporating King's (2004) analysis of buried site potential, the probability of encountering buried archaeological deposits for each class is as follows:

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

¹ Byrd *et al.* 2017

² King 2004

Archival Research Findings

Nineteen studies have been conducted within a quarter-mile of the APE (Table 2). One cultural resource, the Northwestern Pacific Railroad (P-49-002834) has been documented adjacent to the APE. The section adjacent to the APE had been evaluated and was found eligible for inclusion on the National Register (Palmer 2002b). A small portion of Dry Creek Road has been documented, evaluated, and found ineligible for inclusion on the National or California registers (Fuerstenberg and Webb 2018; Webb 2017).

The ethnographic village of *baca'klekaū* is reportedly within a quarter-mile of the APE. It was described as located "where the roads leading to Lyttons and to Dry creek diverge" (Barrett 1908:219). This intersection is located approximately 400 feet east of the APE.

A review of 19th and 20th-century maps and aerial photos show a building within the APE as early as 1920 (Bowers 1867; GLO 1857; Reynolds and Proctor 1898; Thompson 1877; USACE 1920). This same house is shown on the property until 2003 (GoogleEarth 2003). The building does not appear on the property after 2003, and was presumably demolished (GoogleEarth 2004).

Using Byrd *et al.*'s (2017) analysis sensitivity for buried sites, there is a high potential (5.5) for buried archaeological site indicators within the APE. This is because the APE lies on a landform that dates to the Holocene Epoch, because it is of its proximity to a source of fresh water, and because the APE is level. Because of this high potential, auger holes were excavated within the APE to look for buried deposits (see Field Survey Procedures and Field Survey Findings).

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

Author	Date	S#
Banks	1983	5799
Bowler	2002	25066
Bramlette <i>et al.</i>	1989	10982
Fuerstenberg and Webb	2018	51885
Garcia and Associates	2004	31737
Gerike <i>et al.</i>	2000	22666
Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.	2000	22736
Ledebuhr and Origer	2007	34328
Longfellow and Gerike	2004	28098
Loyd	2012a	38966
Loyd	2012b	38968
LSA Associates, Inc.	2001	22483
McKale and Gerike	2001	23732
Origer	1988	9741
Origer	1990	13217
Palmer	2002a	25104
Palmer	2002b	25217
Ton and Origer	2014	45474
Waechter	1989	10495

Field Survey Procedures

An intensive field survey was completed by Taylor Alshuth on November 16, 2021. A windshield survey of the architectural APE was conducted by Mr. Alshuth on the same day. Two and one-half hours were spent in the field and field conditions were warm and sunny. Surface examination consisted of walking in 15-meter transects when possible, and a hoe was used as needed to expose the ground surface. Ground visibility ranged from excellent to poor, with vegetation and imported gravel being the primary hindrances. In addition to conducting a surface survey, four auger holes were excavated to look for buried deposits (see Figure 5 for locations).

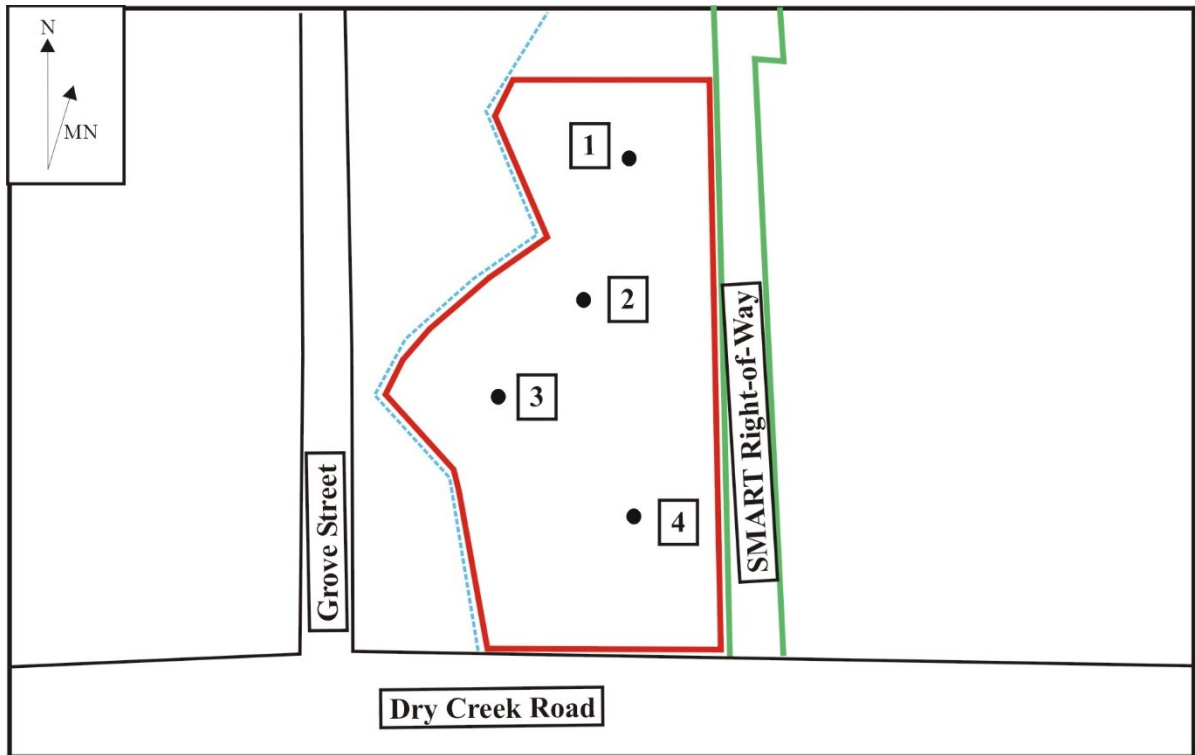


Figure 5. Location of auger holes within the Area of Potential Effects.

Field Survey Findings

Archaeology

The auger holes were excavated to 110, 100, 80, and 110 centimeters respectively. No archaeological site indicators were observed in the auger holes.

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

Built Environment

The architectural APE consists of the project parcel and ten surrounding parcels. A description of the parcels that comprise the architectural APE are listed in Table 3, with a map number that corresponds to each parcel's location as shown in Figure 4. Appendix B contains photos of the buildings examined for this study. In addition, the Northwestern Pacific Railroad tracks (P-49-002834) lie adjacent to the APE.

Table 3. List of Parcels Examined

Map #	Address	APN	Description	Year
A	155 Dry Creek Road	089-071-002	Vacant	
1	1408 Grove Street	089-071-056	Industrial	1977
2	1434 Grove Street	089-071-012	Industrial	Newly constructed
3	1405 Healdsburg Avenue	003-020-013	Commercial	2013
4	Grove Street	089-071-003	Parking lot	
5	1395 Healdsburg Avenue	003-020-012	Commercial/auto dealership	1966
6	175 Dry Creek Road	089-071-001	Commercial	1968
7	1351 Healdsburg Avenue	003-020-026	Retail	1967
8	154 Dry Creek Road	089-082-028	Hotel	1992
9	110 Dry Creek Road	089-082-035	Hotel	2018
10	90 Dry Creek Road	003-020-020	Retail	1964

There are no buildings within the APE (Map number A). Parcel Map number 4 is a parking lot and contains no buildings. The parcels labeled Map numbers 1, 2, 3, 8, and 9, are all too recently constructed to be considered potentially important and will not be discussed further. Review of aerial photos shows that the building at Map number 7 was once two separate buildings, but in 2015 the two buildings were remodeled into one large building (GoogleEarth 2013, 2015). Due to this remodel, the building no longer appears the same as at the time of original construction; it is unlikely it would meet criteria for inclusion on the National Register and so this property will not be discussed further.

Map number 5

The building at 1395 Healdsburg Avenue was constructed in 1966, according to County records. This building is an auto dealership. The building has an L-shaped plan with the short part of the building comprising the salesroom and the long part of the building comprising the maintenance area. The roof is flat and the building is clad with corrugated metal.

Map number 6

The building at 175 Dry Creek Road was constructed in 1968 according to County records. The building has a rectangular plan and varies in height from one to two stories. The middle part of the building is two stories while the front and back thirds are single-story. The front and middle parts of the building have straight mansard roofs covered with composite shingles. The back part of the building has a roof-top porch. The front of the window has two large single-pane fixed windows and it appears that the remaining windows are horizontal sliders with vinyl sashes.

Map number 10

The building at 90 Dry Creek Road was constructed in 1964 according to County records. This single-story building has a rectangular plan. The roof is flat and the walls are clad with corrugated metal. There are two glass doors surrounded by single-paned windows near the northeast corner of the building.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological site indicators were found within the APE. Application of the buried sites model indicates a high potential (3-5%) for buried resources; however, auger holes showed no buried resources to a depth of 110 centimeters. Given our auger borings did not indicate buried site indicators to a depth of 110 centimeters, the buried site potential is reduced.

There is no evidence that the buildings within the architectural APE (Map numbers 5, 6, and 10) are associated with an historical context important to Sonoma County, such as agriculture or post-World War II development; therefore, they do not meet Criterion A of the National Register (or Criterion 1 of the California Register). Preliminary research on past property owners of buildings at Map numbers 5, 6, and 10 show that they were not people important to local, state, or national history; therefore, the buildings on these parcels do not meet Criterion B of the National Register (or Criteria 2 of the California Register). All of the buildings within the architectural APE are architecturally indistinctive and do not meet Criterion C of the National Register (Criterion 3 of the California Register). Buildings do not generally contain data that meet Criterion D of the National Register (Criterion 4 of the California Register).

Although the Northwestern Pacific Railroad (P-49-002834) lies adjacent to the APE and was determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register, this project will not have an adverse effect on this structure's eligibility. The Northwestern Pacific Railroad was found eligible under Criterion A for its association with the economic, social, and transportation history of Healdsburg. The proposed project will not affect the association this segment of railroad has with this historical event.

Archaeological Recommendations

No recommendations are warranted.

Built Environment Recommendations

As the buildings within the architectural APE do not meet criteria for inclusion on the National or California registers, no recommendations for their treatment are warranted. This project will not have an adverse effect on the segment of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad (P-49-002834) that lies adjacent to the APE; therefore no further recommendations are warranted.

Accidental Discovery

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

The following actions are promulgated in the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d) and pertain to the discovery of human remains. If human remains are encountered, excavation or disturbance of the location must be halted in the vicinity of the find, and the county coroner contacted. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will identify the person or persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent makes recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains with appropriate dignity.

SUMMARY

Tom Origer & Associates completed a cultural resources study for the Dry Creek Commons Project, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California. The study was requested by Karen Massey and authorized by Efren Carrillo, both of Burbank Housing. This project is subject to the requirements of both Section 106 and CEQA. No historic properties were identified during this study; therefore, no recommendations are required. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2021-103S).

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APPENDIX A

Native American Contact

Copies of Correspondence

**Native American Contact Efforts
Dry Creek Commons
155 Dry Creek Road
Healdsburg, Sonoma County**

Organization	Contact	Action	Results
Native American Heritage Commission		Email 11/3/21	No response received as of the date of this report.
		Follow-up email 11/10/21	
Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians	Patricia Hermosillo	Email 11/3/21	No response received as of the date of this report.
		Follow-up email 11/10/21	
Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians	Chris Wright	Email 11/3/21	No response received as of the date of this report.
		Follow-up email 11/10/21	
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	Gene Buvelot Buffy McQuillen Greg Sarris	Email 11/3/21	The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria responded via email on November 4, 2021 stating that the APE is outside of their area of interest.
Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians	Donald Duncan	Email 11/3/21	No response received as of the date of this report.
		Follow-up email 11/10/21	
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria	Dino Franklin Anthony Macias	Email 11/3/21	The Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria responded via email on November 17, 2021 stating that the APE is within the territory of the Dry Creek Band of Pomo and they defer comments to them.
		Follow-up email 11/10/21	

**Native American Contact Efforts
Dry Creek Commons
155 Dry Creek Road
Healdsburg, Sonoma County**

Organization	Contact	Action	Results
Lytton Band of Pomo Indians	Marjorie Mejia	Email 11/3/21 Follow-up email 11/10/21	No response received as of the date of this report.
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California	Jose Simon, III Michael Rivera	Email 11/3/21 Follow-up email 11/10/21	No response received as of the date of this report.
Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley	Scott Gabaldon	Email 11/3/21 Follow-up email 11/10/21	No response received as of the date of this report.
Pinoleville Pomo Nation	Leona Williams	Email 11/3/21 Follow-up email 11/10/21	No response received as of the date of this report.
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians	Beniakem Cromwell	Email 11/3/21 Follow-up email 11/10/21	No response received as of the date of this report.

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Dry Creek Commons
County: Sonoma

USGS Quadrangles

Name: Jimtown

Township T9N Range R9W Section(s) n/a MDBM (within the Sotoyome land grant)

Date: November 3, 2021

Company/Firm/Agency: Tom Origer & Associates

Contact Person: Eileen Barrow

Address: P.O. Box 1531

City: Rohnert Park Zip: 94927

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

Email: eileen@origer.com

Project Description: The project proponent is proposing to develop the 3.5-acre property into multi-residential housing and related infrastructure.

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 3, 2021

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

RE: Dry Creek Commons, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Hermosillo:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is seeking to construct multi-residential housing on the above-referenced property. This project will be subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

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

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 3, 2021

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

RE: Dry Creek Commons, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Wright:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is seeking to construct multi-residential housing on the above-referenced property. This project will be subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

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

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 3, 2021

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

RE: Dry Creek Commons, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Buvelot:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is seeking to construct multi-residential housing on the above-referenced property. This project will be subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

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

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 3, 2021

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

RE: Dry Creek Commons, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. McQuillen:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is seeking to construct multi-residential housing on the above-referenced property. This project will be subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

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

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 3, 2021

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

RE: Dry Creek Commons, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Sarris:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is seeking to construct multi-residential housing on the above-referenced property. This project will be subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 3, 2021

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

RE: Dry Creek Commons, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Duncan:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is seeking to construct multi-residential housing on the above-referenced property. This project will be subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 3, 2021

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

RE: Dry Creek Commons, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Franklin:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is seeking to construct multi-residential housing on the above-referenced property. This project will be subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 3, 2021

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

RE: Dry Creek Commons, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Macias:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is seeking to construct multi-residential housing on the above-referenced property. This project will be subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 3, 2021

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

RE: Dry Creek Commons, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Mejia:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is seeking to construct multi-residential housing on the above-referenced property. This project will be subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 3, 2021

Michael Rivera
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
P.O. Box 1035
Middletown, CA 95461

RE: Dry Creek Commons, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Rivera:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is seeking to construct multi-residential housing on the above-referenced property. This project will be subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 3, 2021

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

RE: Dry Creek Commons, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Simon:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is seeking to construct multi-residential housing on the above-referenced property. This project will be subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 3, 2021

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

RE: Dry Creek Commons, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Gabaldon:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is seeking to construct multi-residential housing on the above-referenced property. This project will be subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 3, 2021

Monica Arellano
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA 94546

RE: Dry Creek Commons, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Arellano:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is seeking to construct multi-residential housing on the above-referenced property. This project will be subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

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Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 3, 2021

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

RE: Dry Creek Commons, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Williams:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is seeking to construct multi-residential housing on the above-referenced property. This project will be subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

November 3, 2021

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

RE: Dry Creek Commons, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Cromwell:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is seeking to construct multi-residential housing on the above-referenced property. This project will be subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

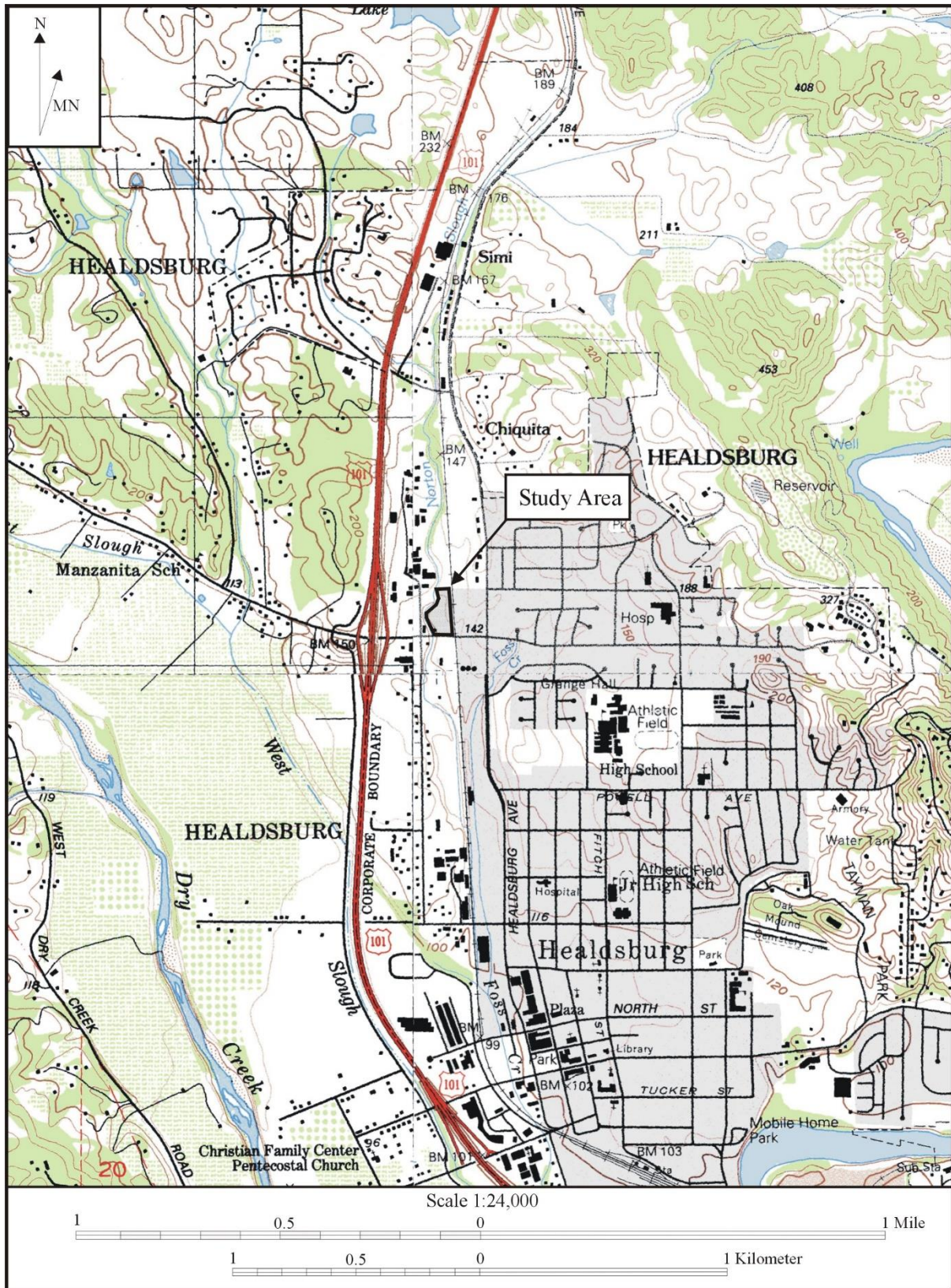
This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

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

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate



Eileen

From: THPO@gratonrancheria.com
Sent: Thursday, November 4, 2021 3:38 PM
To: 'eileen@origer.com'
Subject: RE: Dry Creek Commons

Dear Ms. Barrow,

The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, a federally recognized Tribe and sovereign government has received your correspondence requesting information on a project located at 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg. The Tribe has reviewed the location of the project and we have determined it is not in our area of interest, therefore have no comments on this project, at this time. We appreciate the opportunity to review the project proposal. If you have any additional questions regarding this letter please feel free to email my office at thpo@gratonrancheria.com or call the office at (707) 566-2288.

Buffy McQuillen
Tribal Heritage Preservation Officer (THPO)
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
Office: 707.566.2288; ext. 137
Cell: 707.318.0485
FAX: 707.566.2291

Hector Garcia Cabrales
THPO Administrative Assistant II
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300
Rohnert Park, CA 94928
Office: 707.566.2288, ext. 138
Fax: 707.588-9809
Email: hgarcia@gratonrancheria.com
www.gratonrancheria.com



please consider our environment before printing this email.

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria: Proprietary and Confidential
Confidentiality Notice: This transmittal is a confidential communication or may otherwise be privileged. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that you have received this transmittal in error and that any review, dissemination, distribution or copying of this transmittal is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify this office and immediately delete this message and all its attachments, if any.

From: Eileen <eileen@origer.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 3, 2021 3:19:48 PM
To: Gene Buvelot <GBuvelot@gratonrancheria.com>; Buffy McQuillen <BMcQuillen@gratonrancheria.com>
Subject: Dry Creek Commons

Hello Mr. Buvelot, Mr. Sarris, and Ms. McQuillen,

Attached is a letter and map regarding the above-referenced project. Please let me know if you have any questions or comments about it.

Eileen

Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

P.O. Box 1531

Rohnert Park, CA 94927

Phone (707) 584-8200

Fax (707) 584-8300

Eileen

From: dino stewartpoint.org <dino@stewartpoint.org>
Sent: Wednesday, November 17, 2021 6:29 PM
To: taylor@origer.com; anthony stewartpoint.org
Cc: eileen@origer.com; Janine Origer
Subject: Re: Dry Creek Commons Project, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Thank you Taylor,
This would be considered Dry Creek Band of Pomo territory. We will defer to them.

From: taylor@origer.com <taylor@origer.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 2:38 PM
To: dino stewartpoint.org <dino@stewartpoint.org>; anthony stewartpoint.org <anthony@stewartpoint.org>
Cc: eileen@origer.com <eileen@origer.com>; Janine Origer <janine@origer.com>
Subject: Dry Creek Commons Project, 155 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Franklin and Mr. Macias:

I write to follow up on the notification letters we sent regarding the Dry Creek Commons Project in Healdsburg, Sonoma County. Please contact us if you have any questions or comments about the project.

Sincerely,
Taylor Alshuth
Mr. Taylor Alshuth, Associate
Tom Origer & Associates
P.O. Box 1531
Rohnert Park, CA 94927
Taylor@origer.com
Office Phone (707) 584-8200

APPENDIX B

Photographs



Map Number 1. One of the industrial buildings at 1408 Grove Street



Map Number 3 1405 Healdsburg Avenue



Map Number 5 1395 Healdsburg Avenue



Map Number 6 175 Dry Creek Road



Map Number 7 1351 Healdsburg Avenue



Map Number 8 154 Dry Creek Road



Map Number 9 110 Dry Creek Road