

APPENDIX H

CULTURAL RESOURCES

This appendix contains the following items:

- The Cultural Resources Existing Conditions and Survey Methodology Report and Archaeological Survey to support the assessment of the effects of the proposed project on historic properties.
- Documentation of coordination with tribal governments including the FAA's government-to-government consultations with tribes in accordance with Executive Order 13175 *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* and FAA Order 1210.20 *American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Consultation Policy and Procedures*.
- Documentation of the FAA's consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Office in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act that resulted in the FAA's determination that the Gness Field Airport Runway Extension Project would have no effect on historic properties.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

**CULTURAL RESOURCES
EXISTING CONDITIONS AND SURVEY
METHODOLOGY REPORT
AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT**

**For the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and
Environmental Impact Report (EIR) to Evaluate the
Proposed Extension of Runway 13/31 at
Gross Field Airport
Marin County, Novato, California**

Dwight D. Simons, Ph.C and Kim J. Tremaine, Ph.C., RPA
TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
859 Stillwater Road, Suite 1
West Sacramento, CA 95605

November 6, 2009

Revised July 18, 2011

Submitted To
Landrum and Brown, Inc.
11279 Cornell Park Drive
Cincinnati, OH 45242

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	i
List of Appendices	ii
List of Figures.....	ii
LIST OF TABLES.....	ii
PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.....	1
SOURCES CONSULTED.....	2
Methods and Results.....	2
<i>Previously Reported Cultural Resources Studies</i>	2
<i>Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites</i>	2
Consultation with the California Department of Parks & Recreation	8
Summary of Native American Consultation.....	8
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT	10
<i>Geology and Soils</i>	10
<i>Flora</i>	11
<i>Fauna</i>	11
Cultural Setting.....	13
Prehistoric Context	13
<i>Paleo-Indian Period</i>	14
<i>Lower Archaic Period</i>	14
<i>Middle Archaic Period</i>	15
<i>Upper Archaic Period</i>	15
<i>Emergent Period</i>	15
Ethnographic Context	16
<i>Coast Miwok</i>	16
<i>Prehistoric Olompali</i>	167
Historic Context.....	18
<i>Early Spanish-Mexican Exploration and Settlement of Marin County</i>	18
<i>Local Northeast Marin History</i>	19
EXPECTATIONS.....	22

FIELD METHODS.....	23
STUDY RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS	24
Previous Disturbances.....	24
Ground Visibility	24
Surface Findings	24
Subsurface Findings.....	24
Caveat	25
Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains	25
REFERENCES CITED.....	26

LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix A. Records Search Documentation
- Appendix B. Native American Consultation Documentation
- Appendix C. FIGR Native Plants of Concern
- Appendix D. Documentation of Consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1. Direct APE
- Figure 2. Gness Field Alternative B
- Figure 3. Gness Field Alternative D
- Figure 4. Archaeological Sites with Prehistoric Components within the Indirect APE
- Figure 5. Relation of Direct APE to Historic Tidal Marshes
- Figure 6. Surface Soils Present Within Direct APE and Vicinity
- Figure 7. Coast Miwok Territory with Ethnohistoric Villages in Portions of Marin and Adjacent Southern Sonoma Counties
- Figure 8. Map of the Rancho Olompali Grant, c. 1840s
- Figure 9. The 15' Petaluma California 1914 U.S.G.S Topographic Map of the Direct APE and Vicinity
- Figure 10. Locations of Subsurface Test Units in APE

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1. Cultural Resources Investigations within One-Mile of the Direct APE
- Table 2. Archaeological Sites within One-Mile of the Direct APE

INTRODUCTION

Tremaine and Associates (TREMAINE), under contract with Landrum and Brown (L&B), has conducted an archaeological survey for the County of Marin, California, for the proposed extension of Runway 13/31 and associated taxiway at Gness Field Airport, Novato, California (DVO or Airport). The survey was required by both Federal (National Environmental Policy Act - NEPA) and state (California Environmental Quality Act - CEQA) laws, with oversight by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). This report presents the results of the archaeological survey, addressing issues regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the Airport. Topics in this report include: Project Location and Description; Sources Consulted (Literature Search and Review Results); Summary of Native American Consultation; Environmental Context; Cultural Setting (Prehistoric, Ethnohistoric, Historic); Expectations; Field Methods; and Survey Results and Conclusions.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Airport is located within northeastern Marin County, California, approximately 3.2 km (2 miles) north from the City of Novato. The Area-of-Potential Effect (APE) is situated about 200-500 m east from the present U. S. Highway 101 corridor. The Northwestern Pacific Railroad right-of-way passes tangentially to the northwest corner of the proposed project area. Figure 1 shows the Direct APE (areas of direct impact), divided into two portions; one at the north end of the existing runway and another at the south end, amounting to about 30 acres. A larger area of indirect effect (the Indirect APE) is also shown, extending one mile beyond the airport boundaries (~12,655 acres).

Currently, two feasible alternatives are being considered, B and D. Alternative B (Figure 2) proposes extending the runway 1,100 feet to the northwest, constructing a 240-foot long safety area beyond the north end of the runway, as well as extending the existing levee and drainage ditches. The northernmost tip of the APE would serve as a construction staging area. A 240-foot long safety area would also be added at the south end of the runway. Alternative D, in contrast, proposes extending the runway 860 feet to the northwest, as well as 240 feet to the southeast (Figure 3). Safety areas (240-feet long) would be constructed at either end. The existing levee and drainage ditches, as in Alternative B, would be extended as well.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Methods and Results

On February 8, 2008, and April 14, 2008, Lisa Hagel, Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, California, conducted record searches of previously conducted cultural resources studies and previously recorded cultural resources located within the Gness Field Direct and Indirect APEs. (File # 07-1121, File # 07-1448; see Appendix A for results of the records searches). In addition to the cultural resources reports and site records that were consulted, the records searches included examination of the following sources:

- National Register of Historic Resources (2005)
- California Register of Historic Resources (2005)
- California State Historic Landmarks (1996)
- Points of Historical Interest (1992)
- Rancho Novato Plat Map (1859)
- Rancho Olompali Plat Map (1859)
- GLO Plat Map, T 4N R6W (1871)
- USGS *Petaluma* 15' Topographic Quadrangle (1914)

Previously Reported Cultural Resources Studies

A total of 42 cultural resources studies have been completed within the one-mile radius of the Direct APE (Table 1). Of these, one cultural resources study has been partly conducted within the Direct APE (Origer 1991). Five others (Basgall et al. 2006; Gilles and Gerike 2000; Holman 2000; Hope 2006; MacDonald and Gerike 2000) are tangential to the borders of the Direct APE. Within the Indirect APE, an additional 50 cultural resources studies have been completed, for a total of 92 studies (Table 1).

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

A total of 18 archaeological sites have been previously recorded within the one-mile radius of the current Direct APE (Table 2). They include 14 (78%) prehistoric sites, two (6%) historic sites, and two (6%) sites with prehistoric and historic components. Among the 16 prehistoric components represented (Figure 4) are the prehistoric-historic village of Olompali (6.25%), eight (50%) shell middens, four (25%) boulders with cupules, two (12.5%) lithic scatters with cupule boulders, and an isolated artifact (6.25%). The four historic components include Olompali, (i.e., the remains of the adobe and Burdell mansion) a culvert and bridge, a probable former segment of U. S. Highway 101, and a portion of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad grade.

Within the larger Indirect APE, an additional 12 archaeological sites are present (Table 2). They include nine (75%) prehistoric and three (25%) historic sites. Among the prehistoric sites are six (67%) shell middens, one of which has an associated burial, two (22%) cupule boulders, and one (11%) boulder with a bedrock milling feature. A cattle

trough, a refuse scatter, and a dairy complex with standing structures comprise the historic sites.

Historic Structures within the Indirect APE

It has been determined that no historic structures are present within the Gness Field Complex. No other historic structures occur within the Direct APE. Within the Indirect APE, historic structures are present within the Olompali Burdell Ranch Complex and the Silveira/Marin Dell Dairy Complex (Figure 4). The former contains several structures/features, while the latter has 10. Many of the Burdell Ranch structures are recommended as significant and eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The structures comprising the Silveira Dairy Complex have been recommended as not significant, and not eligible for nomination to the NRHP (Hope 2006).

The Burdell Ranch Complex

This complex of 11 historic buildings and features is located on the west side of U. S. Highway 101, across from Gness Field (Figure 4 – Inset A). Most have either been nominated to the NRHP (the Camillo Ynitia Adobe) or are recommended as significant and eligible for nomination to the NRHP (the remaining structures described below). The buildings include the remnants of the 1840s Camillo Ynitia Adobe and Burdell Mansion, and various structures and features associated with the late 19th-early 20th century Burdell Ranch.

The Burdell Mansion, including the Camillo Ynitia Adobe.

The Camillo Ynitia Adobe probably was built c. 1837, with more rooms added around 1840 (Farris et al. 1999:23-24; Parkman et al. 1981:76-79). The 1843 Rancho Olompali diseno depicts the adobe as a one-story, rectangular, gable-end building. The diseno in the Rancho San Antonio land case shows it twice as long as wide, with a door and two windows. The adobe probably was enlarged after it was acquired by Black in 1852.

Parkman et al. (1981:78) noted the adobe had two one-story wings. The larger adobe was approximately 48 by 21 feet, with two-foot thick walls. A 30-inch high adobe partition divided it into two rooms. Its original entrance was on its east façade along with several windows. It had a cement foundation, probably dating from c. 1911 when the Burdell mansion was built.

The smaller adobe wing adjoined the larger wing on its west side. It was approximately 33 by 24 feet, with two-foot thick walls. The original entrance was on its south façade. This portion of the adobe appears to have been divided into two rooms when both adobe wings were incorporated into the Galen Burdell's house.

Farris et al. (1999:23-24) describe the adobe as a three-room structure with two-foot thick walls. Dimensions of the three rooms are 16 x 33 feet (Room 1), 16 x 13 feet (Room 2), and 24 x 38 feet (Room 3). Rooms 1 and 2 are divided by a 21-inch partition wall.

The structure was in a ruined state, lacking its original roof, but retaining most of its adobe walls. Protected by subsequent structures built around it including the clapboard house constructed by Galen and Mary Burdell in 1866, and the Burdell Mansion built by James and Josephine Burdell in 1911. The adobe was damaged by the 1969 fire that destroyed much of the mansion. Currently the adobe's remains are covered with a roof, and its walls are shored up with plywood sheets and wooden supports.

In 1866, Galen and Mary Burdell built a clapboard, wood-frame house which enclosed the adobe wings which were outlined by the wood framing (Farris et al. 1999:23-24; Parkman et al. 1981:78-79). A two-story west wing, and an enclosed porch added to the south façade of the west wing were among the additions. The house had a steeply-pitched cross-gable roof. Two gable-end dormers were present on the north and south façade eavelines.

During 1911, the Galen and Mary Burdell clapboard house/Camillo Ynitia Adobe underwent a major stylistic renovation. James and Josephine Burdell commissioned H. S. McCargar, a Petaluma contractor, who designed and constructed a modern flat-topped, two-story, asymmetrical, stucco-covered house. The original adobe and clapboard house was enlarged with a large, asymmetrical addition at its west end. This addition had a large two-story wing projecting from its south façade. An asymmetrical, one-story wing, housing the kitchen, formed the rear façade.

A series of large pillars were placed across the house's front facade, supporting a two-story east wing and open veranda overhang. Similar pillars ran the length of the interior of an enclosed porch room projecting from the south facade of the west wing adobe. Originally intended to be used as living rooms by the James Burdells, the adobe portion of the Burdell mansion became a storage area. Court Harrington purchased the house in 1943, and plastered the adobe walls. The house remained in somewhat stable condition until a fire severely damaged much of it in 1969.

The Burdell Frame House (Farris et al. 1999:24; Parkman et al. 1981:798).

In 1873, Galen and Mary Burdell constructed this rectangular, wood-frame, tall two-story house with a gable end roof. Originally measuring 40'4" by 25,' the building has an early rectangular second-story addition projecting from the south side of the rear facade, Subsequent additions include a narrow two-story shed addition, and a one-story garage on the north façade. Current dimensions of the building are 47' by 46'6." This building was modified many times over the years, most notably after its use as part of the mid-20th century University of San Francisco Jesuit retreat and later 1960s McCoy commune.

House 1 (Blacksmith's Residence) (Davis et al. 2003a; Farris et al. 1999:26; Parkman et al. 1981:80).

This structure is a small, one-story, side-gable, wood frame, five-room house, with a steeply-pitched gable end roof, wide eaves, and channel-rustic siding, built during the late 1860s-early 1870s. It is incorrectly referred to as the "Saltbox House," and measures 31'6" (N-S) by 20'6" (E-W). The foundation rests upon the ground, random rocks, and wood sills. This house exemplifies the side-gable, hall-and-parlor house. A rear shed addition to the house extends from the north side of the house. A front porch was added to the house post-1900. The interior of the structure has thin boards over the frame boards. The original house is divided into three rooms, with one wall running down N-S and the second E-W. Two additional rooms were added to the structure's north side including a kitchen and bathroom. The house has a tall, full-width, completely finished attic.

House 2 (Ranch Superintendent's House) (Davis et al. 2003a; Farris et al. 1999:26; Parkman et al. 1981:80).

This is a narrow, rectangular, one-story, four-room, balloon-framed, channel rustic-sided house, with a low-pitch cross-gable roof and raised basement, constructed during the late 1860s-early 1870s. A rear wing extends perpendicular to the main house. The house measures 42'3" (N-S) by 36'2" (E-W), including a shed-roofed front porch on the east side. The house has a typical "T" design, with three rooms present in the cross section of the "T," and the remaining room forming the vertical portion. It is possible Rooms 1 and 2 of the cross bar might have been subdivided. Other alterations to the house have occurred post-1900, including two small board and batten shed additions on the north and west sides. It is possible House 2 was built on top of a refuse scatter associated with House 1.

The Burdell Blacksmith Shop (Davis et al. 2003c; Farris et al. 1999:26; Parkman et al. 1981:80).

Thought to be one of the earliest buildings of the Burdell Ranch, this rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed building probably was constructed between 1866-1869 from vertical redwood boards forming wide, random plank board-and-batten siding. The house measures 36'4" (N-S) by 16'3" (E-W). Its front façade faces east, and has a large opening originally covered with a large sliding wooden door. The building is divided into two rooms, a workroom and a storage room. A wooden cabinet, secured by iron hinges, original to the structure, still hangs on the wall of one of the rooms. The original wood sill foundation has recently been replaced by a concrete perimeter foundation. Remains of a picket fence are present at the rear of the building.

The Burdell Cookhouse (Davis et al. 2003d; Farris et al. 1999:24; Parkman et al. 1981:79).

This is a small, rectangular, gable-roofed, one-story, three-room plus loft-frame structure built sometime during the early 20th century (possibly c. 1915 given the number of wire

nails observed in the immediate vicinity). The dimensions of the cookhouse are 24'6" (E-W) by 16'4" (N-S). A small rectangular shed addition, 4'2" deep, projects off the southeast corner. Board and batten siding covers three walls, and V-rustic siding the fourth. The wood sill foundation sits on piers and on grade. Oral tradition indicates that the building was initially used as a cookhouse and/or residence by a Chinese cook who provided meals for ranch hands and/or the James Burdell family.

The Galen Burdell Barn (Farris et al. 1999:25; Parkman et al. 1981:79).

The barn was constructed during the 1870s by Galen Burdell, and is representative of East Coast rural architecture transported to California post-1850. Initially a tall, square, wood-frame, clapboard-sided, one-story barn was built on a raised, cut-stone foundation. The foundation provided stall and storage space under the main portion of the barn. The barn had a hip roof and hip roof square cupola. A shed was later added on the north side of the structure. Partitions were added to the interior of the building, creating four separate spaces. Construction used both timber and balloon framing. A large rectangular, wood-frame barn with a steeply-pitched gable-end roof was added to the original barn on the north half of its west facade c. 1882. Stalls line its interior along the north façade.

The Dairy Building (Farris et al. 1999:27; Parkman et al. 1981:82).

The dairy barn, built during the 1950s, is a relatively recent addition to the ranch complex. It is a long, rectangular building with cement walls, open wood framing, and a gable end roof. A small stucco room addition is located on its southeast corner along the east facade.

The Burdell Generator House (Farris et al. 1999:24; Parkman et al. 1981:81).

Constructed sometime around 1915, this small, square, one-room, cement block building with a wooden pent roof was originally associated with the James and Josephine Burdell family. The machinery is no longer in the building, and it has most recently been used for storage.

The Burdell Garden (Farris et al. 1999:27; Parkman et al. 1981:81).

Designed and planned by Mary Burdell as early as 1866, if not earlier, this garden was laid out in a traditional formal estate style east and down slope from the Burdell Adobe/Mansion. The original garden was laid out in long terraces facing east. It measured approximately 328 (N-S) by 164 (E-W) feet). The garden had a circular bed at its center and brick paths radiating outward. Before 1874, a fountain with a circular base was constructed from andesite rocks and boulders at the garden's center.

Influenced greatly by her travels to Japan in 1874, Mary Burdell began planting oriental trees, shrubs, and flowers. Two bronze cranes were added to the fountain. The garden was tended and expanded by several Japanese gardeners who planted palms,

pomegranates, magnolias, camellias, oleanders, Japanese maples, citrus trees, and many other rare oriental and sub-tropical plants. In 1911, stone staircases replaced wooden ones in the garden. Currently, the garden is overgrown, and its original design, fencing, and brick walks are gone. Many of the original plantings have died out.

The Silveira/Marin Dell Dairy Complex

This complex, located on the northwest boundary of the Indirect APE contains 10 structures/features (Figure 4 – Inset B). They include four barns, three residences, a bunkhouse, a millhouse, and a cistern. These are associated with an extensive system of fences and corrals. Although some of the structures may date to c. 1914, the majority appear to have been constructed during the mid-20th century. None of the structures appear to be significant, and none are eligible for nomination to the NRHP under any of its criteria.

Tenant House A. A one-story frame building, with a low-pitch gable roof. A wing on the east side of the house gives it a “T” shape. A covered porch is on the southeast part of the house, and an attached garage is present. It probably dates from the 1940s-1950s.

Tenant House B. A one-story frame, duplex with projecting wings on both sides, and a low-pitch gable roof. It probably dates from the 1940s-1950s.

Tenant House C. A one-story narrow rectangular frame building, with a gable roof. and asphalt composition shingles. It probably dates from the 1940s-1950s.

Bunkhouse. A long, narrow bunkhouse for farm laborers, with six separate rooms and a gable roof extending to form a canopy along its length. Like the residences, the bunkhouse possibly dates from the 1940-1950s.

Barn A. This barn may date from the early 1900s, and is currently used as a calf barn. It has vertical wood planks, and a steep gable corrugated metal roof. The barn has a dirt floor, and at one time had a sliding door. A gabled hay hood is at the front gable.

Barn B. This barn (the milking barn) is attached to the southeast wall of Barn A, connected by a covered breezeway. The structure has concrete walls, and a recently installed corrugated metal roof. It probably is no older than the 1940s.

Milk House. The milk house is a small building attached to Barn B on its northeast side. One end of the structure has an aluminum and glass door.

Barn C. This barn may date from the early 1900s, and is similar in appearance to Barn A. A canopy comes off of the northeast wall, and is at a lower level than the main floor of the barn.

Barn D. This barn probably was built between 1954 and 1968. Its walls and roof are corrugated metal placed over a wooden framework. The ends of the structure have large sliding doors. A cistern is located northwest from Barn D.

Consultation with the California Department of Parks & Recreation

On July 23, 2009, Dwight Simons, Project Manager, TREMAINE, Visited the Diablo Vista District Office, California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), Petaluma, California, to inspect their archives for additional materials on cultural resources present within Olompali Historic Park. Mr. Simons conferred with E. Breck Parkman, Senior State Archaeologist, DPRs Diablo Vista District, regarding cultural resources present within the park unit. Mr. Parkman expressed concerns regarding the proposed project's potential impacts upon cultural resources. He particularly emphasized increased airport noise, specifically the effects of noise vibrations upon fragile structures at Olompali such as the Camillo Ynitia Adobe remnants, and upon park visitor's experience. Mr. Parkman recommended that these effects be considered, analyzed, and avoided and/or mitigated where necessary. Ms. Bree Hardcastle, Environmental Scientist, DPRs Marin District, speculated upon the effects of increased noise levels upon park wildlife, including resident raptor populations, and endangered, threatened, or species of concern. Both expressed a desire to be informed regarding progress of the PROJECT.

Summary of Native American Consultation

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted by TREMAINE on February 14, 2008; with a request for a query of the Sacred Lands File and a list of Native American contacts (see Appendix B for Native American consultation documentation). On February 20, 2008, the NAHC responded, indicating that a records search of the Sacred Lands File revealed no Native American Cultural Resources have been recorded within the Direct or Indirect APEs. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American individuals and organizations that might have concerns with or interest in the proposed undertaking at Gness Field.

TREMAINE contacted individuals and organizations indicated by the NAHC as having Coast Miwok associations by letter on February 22, 2008. These included Gene Buvelot, Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, Frank Ross, Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, Greg Sarris, Chairperson, Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, Kathleen Smith, Walnut Creek, California, and Ya-Ka-Ama, Forestville, California. Follow-up phone calls were conducted on March 10, 2008 with Nick Tipon, Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, and on April 23 and 25, 2008, with Kathleen Smith and Betty Molina, a representative of Ya-Ka-Ama. Mr. Tipon expressed several concerns with the proposed project. These included the proposed boundaries of the Direct and Indirect APEs, depths of proposed subsurface construction excavations, the presence of recorded prehistoric/ethnohistoric sites within the Indirect APE near the Direct APE, and the project's impact upon waterways which might affect plants important to Native Americans. Mr. Tipon indicated that he would serve as the main contact for the

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria. Both Ms. Smith and Ms. Betty Molina of Ya-Ka-Ama had no immediate concerns.

On December 10, 2008, the FAA, represented by Western-Pacific Regional Manager Mark McClardy, San Francisco Airports District Office (SF ADO) Manager Robin Hunt, SF ADO Assistant Manager Arlene Draper, and SF ADO Environmental Protection Specialist Barry Franklin met with Nick Tipon of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (FIGR), regarding Coast Miwok concerns with the Proposed Action at the Airport. Also in attendance were Rob Adams of L&B, John Roberto, representing Marin County, and Kim Kersey of TREMAINE. Concerns noted by the FIGR at this meeting included suggested refinement of the border of the Indirect APE, the need to better define the potential vertical Direct APE, the close proximity of the Olompali site complex, the potential for buried subsurface cultural materials, the observation that the east-facing slope of Burdell Mountain is a sacred place for the Coast Miwok, the need to consider possible presence of sacred/cultural plants, participation of a Native American representative during the archaeological field survey, and treatment protocols regarding discovery of subsurface cultural materials.

The FAA sent letters on December 11, 2008, informing Reno Franklin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Stewart's Point Rancheria, Betty Molina, Ya-Ka-Ama, Patricia Hermosillo, Chairperson, Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians, Mario Hermosillo, Jr., Tribal Environmental Planner, Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians, Dawn Getchell, Coast Miwok-Pomo, Jenner, California, Harvey Hopkins, Chairperson, Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians, Margie Mejia, Chairperson, Lytton Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians, Lisa Miller, Tribal Administrator, Lytton Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians, Cathy Lopez, Vice-Chairperson, Lytton Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians, Scott Gabaldon, Chairperson, Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley, Earl Couey, Cultural Resources manager, Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley, Eric Wilder, Chairperson, Stewart's Point Rancheria, and Lynne Russell, Environmental Planner, Stewart's Point Rancheria to provide the opportunity for comments regarding the Proposed Action and preparation of the associated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

To date, only the FIGR tribe has provided comments on the proposed project and participated in Government-to-Government consultation regarding the proposed project. The FIGR has also submitted a proposed "treatment plan" for Native American human remains, funerary objects, cultural and religious landscapes, ceremonial items, and cultural items, in the event that any are discovered in conjunction with the Project's proposed ground-disturbing activities, and a proposed contract to retain an FIGR representative to participate in archaeological testing, studies, surveys, and geological/geotechnical testing. The proposed "treatment plan," as presented to FAA, is included in Appendix B to this document. The proposed "treatment plan" is currently under review and has not been approved/accepted by the FAA or Marin County at this time. The FIGR was invited to participate in archaeological field surveys conducted by the EIS subconsultant TREMAINE, in September 2009.

By e-mail of September 8, 2009, the FIGR provided a list 42 native plants dated July 19, 2007, that the e-mail identified as “FIGR list of culturally significant plants.”

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Geology and Soils

The geology of the Direct/Indirect APE is described by several works (cf., Blake et al. 1974; Cardwell 1958; Fox 1983; Fox et al. 1973; Helley et al. 1979; Huffman and Armstrong 1980; Wagner and Bortugno 1980; Weaver 1949a, 1949b). The Direct APE is immediately adjacent to the eastern foot of Burdell Mountain. Currently, its elevation is at or less than a meter above mean sea level.

The Direct APE is situated within reclaimed salt-water tidal marshlands that are part of the formerly extensive salt marshes present around the northwest corner of San Pablo Bay (Figure 5). It is characterized by deposits of intertidal peaty/bay muds. The latter are unconsolidated, water-saturated, dark plastic, carbonaceous clays and silty clays, laid down in marshes, swamps, and adjacent waterways. They are an element of the extensive wetlands associated with San Francisco Bay (papers in Conomos 1979; Josselyn 1983; Nichols and Wright 1971). These formed the largest contiguous tidal marsh system present on the Pacific Coast of North America. During the last 11,000-10,000 years, San Francisco Bay has developed as a consequence of post-Pleistocene sea level rise, which has submerged most of Franciscan Valley. In the Holocene, sea level has risen 50+ meters along the central California coast (Atwater 1979; Atwater et al. 1977; Bickel 1978; Helley et al. 1979; Josselyn 1983). This progressively flooded San Francisco Bay which reached its historic dimensions approximately 5,000-4,000 years ago.

Immediately west of the Direct APE are Recent (Holocene) alluvium deposits which often cover extensive areas (Cardwell 1958; Fox 1983; Helley et al. 1979; Huffman and Armstrong 1980; Wagner and Bortugno 1982; Weaver 1949a, 1949b). Generally they include thin deposits of unconsolidated fine sands, silts, silty clays, and clays with discontinuous lenses of coarser sands and gravels. Much of Burdell Mountain is composed of Late Tertiary volcanic deposits. These are assigned to the Mid to Late Miocene Tolay Volcanics, radiometrically dated to approximately 10 million years ago (Fox 1983; Wagner and Bortugno 1982). This unit is represented by andesite mudflow breccias and andesite basalt flows. The basalt probably provided a source of tool stone for prehistoric peoples.

Soils present within the Direct APE (Figure 6) are assigned to the Reyes Series (Kashiwagi 1985:49-50, 117-118, Sheet 5). Reyes soils are fine, mixed, acid, termic Sulfic Fluvaquents. They are very deep, somewhat poorly drained, and are formed in alluvium deposited along bay margins. Reyes Clay occurs within the portion of the Direct APE not occupied by Gness Field and associated roads and other development. The soils present under Gness Field are classified as belonging to the Urban Land

Xerorthents Complex (Kashiwagi 1985:77-78) which are on tidelands covered with fill. West of Gness Field is an area of Xerorthents Fill composed of mixed soil materials that have been redeposited mechanically (Kashiwagi 1985:78). Typically these soils are loamy and well-drained.

Flora

The Direct APE is located within the coastal salt marsh community (Best et al. 1996; Grewell et al. 2007; Howell 1970; Kuchler 1977; Shuford and Timossi 1989). Dominant vegetation prior to reclamation includes glasswort (*Salicornia virginica*) and California cordgrass (*Spartina foliosa*). Other plants include salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*), alkali heath (*Frankenia salina*), Jaumea (*Jaumea carnosa*), western marsh-rosemary (*Limonium californicum*), bulrush (*Scirpus* sp.), California sea blite (*Suaeda californica*), and seaside arrow-grass (*Triglochin maritima*). Currently, much of this community is gone or severely reduced in extent. Historic period reclamation has converted much of San Francisco Bay's marshlands into agricultural or urban lands.

With respect to the vegetation of the Indirect APE, upland areas in northwest Marin County originally supported a vegetation mosaic composed of California prairie (Barry 1972; Bartolome et al. 2007; Best et al. 1996; Howell 1970; Kuchler 1977; Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988; Shuford and Timossi 1989) and oak woodland (Allen-Diaz 2007; Best et al. 1996; Howell 1970; Kuchler 1977; Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988; Shuford and Timossi 1989) which provided a host of plant resources for prehistoric and historic Native Peoples, including acorns, geophytes, seeds, greens, and fruits and berries. The California prairie was composed of perennial and annual grasses, along with a number of herbs and forbs. Within the oak woodland, several oak species dominated (i.e., coast live oak – *Quercus agrifolia*; blue oak- *Q. douglasii*; Oregon oak – *Q. garryana*; California black oak – *Q. kelloggii*; valley oak – *Q. lobata*; interior live oak – *Q. wislizeni*). Other important trees include California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), and California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*). Among understory shrubs are gooseberry (*Ribes* sp.), California coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversiloba*), elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos rivularis*), and coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*). Also present are a host of grasses, herbs, and forbs.

Fauna

Fish and wildlife resources of the Direct/Indirect APE and environs are profiled in Skinner (1962), and marine resources by Leet et al. (1992). Species accounts are available for many vertebrates, including fish (Bane and Bane 1971; Leidy 1984; Moyle 2002); Roedel 1953; Roedel and Ripley 1950; Walford 1931, 1935); birds (Cogswell 1977; Grinnell and Miller 1944, Grinnell and Wythe 1927; Grinnell et al. 1918; Shuford 1993; Small 1994; Zeiner et al. 1990a), and mammals (Grinnell 1933; Grinnell et al. 1937; Hall 1981; Ingles 1965; Jameson and Peeters 1988; Zeiner et al. 1990b). The fauna of the Direct/Indirect APE and environs includes a diverse assemblage of marine, aquatic, and terrestrial invertebrates and vertebrates. Invertebrates of note include various shellfish (i.e., mussels, clams, oysters, abalone), and crustaceans (i.e., shrimp, crabs).

Anadromous fish inhabiting streams within or adjacent to the Direct/Indirect APE include sturgeon and salmonids. The Petaluma River, San Antonio Creek, and Novato Creek probably had late fall-winter runs of coho salmon and winter-early spring runs of steelhead, which peaked in January-February (Fukushima and Lesh 1998:142; Skinner 1962: Plate IV). Among native resident freshwater fish present in project corridor streams are splittail, pike-minnow, roach, suckers, sculpin, and tule perch. Nearby, a diverse, abundant assemblage of marine fish inhabits San Francisco Bay (i.e., sharks, bat rays, sardines, herring, anchovy, plainfin midshipmen, topsmelt/jacksmelt, white seabass, surfperch, longjaw mudsuckers, flounder and other flatfish, rockfish, prickleback, cabezon, greenling, and silversides).

The avifauna of the Direct/Indirect APE environs is dominated by a diverse, numerous suite of resident and migratory waterfowl. Among these are loons, grebes, pelicans, cormorants, herons, egrets, swans, geese, ducks, cranes, rails, coots, avocets, shorebirds, gulls, terns, murrets and other alcids. Upland game birds (i.e., quail, band-tailed pigeons, mourning doves) often are locally abundant. A diverse assemblage of raptorial birds (i.e., vultures, condors, kites, hawks, eagles, falcons, owls) and a host of songbirds also are present.

Upland game mammals found within the Direct/Indirect APE and environs include numerous jackrabbits, brush rabbits, gray squirrels, and ground squirrels. A number of non-migratory, resident, fur-bearing carnivores and rodents are/have been present (i.e., beaver, coyote, gray fox, black bear, grizzly bear, raccoon, ringtail, mink, ermine, badger, striped skunk, spotted skunk, river otter, mountain lion, bobcat). Extirpation of the grizzly bear took place in the North Bay Area from 1865-1885 (Storer and Tevis 1955:291).

Currently, deer are the only large terrestrial herbivores occurring in the Direct/Indirect APE and environs. Formerly, tule elk inhabited portions of the Direct/Indirect APE and other parts of the North Bay Area (McCullough 1969:15-16, 23). Elk were quite abundant in the marshes around the mouth of the Petaluma River, and along the lower part of Sonoma Creek. After the start of the Gold Rush Era, c. 1848-1849, elk populations in the North Bay Area were quickly extirpated by hunting (McCullough 1969:23). By 1855, elk were gone from the southern Sonoma County, and adjacent northeast Marin County.

Pronghorn formerly inhabited the treeless, grassy plains and margins of adjoining woodlands throughout much of central California, including portions of the North Bay Area (McLean 1944; 223, Figure 85; Pyshora 1977:19, Figure 4; Sampson and Jespersen 1963:14). These included northeast Marin County. In the early 1850s, they were hunted for the San Francisco market, and shipped from Petaluma. Pronghorns probably were extirpated from the North Bay Area by the 1860s.

In the past, San Francisco Bay contained abundant populations of various species of marine mammals. These included sea otters, fur seals, sea lions, and harbor seals.

During the last 200 years, local populations of these species have been greatly reduced or extirpated from San Francisco Bay and environs as a result of overhunting for their furs, skins, and oil (Grinnell et al. 1937; Skinner 1962).

Many of the fish, birds, and mammals were of great economic importance to Native peoples. Anadromous, fresh-water, and marine fishes were taken in large numbers. Birds, especially waterfowl, were harvested in abundance. Important large game included tule elk, deer, and pronghorn. Carnivores, rabbits, and rodents also were important sources of food and/or furs.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The prehistory of the San Francisco Bay Area is summarized in several sources (cf., Bennyhoff and Fredrickson in Hughes, ed, 1994; Milliken et al. 2007; Moratto 1984: Chapter 6). During the past century prehistoric archaeology in the Bay Area and adjacent Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta has been dominated by two themes: a focus on defining chronological units through the interpretation of mortuary assemblages; and ongoing division and revision of recognized archaeological cultures into smaller, more regionally discrete units. The richness of artifact assemblages associated with aboriginal mortuary practices has elaborated both themes.

Archaeological research in the Bay Area began over a century ago with Nelson's (1909) survey along the San Francisco Bay shoreline and documentation of over 425 shell mounds, and Uhle's (1907) publication of findings resulting from excavation of the Emeryville shellmound (CA-ALA-307). Nelson's work began the focus upon examination of Bay Area shell mounds. Uhle began an emphasis upon description of mortuary-associated assemblages. During the subsequent half century, these were focal points for Bay Area archaeology. Beardsley (1954) synthesized Bay Area cultural chronologies and culture history, correlating them with schemes developed for the Sacramento-San Joaquin.

Subsequent work (e.g., Elsasser 1978; Fredrickson 1973, 1974a; Gerow and Force 1968; papers in Hughes 1994; Milliken et al. 2007) has refined and elaborated the cultural chronology/culture history scheme for the Bay Area and environs. With respect to culture history, several "Economic Periods," Paleo, Lower Archaic, Middle Archaic, Upper Archaic, and Emergent are represented in the Bay Area. Cultural chronology is manifested in various archaeological "patterns," which vary regionally. The three most important are the Lower Berkeley Pattern correlated with the Middle Archaic, the Upper Berkeley Pattern equated with the Upper Archaic, and the Augustine Pattern coeval with the Emergent Period.

Overviews of Marin County prehistoric archaeology are found in Goerke and Cowan (1983: 1-4) and Moratto (1984:233-234, 269-276). Many studies have been focused

upon the “Search for Drake,” and have been primarily focused upon the Point Reyes region. In eastern Marin County, shellmounds located around Richardson’s Bay, Corte Madera, and San Rafael have been a topic of interest for a century, farther north, work has been conducted at sites located along Miller Creek, especially at CA-MRN-138, the Miller Creek Mound (Slaymaker 1977). The Pacheco Valle site, CA-MRN-152, has yielded radiocarbon dates ranging between 3,000 and 3,500 B.P., making it coeval with the West Berkeley site, CA-ALA-307 (Clewlow and Wells 1981; Goerke and Cowan 1983) . At Olompali, CA-MRN-193, Slaymaker (1972, 1976) has conducted extensive excavations of a Late Prehistoric-Ethnohistoric Coast Miwok village.

Paleo-Indian Period

During the late Pleistocene and early Holocene (12,000 to 8,000 B.P.), humans first occupied the Bay Area, Central Valley and Coast Range regions of California. However, the archaeological record for early peoples is sparse. Early sites within the Bay Area and Central Valley are often deeply buried under accumulated gravels and silts. Few of these buried sites have been excavated beyond a couple of meters in depth (Moratto 1984; Meyer and Rosenthal 1997). The development of prehistoric chronology in central California has emphasized the latter half of the Holocene (i.e., the last 5,000 years) for which the archaeological record is more abundantly documented (cf., papers in Hughes 1994; Milliken et al. 2007; Moratto 1984: Chapters 5 and 6; Rosenthal et al. 2007).

Early Holocene components have been identified in several sites in the San Francisco Bay area suggesting existence of a Paleo-Coastal Tradition in West-Central California (Fredrickson 1973; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Flaked stone tools associated with the early part of the Paleo-Indian Period (i.e., 12,000-10,000 B.P.) have been found in northern California (Moratto 1984; Rondeau et al. 2007). They include Clovis-like large fluted points that likely were hafted and used as spear points. These large fluted points in northern California tend to be found as isolated artifacts. Elsewhere in western North America they occur in association with the remains of extinct animals such as mammoths and bison. This association has led archaeologists to suggest that these early peoples emphasized hunting large game mammals. Paleo-Indian peoples appear to have formed relatively small groups, were highly mobile and settled around wetlands (e.g., lakes and rivers) where large game were also likely to congregate.

Lower Archaic Period

Like the previous period, the Lower Archaic (8,000-5,000 B.P.) is poorly understood. Few sites have been found because archaeological remains from this time period are largely buried or redeposited. In Central California, Meyer and Rosenthal (1997) discovered a buried component in the Kellogg Creek drainage, at the foot of Mount Diablo, 12 to 14 feet (~3.7-4.2 meters) below surface. It contained a sparse, diverse cultural assemblage, including traces of freshwater mussel, low to moderate densities of faunal material (primarily artiodactyls and small mammals), handstones, milling slabs, large cobble-core tools, and large projectile points and biface fragments (including large wide-stem variants of Napa obsidian). This assemblage suggests long-term, periodic use of the eastern flanks of the Central Valley. Macrofloral remains (acorn and cucumber)

indicate short-term seasonal use, probably associated with a highly mobile adaptation. In the same area, the Marsh Creek site also has a Lower Archaic component, along with several other Central California sites (Meyer and Rosenthal 2009). Tremaine (2008) encountered a site dating from this period in downtown Sacramento, present from 10 to 20 feet (3-6 meters) below the surface.

Middle Archaic Period

It has been argued that during the Middle Archaic Period (5,000-2,200 B.P.) hunting was emphasized, inferred from relative proportions of tools associated with hunting, fishing, and gathering (Heizer 1949). Artifacts characteristic of this period include distinctive shell ornaments and charmstones, large projectile points with concave bases and stemmed points, baked clay balls (used for cooking) and milling tools. Net weights, bone fish hooks, and bone spear tips provide evidence for fishing (Bennyhoff 1950; Gifford 1940; Ragir 1972). Burials from this period, in the Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta Region, tend to be extended, oriented towards the west, and often contain grave goods such as baked clay balls, charmstones, shell beads, and exotic minerals. More recent interpretations of the Middle Archaic note plant resources also were of relatively critical importance, along with freshwater fish (cf., Papers in Corey 2009; Milliken et al. 2007; Rosenthal et al. 2007; Schulz 1981).

Upper Archaic Period

Sites associated with the Upper Archaic Period (2,200-1,000 B.P.), contain substantial midden deposits with shell, mammal and fish bone, charcoal, milling tools, and other artifacts. The number of mortars and pestles increases during this time, suggesting a greater reliance on acorn and seeds. A greater density of obsidian artifacts and shell beads are present in the site assemblages of this time period suggesting a greater complexity of exchange networks and social stratification (cf., papers in Hughes 1994; Milliken et al. 2007; Rosenthal et al 2007). Burials are more often flexed, as opposed to extended, with varied orientations and notably fewer grave offerings, generally involving limited numbers of utilitarian items or ornamental objects (Fredrickson 1974b).

Emergent Period

The Emergent Period dates between 1,000 B.P. and the arrival of the Spanish in central California (i.e., 1770s). This period involves a dramatic change in general economy characterized by large village sites situated on high ground, increased evidence of acorn harvesting and processing (Basgall 1987), introduction and use of the bow and arrow indicated by small projectile points, and use of clamshell disc beads as the primary medium of monetized exchange (cf., papers in Hughes 1994; Milliken et al. 2007; Rosenthal et al. 2007). During the latter part of the period (i.e., within the last 500 years), cremation became a common mortuary practice. Associated grave goods were often burned as well. Sites from the latter portion of this period sometimes contain items of Euro-American manufacture, such as glass trade beads or worked bottle glass. In northeastern Marin County, the Upper Archaic and Emergent Periods are characterized

by development of a primary settlement pattern characterized by primary villages with associated satellite sites (cf., Goerke and Cowan 1983; Moratto 1984; Slaymaker 1977, 1982). These site clusters occur along primary drainages (i.e., Miller, Novato, and San Antonio Creek) or at the interface between upland areas and tidal marshes.

Ethnographic Context

Coast Miwok

The Direct/Indirect APE is located within territory ethnohistorically inhabited by the Coast Miwok (Barrett 1908:303-314; Collier and Thalman 1996; Kelly 1978; Kroeber 1925:272-278; Loeb 1932:113-118). The Coast Miwok territory was in Marin and southern Sonoma counties (Figure 7). The Coast Miwok language is assigned to the Western Division of the Miwokan Subfamily of the Utian Family of the Penutian Stock (Golla 2007; Moratto 1984; Shipley 1978). Two distinct dialect groups characterized the Coast Miwok. One was centered on Bodega Bay. The other was spoken in what is now Marin County.

Coast Miwok subsistence incorporated a variety of maritime and terrestrial resources. The territory of the Coast Miwok included estuaries, open coastline, prairies, low hills, and higher peaks. Winter and early spring posed potential food shortages with stored acorns, seeds, and kelp providing the staples.

Winter and spring salmon runs supplemented winter staples. Surffish were caught with a dip net while a seine strung between two tule balsa canoes was used to obtain fish from San Francisco Bay. Fish were stunned and caught with a fish poison made from wild cucumber. Mussels and clams provided another staple. Coots, geese, ducks and other waterfowl were primarily available during fall-winter-spring. Potential large game included tule elk, deer, and pronghorn, along with marine mammals such as sea otters, seals, and sea lions. Various carnivores, lagomorphs, and rodents also were utilized.

Several species of oak acorns were gathered and eaten with those of the tan oak preferred. Acorns were hulled, ground into a mush with mortar and pestle, and water leached to remove tannins before cooking. Boulders sometimes were used for bedrock mortars. Buckeye nuts were also eaten after leaching to remove poisonous substances. Other plant foods included greens, geophytes, grass and forb seeds, and berries and fruits, all of which were harvested in season.

Coast Miwok living along San Francisco Bay constructed houses from willow or driftwood poles, leaned into a conical skeletal structure. Horizontal willow poles were tied to the uprights to provide additional structural integrity. The house was clad in tule by tying the vegetation to the frame with lupine cordage. A smoke hole provided ventilation but was covered in animal skin when it rained. The central hearth was dug slightly below grade, and covered in stones. Large villages had a sweathouse, excavated below grade and covered in planks. The sweathouse was a men's social center. Large

villages also had dance houses constructed along the same plan as the male sweathouse where secret societies held rituals which were part of the Kuksu Religion.

A strong sense of property and ownership typified the Coast Miwok. Coast Miwok villages controlled discrete territories and excised tolls from outsiders. Land surrounding villages was not regarded as property, however, use rights were attached to resource patches and fishing and hunting localities.

Many social interactions involved various types of transactions. For example, transportation and disposal of a slain bear's head, permission to hunt or fish on owned tracts, acquisition of songs and ritual amulets, curing of all kinds, and initiation into secret societies were all monetary transactions. Clam shell disk beads manufactured from *Saxidomus* sp. were used as money. Abalone shells provided prized material for ornaments which were not part of the monetary system.

Coast Miwok language suggests a moiety organization existed. Personal names included the term for either "land" or "water," but individuals changed their names freely, and siblings often did not share the same land/water affiliation. Kinship patterns and residential location do not appear to have been affected significantly. Therefore, moiety organization probably was vestigial.

The closest known Coast Miwok village, *Olompali*, was within the Indirect APE immediately adjacent to the Direct APE (Figure 7). Kelly (1978:415, Figure 1; see also Barrett 1908:303-314, Map 1; and Maps 1 and 2; Collier and Thalman 1996:4-15 for Coast Miwok place names) notes two other villages were located within an approximate 5 km (~3-miles) radius of the Direct/Indirect APE (Figure 7). These included: *Wotoki* (27), located approximately 4.8 kilometers (~ 3.0 miles) to the north along the Petaluma River; and *Cóik ?éice(?)* (31), situated approximately 4.8 kilometers (~ 3.0 miles) to the southwest, south of Novato. Other villages were present in the vicinity of the current location of Petaluma, along the upper part of San Antonio Creek, and in the vicinity of Novato-Nicasio-Ignacio.

Prehistoric Olompali

The prehistoric/ethnohistoric Coast Miwok village of Olompali, CA-MRN-193/H, now designated Olompali State Historic Park, is situated on the west side of U. S. Highway 101 approximately one-half mile (800 m) northwest from the north end of the Gness Field runway (Arrigoni 1990:208-211; Mason 1971:104-111; Munro-Fraser 1880). The village appears to have been given its name from the Coast or Lake Miwok word meaning "southerners", this from the stem "olom" meaning south (Parkman et al 1981). European and Coast Miwok interaction(s) possibly first occurred in 1579 with the visit of Francis Drake and his crew to Marin County during their round-the-world voyage. Treganza (1958) excavated a trench through the middle of CA-MRN-193/H, searching for evidence of Sir Francis Drake's 1579 voyage to the San Francisco Bay Area. He found no artifacts associated with the early period of European contact.

Subsequent archaeological excavations conducted at Olompali recovered many artifacts temporally placing the village within the Upper Emergent Period, c. A.D. 1500-1800. (Parkman 2007; Slaymaker 1976). A diagnostic attribute of the Upper Emergent Period is the appearance and use of clamshell disc money and further growth of trade, with more goods moving farther. Among diagnostic artifacts recovered from CA-MRN-193/H (Olompali) are clamshell disc beads, steatite disc beads, plummet-shaped charmstones, small serrated corner-notched projectile points, and flat-bottomed, thin walled mortars. Also, unearthed were remains of several structures, one of which was identified as a ceremonial dance house (Slaymaker 1976). In central California, ceremonial dance houses typically occur in larger villages.

While excavating the Olompali dance house, a silver sixpence coin dated 1567, minted in the Tower of London, was found (Slaymaker 1976). The coin was on the dance house floor near a hearth which was radiocarbon-dated to about A.D. 1600. Two Elizabethan glass paste beads, commonly used as trade goods by the English during this period, also were observed (Parkman 2007).

Historic Context

Historic exploration of the San Francisco Bay Area, including Marin County, begins with Gaspar de Portolá's exploration of the Bay Area in 1769 (Beck and Haase 1974). Portolá's expedition provided an incomplete impression of the Bay geography, thus prompting another expedition. In 1770, Pedro Fages found a land route from Monterey to San Francisco in 1770. After sighting the mouth of the Bay (later named the Golden Gate by John C. Frémont) Fages returned to Monterey. During 1776, Juan Bautista de Anza started the first permanent European settlement in the region, by leading an expedition that constructed the *Presidio de San Francisco* and the *Mission San Francisco de Assisi*.

Early Spanish-Mexican Exploration and Settlement of Marin County

Marin County is one of the original 27 counties of California (Hoover et. al. 2002). The name most likely is a transformation of the Spanish name for San Rafael Bay *La Bahía de Nuestra Señora Rosario de la Marinera* (Bay of Our Lady of the Mariner's Rosary). An alternative place name story is that the county is named for Chief Marin, a Native American who harassed and attacked the Spanish settlers during the early years of the nineteenth century. During 1810 and 1812-1814, Gabriel Moraga led several Spanish expeditions to the Marin-Sonoma area which probably passed through the Indirect APE near the Direct APE (Beck and Haase 1974:17-18). In 1817, Chief Marin was captured by the Spanish, but escaped, and continued his campaign against the settlers for another nine years (Hoover et. al. 2002). Mission San Rafael Arcangel was established in December 1817 (Beck and Haase 1974:18-19). During 1821, the Luis Arguello-Father Blas Ordaz party journeyed through the Indirect APE on their circuit through northwestern California. They were followed in 1823 by Alferéz Sanchez and Father Jose Altimira, who decided upon establishing the final mission at Sonoma. After mission

secularization in 1834, 20 Mexican land grants were made in Marin County, beginning in 1838 (Beck and Haase 1974:28-29. Several were located within the Novato area.

Local Northeast Marin History

Novato

Novato's history is profiled by Arrigoni (1990:194-205), Fitcher (1981:149-151), Mason (1975:154-165), and Munro-Fraser (1880:290-295). In 1839, the Mexican government granted Rancho Novato to Fernando Feliz (Hoover et. al. 2002). The rancho extended along San Francisco Bay from Black Point to Rancho San José (Beck and Haase 1975). Among other land grants in the Novato area were Rancho San Jose (1840), Corte Madera do Novato (1840), Rancho Olompali (1843), and Rancho Nicasio (1844). These were occupied by the grantees, who built abode homes, raised cattle, and planted crops. With the advent of the American Period in 1846-1848, and California's admission as a state in 1850, settlement of northeast Marin County proceeded. Beginning in the 1850s, the Novato area became the locus of large-scale fruit-growing, especially apples. Fruit and other local produce were shipped by barge to San Francisco where it found a ready market. A town began to grow, centered on Novato Creek. The oldest extant building in Novato was built circa 1850 and later housed the Novato Post Office, headed by Henry F. Jones (Hoover et. al. 2002).

Joseph B. Sweetster and Francis De Long contributed to the early development and economic prosperity of the town by planting orchards and vineyards, growing produce that was shipped to San Francisco from the landing at Novato Creek. Sweetser sold his share of the ranch to DeLong in 1879. Upon his death, De Long transferred his interest in the ranch to his son. In 1888 The Home and Farm Company purchased the 6,000-acre ranch and subdivided the land into small lots for residential and business development.

During 1879, the Northwestern Pacific Railroad reached northeastern Marin County (Stindt 1964). This connected Novato with the rest of eastern Marin County and Sonoma County. The area around the Novato station became the core area of "New Town," while the older area along Novato Creek became "Old Town." During the 1880s fruit growing was joined by poultry raising, vegetable farming, and dairying in northeastern Marin. These agricultural activities increasingly occurred on reclaimed marshlands.

With its saloons, wooden sidewalks and horse troughs, Novato's frontier image persisted into the early twentieth century. However, modernization proceeded rapidly with the advent of the first automobile and telephone exchange (1908), organization of a community council and building of a community center (1919-1923), the advent of what became U. S. Highway 101 (mid-1920s), the first Novato Harvest Festival (1925), and a fire district (1926). During the 1930s Depression, many fruit and poultry farmers in northeast Marin went out of business, and Novato went into an economic decline. This was partially mitigated with construction of Hamilton Field in 1933-1935 which provided a new source of jobs. Completion of the Golden Gate Bridge in 1937 began Marin County's role as a "bedroom community" for San Francisco.

During World War II, rising taxes and labor costs impacted many farmers, who began selling their land to developers. In 1947-1948, U. S. Highway 101 was upgraded to a four-lane expressway through Novato. During 1948, Novato became part of the North Marin Water District. The explosive growth of largely unregulated uncontrolled tract housing in the late 1940s-1950s led to an increased demand for more formal community organization. On January 12, 1960, Novato voted overwhelmingly to incorporate as a city. Since 1960, Novato has continued to grow in a more orderly, planned manner. During the 1970s, the U. S. 101 Expressway through Novato was upgraded to freeway status.

Historic Olompali

Milliken (1995:249) comments that the Olompali also were known as the Choquinicos, the tribal name which their captain was baptized as in 1817 at Mission San Jose. The exact territory occupied by the Olompali is a subject of debate. In 1819, Father Payeras visited San Antonio Creek and named it the *Canada de los Olompalis*. Barrett (1908:310) and Kroeber (1925:273-274) regarded San Antonio Creek as the Olompali core area. Slaymaker (1982) placed the Olompali farther east within the current Olompali State Park. However, this area may have been a border zone between between Olompali territory and that of the Omiomis of Novato (Milliken 1995:228, Map 4). Milliken notes 83 Olompali went to Mission San Francisco from 1814 to 1819. During 1816-1817, an additional 120 came to Mission San Jose.

Other early mission records indicate a larger Native American population may have lived at Olompali. Records from three missions: San Francisco de Asís (1776); San José de Guadalupe (1797); and San Rafael Arcángel (1817) suggest over 250 baptisms were performed on people from Olompali. Olompali baptism numbers include (Parkman et al 1981):

- Missions San Francisco de Asís recorded 23 baptisms (1814-1816).
- Missions San José de Guadalupe recorded 226 baptisms (1816-1818).
- Missions San Rafael Arcángel recorded 10 baptisms (1817-1822).

After the Sonoma Mission was established in 1823, regular trade was conducted along the El Camino Real which passed through the Olompali Rancheria. It was during this time that the first adobe was constructed, probably by neophytes from the San Rafael Mission.

Following mission secularization in 1834, Camillo Ynitia emerged as the young “Christianized” leader of Olompali. He was the last headman of the village, and was given official title to the Rancho Olompali Land Grant (roughly two leagues of land) in 1843 (Figure 8). He was the only Northern California Indian to later have his grant subsequently confirmed and patented by the U.S. Government (Parkman et al 1981).

During the Bear Flag Rebellion on June 24, 1846, a brief skirmish, “The Battle of Olompali”, took place at the village, where a Mexican force gathered at Camillo’s adobe. Captain John Fremont’s American troops, under the command of Lieutenant Henry L. Ford, confronted Juan Padilla’s Californios, under the command of Captain Joaquin de la Torre. The Californios were having breakfast at the adobe which was unknown to the Americans as they made an attempt to raid the corral for horses. In the ensuing fight, at least one of the Californios died, making this the only action of the Bear Flag Revolt to produce casualties (Hoover et al 2002).

Camillo sold the majority of his land to Marin County Assessor, James Black, in 1852 for \$5,200. He retained a small parcel known as Apalacocho. According to Dr. Robert Thomas, Camillo’s great-great grandson, the Ynitia family lived in the adobe until 1856 when Camillo was killed outside his door (Parkman et al 1981).

In 1852, James Black bought the majority of Camillo Ynitia’s Rancho Olompali Grant for \$5,200 (Arrigoni 1990:208-211; Mason 1971:104-111; Parkman 1981). Originally from Scotland, Black was previously married, and had a daughter, Mary. He made a fortune during the Gold Rush, and was elected Marin County Tax Assessor in 1852. When Mary Black married Galen Burdell in 1863, her father gave her Olompali Ranch as her wedding present. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the original Olompali adobe was progressively expanded into the Burdell Mansion. The property stayed in the Burdell family until 1943 when it was sold to Court Harrington.

Harrington subsequently sold the property to the University of San Francisco who used it as a Jesuit retreat. In the 1960s the University of San Francisco tried to sell the property many times. However, each time buyers defaulted, and the land reverted back to the university. In 1967, Don McCoy leased the property and founded a commune called “The Chosen”. During this time he hosted musical artists from San Francisco, including Grace Slick, Janis Joplin and The Grateful Dead. The Grateful Dead recorded at least one album “Aoxomoxoa” at Olompali, and the photo for the back of their album cover was taken there, showing band and commune members (Parkman 2007). In 1969, after the drowning death of two children and a fire, which gutted the Burdell Mansion, the commune members had to vacate the property. The Camillo Ynitia Adobe was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. During the early 1970s, the barns at Olompali were leased as stables to a riding club. In 1977, Olompali was purchased by the State of California and eventually made into a State Historic Park.

Gnoss Field

Use of what became Gnoss Field dates to 1939 (Arrigoni 1990:206-207; Mason 1975:170-171). In that year, William Wright, who owned the property, built a landing strip for his small plane. In 1945-1946, after trying to sell his airport to Marin County for \$1,000 an acre, Wright leased the field to Woody Binford. During 1947, teamed with Jack Lewis, Binford built a 3,000 foot dirt runway, two hangers, and an office, and opened a flying school. It operated until 1949, when a change in flight school training

regulations ended its existence. In 1950, operation of the field passed to Harry Tollefson, who ran the field's facilities until the late 1960s.

During the late 1950s and early 1960s, the Marin County board of supervisors considered several sites for a county airport before finally deciding upon the Novato facility. In 1968 the county, aided by federal funding, bought the field along with additional land. It was named for William Gness, the highly popular North Marin supervisor who had worked for many years to expand aviation in Marin. During 1968, a 3,300-foot runway, 60 feet wide, was asphalt-paved, and a facilities complex built at the south end of the field. The field soon was home for 1,200 plus small aircraft, and witnessed approximately 125,000 takeoffs and landings per year. Additional plans for construction of a control tower and an additional runway have not been realized.

EXPECTATIONS

The Direct APE has a moderate to high potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources. Although no cultural resources have been recorded within the Direct APE, 18 archaeological sites (14 prehistoric, two multi-component, two historic) have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the Direct APE. Nine of the prehistoric sites form a site complex, beginning approximately 800 m west of the Direct APE, centered on the ethnohistoric village of Olompali, CA-MRN-193.

Given that the prehistoric-ethnohistoric village complex of Olompali is located only 800 meters west from the Direct APE; a fairly high possibility exists for presence of "satellite" task and other sites exists within or in the vicinity of the Direct APE. Small villages or temporary campsites were often located near perennial watercourses, and/or resource patches, with larger villages situated in closer proximity to major watercourses such as San Antonio or Novato Creeks. Resource procurement activities (i.e., hunting, food gathering, trade, etc.) regularly took people out of their residential locations into the surrounding landscapes. Therefore, if prehistoric resources are to be encountered, they will likely consist of evidence of these resource procurement activities and/or associated temporary campsites. Evidence for such activities would most likely be present as stone tools, waste materials resulting from stone tool production, and/or ecofacts (i.e., shellfish remains, animal bone).

Additionally, a potential exists for the presence of buried cultural materials within the Direct APE. Although the Direct APE is currently located within reclaimed tidal marsh, San Francisco Bay and its associated marshes only reached their historic extent approximately 4,000-5,000 years ago. Prior to that time, the Direct APE would have been near the Petaluma River, and characterized by upland alluvial soils with attendant floral, faunal, and human presence. Therefore, the potential exists within the Direct APE for occurrence of subsurface cultural materials beneath the marsh deposits.

It is unlikely surficial prehistoric cultural resources will be encountered in the Airport runway or associated facilities, which have been constructed upon imported fill. They also are unlikely to occur within portions of reclaimed tidal marsh within the Direct APE, except for possibly along tidal sloughs. The potential for encountering surficial prehistoric cultural resources in the Direct APE is greater to the west in areas proximal to the former interface between the tidal marsh and upland areas, and also within the Indirect APE around the Olompali site complex. Prehistoric cultural resources also may occur on buried Early-Middle Holocene surfaces and below within the reclaimed tidal marsh.

Expectation of the presence of historic era cultural resources is moderate to high. Within the Direct APE and its immediate vicinity, they most likely would be associated with transportation (i.e., establishment and development of the U. S. Highway 101 and Northwestern Pacific Railroad corridors) and agricultural activities (i.e., those associated the Olompali Rancho and neighboring properties). Two previously recorded historic archaeological sites located in the Indirect APE within one mile of the Direct APE include a portion of former U. S. Highway 101 and a segment of the Northwestern Pacific (NWPRR) grade. A historic concrete cattle trough, a refuse scatter, and a Dairy complex are present within the Indirect APE within approximately three miles of the Direct APE.

Historic maps (Figure 9) depict several structures within the Indirect APE, including those associated with the historic Rancho Olompali complex, roads (among which is the probable original route of what became U. S. Highway 101), and the NWPRR within one mile. Potential historic era cultural resources that may occur within the Direct APE include structures, historic landscape modifications associated with land reclamation or agriculture (i.e., ditches, levees, dikes, walls, fences, barns and outbuildings, corrals, etc.), and transportation features (roads, railroads, bridges, culverts, associated facilities and utilities). Additionally, some of the buildings associated with Gness Field may be older than 50 years. Historic period cultural resources may be encountered throughout the Direct APE.

FIELD METHODS

May 5-7, 2008 Survey. On May 5-7, 2008, Kimberly Kersey and Daniel Trout of TREMAINE conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of a portion of the northern APE. The survey included 100 percent coverage of an irregularly-shaped parallelogram with an associated access road corridor located immediately north from the current Airport runway. The survey area totaled approximately 12.4 acres.

The survey was conducted in linear transects roughly running southwest-northeast. Transects were spaced no further than 10 meters apart, and often were placed at much narrower intervals. Ground cover was cleared to inspect exposed ground surface for cultural materials, changes in soil color and texture, or other evidence of previous human

occupation. A hand-held GPS unit, digital camera, and appropriate documentation materials for recordation of any observed cultural resources were used.

September 26, 2009 Survey. On September 26, 2009, an intensive archaeological survey was conducted by John Lopez and Kim Tremaine. It was focused upon the remaining portion of the northern APE as well as the southern APE. Survey methodology was the same as that employed during the May 5-7, 2008 survey.

STUDY RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Previous Disturbances

The original construction of Gness Field resulted in impacts to the area beneath and immediately surrounding the existing runway and hangars. Additionally, reclamation of bay marshlands, construction of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, U. S. Highway 101, various ancillary and access roads, and historic period agricultural activities have also impacted the APE and its immediate vicinity. These impacts may have damaged or obscured prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and/or historic cultural resources.

Ground Visibility

During the field surveys, ground visibility was poor, varying from about 10 to 20 percent due to dense vegetation. Much of the southern APE was inundated with a shallow (1-2 inch deep) pond hosting tules and other aquatic vegetation. This made survey in this locale impossible. The far end of the northern APE, composed of gently undulating marshland, hosted grasses, herbs, and forbs in the elevated areas, in contrast to the periodically inundated bottomlands which were generally vegetation-free and sandy.

Surface Findings

No *surficial* prehistoric, ethnohistoric, or historic cultural resources were observed during intensive survey of the APEs. No culturally significant plants (Appendix C) were noted.

Subsurface Findings

A very limited subsurface testing effort was undertaken to determine presence/absence of buried cultural materials given poor ground visibility and possible paleo-living surfaces beneath accumulated San Francisco Bay infill over the last 10,000 years. Eight shovel test probes (STPs) were excavated to sample locations within the northern APE (Figure 10). These were 30 by 30 cm in size, and dug in approximate 10 cm levels to depths of 10 to 80 cm below the surface. Most probes were terminated at 60 cm. Excavated soils (silt loam and clay) were passed through 1/8-inch hardware mesh. No cultural materials were observed.

Caveat

It is possible that buried cultural deposits were missed given the limited subsurface sampling effort and overall poor ground visibility.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In the event that any human remains or any associated funerary objects are encountered during construction, all work will cease within the vicinity of the discovery. In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Section 1064.5) and the California Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5), the county coroner should be contacted immediately. If the human remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, who will notify and appoint a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD will work with a qualified archaeologist to decide the proper treatment of the human remains and any associated funerary objects.

REFERENCES CITED

- Allen-Diaz, B. R. Standiford, and R.D. Jackson
2007 Oak Woodlands and Forests. In *Terrestrial Vegetation of California*, third edition, edited by M.G. Barbour, T. Keeler-Wolf and A.A. Schoenherr, pp. 313-338. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Arrigoni, P.
1981 *Making the Most of Marin: A Best Selling Guide to the Most Stunning County on the California Coast*. 2nd Ed. Travel Publishers International, Fairfax, California.
- Ashcroft, L.
2002 Historic Evaluation on Structures Located at 737 Atherton Avenue, Novato Assessor's Parcel Number 050-132-07. (S-026584) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Atwater, B.F.
1979 Ancient Processes at the Site of Southern San Francisco Bay: Movement of the crust and changes in Sea Level. In *San Francisco Bay, the Urbanized Estuary*, Edited by T.J. Conomos, pp. 31-45. Pacific Division, American Association for the Advancement of Science, San Francisco, California.
- Atwater, B.F., C.W. Hedel, and E.J. Helley
1977 *Late Quaternary Depositional History, Holocene Sea-Level changes, and Vertical Crustal Movement, Southern San Francisco Bay, California*. Professional Paper No. 1014, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
- Bacchetti, D.
1995 *Monitoring Results for the Swimming Pool Excavation near Archaeological Site PK#2 within Lot #3, 20 Nunes Drive, Novato, Marin County, CA*. Prepared by Archaeological Resources Service. (S-018567) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- 1997 *Monitoring Results for the Rush Creek Ranch Development, Novato, Marin County, CA*. Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-020352) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Baker, S.
1981 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Krenicki Property, Marin County, California*. Prepared by Archaeological Consultants. (S-002437) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

- Bane, G.W. and A.W. Bane
 1971 *Bay Fishes of Northern California (with Emphasis on the Bodega-Tomales Bay Area)*. Mariscos Publications, Southampton, New York.
- Bard, J.C.
 1991 *Phase II: Archaeological Ground Reconnaissance, Olive Ridge Residential Development, Novato, Marin County, California* [Letter Report]. Prepared by Basin Research Associates, Inc. (S-013456) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Barrett, S.A.
 1908 The Ethnogeography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 6(1).
- Barry, W.J.
 1972 *The Central Valley Prairie, Volume I, California Prairie Ecosystem*. State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- Bartolome, J.W, W.J. Barry, T. Griggs, and P. Hopkinson
 2007 Valley Grassland *In Terrestrial Vegetation of California*, third edition, edited by M.G. Barbour, T. Keeler-Wolf and A.A. Schoenherr, pp. 367-393. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Basgall, M. E.
 1987 Resource Intensification Among Hunter-Gatherers: Acorn Economies in Prehistoric California. *Research in Economic Anthropology* 9:21-52.
- Basgall, M.E., W. Pierce, and S. Tiley
 2006 *Between the Ocean and the Bay: Phase II Investigations at Ten Archaeological Sites along SR-101, Marin and Sonoma Counties, California (CA-MRN-192, MRN-194, MRN-195, MRN-196, MRN-197, MRN-325, MRN-326, MRN-327, MRN-507, and MRN-525)*. Prepared for the California Department of Transportation, District 04, Oakland, California. On file, Archaeological Research Center, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Sacramento.
- Beard, V.R.
 1997 *A Cultural Resources Study for a Biosolids Application Project South of Lakeville, Sonoma County, California*. Prepared by Tom Origer and Associates. (S-019152) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Beardsley, R.K.
 1954 Temporal and Areal Relationships in Central California Archaeology. *University of California Archaeological Survey Reports* 24 and 25.

Beck, W. and Y.D. Haase

1974 *Historical Atlas of California*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Bedolla, E.

2001 *A Cultural Resources Evaluation of Property Located at 781 Atherton Drive, Novato, Marin County, California*. Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-023796) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

2003 *A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Property Located at 677 Atherton Avenue, Novato, California*. Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-026620) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Bennyhoff, J.A.

1950 *California Fish Spears and Harpoons*. University of California Anthropological Records 9:295-338.

Best, C., J.T. Howell, W. Knight, I. Knight, and M. Wells

1996 *A Flora of Sonoma County: Manual of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Sonoma County, California*. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento.

Bickel, P.M.

1978 Changing Sea Levels along the California Coast: Anthropological Implications. *Journal of California Anthropology* 5:6-20.

Billat, S.

2004 *Construct a 75 Foot Monopole and new Equipment Shelter, Redwood Highway Landfill/ SF-13010A, 8950 Redwood Highway, Novato, CA*. Prepared by Earth Touch, LLC. (S-029665) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Blake, M.C., Jr., J.A. Bartow, V.A. Frizzell, Jr., J. Schlocker, D. Sorg, C.M. Wentworth, and R.H. Wright

1974 Preliminary Geologic Map of Marin and San Francisco Counties, and Parts of Alameda, Contra Costa, and Sonoma Counties, California. *U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-574*.

Brown, K. and W. Self

2003 *Archaeological Assessment of Proposed North Marin Water District Recycled Water Facility and Pipeline, Novato, Marin County, California*. Prepared by William Self Associates, Inc. (S-027650) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

California Department of Parks and Recreation

1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

1981 *Rancho Olompali Project: Inventory of Features for Classification*. Resource Protection Division, Cultural Heritage Planning, Natural Heritage Section of the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

1992 *California Points of Historical Interest*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

1996 *California Historical Landmarks*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

2005a *Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Yolo County*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

2005b *California Register of Historical Resources*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

2008 *Structure and Maintenance Investigations: Historical Significance Local Agency Bridges*. Prepared by Caltrans, California.

Caputo, N.M.

2005 *A Cultural Resource Survey along the Loop Trail, Olompali State Historic Park, Novato, Marin County, California*. Prepared by Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University. (S-030224) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Cardwell, G.T.

1958 *Geology and Ground Water in the Santa Rosa and Petaluma Valley Areas, Sonoma County, California*. Water-Supply Paper No. 1427, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

Chattan, C.

1999a *A Cultural Resources Evaluation of an 8.35 Acre Portion of the Proposed San Marin Business park, Novato, Marin County, California*. Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-023444) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1999b *Results of an Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Martinez Property Located at 10 Deer Island Road, Novato, Marin County*. Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-023432) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1999c *A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Olive Ridge Tennis Courts Expansion, Novato, California.* Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-023434) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

2002 *A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Property Located at 275 Channel Drive, Novato, Marin county, California.* Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-025065) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

2003 *A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Sagewood Subdivision between Plum Street and Cherry Street, Novato, Marin County, California.* Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-027434) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Chattan, C. and A. Mousley

1998 *A Cultural Resources Evaluation of a 12.93-Acre Portion of the San Marin Business Park, Novato, Marin County, California.* Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-022022) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Chavez, D.

1976 *An Archaeological Field Reconnaissance of the Proposed Rosewood Subdivision Development Site* [Letter Report]. (S-000518) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1978 *An Archaeological Evaluation of the Palm Lane Village Mobil Home Park Area, in Novato.* (S-001349) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1979 *Archaeological Field Reconnaissance of the Bahia Development Area, Novato, Marin County, California.* (S-001655) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1982 *Redwood Sanitary Landfill Amended Quarry Permit Application, Marin County* [Letter Report]. (S-005693) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1984 *Atherton Meadow Project Area, Novato* [Letter Report]. (S-006989) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Chavez, D. and J.M. Hupman

1991 *Cultural Resources Investigation for the Buck Center EIR, Marin County, California.* Prepared by David Chaves and Associates. (S-013569) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

- Clellow, C.W., Jr. and H.F. Wells
 1981 Radiocarbon Dates from CA-MRN-152. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 3(1):143-144.
- Cogswell, H.L.
 1977 *Waterbirds of California*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Collier, M.E.T. and S.B. Thalman (Editors)
 1996 *Interviews with Tom Smith and Maria Copa: Isabel Kelly's Ethnographic Notes on the Coast Miwok Indians of Marin and Southern Sonoma Counties, California*. 2nd ed. MAPOM Occasional Papers, No. 6, Miwok Archaeological Preserve of Marin, San Rafael, California.
- Conomos, T.J. (Editor)
 1979 *San Francisco Bay: the Urbanized Estuary*. Pacific Division, American Association for the Advancement of Science, San Francisco, California.
- Corey, C. (Organizer and Chairperson)
 2009 *Windmill and the Early Horizon in the Central Valley: New Views of Some Old Sites*. Symposium 7, Society for California Archaeology, 43rd Annual Meeting, Modesto, California.
- Damon, L.
 1980 *Lakeville-Sobrante 230 KV Transmission Line Archaeological Sensitivity Map* [Letter Report]. Prepared by The Anthropological Laboratory, Sonoma State University. (S-002663) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Davis, K., L. Motz, P. Schulz, N. Walry, M. Hurley, and B. Bastian
 2003a *House 1, a.k.a. the Saltbox House, Olompali State Historic Park*. On file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 2003b *House 2, Olompali State Historic Park*. On file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 2003c *Burdell Blacksmith Shop, Olompali State Historic Park*. On file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 2003d *Burdell Cookhouse, Olompali State Historic Park*. On file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- Desgrandchamp, C.
 1978 *Archaeological Survey Report, 04-MRN-101, Proposed Vista Point on Route 101, PM R22.0, in the City of Novato, 04321-910062-597101*. Prepared by

Caltrans. (S-001315) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Desgrandchamp, C. and M. Clark

1978 *Pipeline and Water Treatment Plant Facilities, Marin County*. Prepared by Holman and Associates. (S-001165) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Duncan, F.L.

1992 *Botanical Reflections of the Encuentro and the Contact Period in Southern Marin County, California*. (S-016138) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Elsasser, A.B.

1978 Development of Regional Prehistoric Cultures, In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 37-56. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Farris, G., K. Davis, D.L. Felton, and D. Bybee

1999 *Historic Property Survey Report and Supporting Documents, Rehabilitation of the Burdell Garden and Two-Story Frame House, Olompali State Historic Park, Olompali State Historic Park, Marin County, California Department of Parks and Recreation*. Prepared by California State Parks. (S-030258) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Flynn, K.

1976 *Archaeological Impact Evaluation, Pinhiero Ridge Property, a 383-Acre Parcel in Northern Novato, California*. Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-002348) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1978 *Rush Creek Ranch, Novato [Letter Report]*. Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-002349) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1986 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of the nave Master and Development Plan Parcel on Atherton Avenue, Novato* (File Number 375-010). Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-007938) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1987 *Archaeological Survey of Proposed Commercial Project, Redwood Crossing, APN 125-300-07 in Novato [Letter Report]*. Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-009901) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1988 *Archaeological Survey of Rudnick Estates, Novato [Letter Report]. Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-011547) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.*

1990 *Archaeological Survey of Nunes "13" Subdivision, Novato, Marin County [Letter Report]. Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-020726) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.*

Fox, K.F., Jr.

1983 Tectonic Setting of late Miocene, Pliocene, and Pleistocene Rocks in Part of the Coast Ranges, North of San Francisco, California. *U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1239.*

Fox, K.F., Jr., J.D. Sims, J.A. Bartow, and E.J. Helley

1973 Preliminary Geologic Map of Eastern Sonoma County and Western Napa County, California. *U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous field Studies Map MF-483.*

Fredrickson, D. A.

1973 *Early Cultures of the North Coast Ranges. California.* Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, on file, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.

1974a Cultural Diversity in Early Central California: A View from the North Coast Ranges. *Journal of California Anthropology* 1:41-54.

1974b Social Change in Prehistory: a Central California Example. In *Antap: California Indian Political and Economic Organization*, edited by L.J. Bean and T.F. King, pp. 57-73. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers No. 2, Ramona, California.

Fukushima, L. and E.W. Lesh

1998 Adult and Juvenile Anadromous Salmonid Migration Timing in California Streams. *California Fish and Game* 84:133-145.

Futcher, J.

1981 *Marin the Place, the People: Profile of a California County.* Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, New York.

Gallagher, M.

2006 *A Cultural Resources Survey of Novato Sanitary District Main Realignment, Near Novato, Marin County, California. (S-031869) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.*

- Garaventa, D.M., S.A. Guedon, and J.C. Bard
1991 *Preliminary Archaeological Resources Literature Review, Olive Ridge Residential Development, Novato, Marin County, California* [Letter Report]. Prepared by Basin Research Associates, Inc. (S-013204) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Gerow, B.A and R.W. Force
1968 *An Analysis of the University Village Complex, with a Reappraisal of Central California Archaeology*, Stanford University Press, Palo Alto, California.
- Gifford, E.W.
1940 *Californian Bone Artifacts*. University of California Anthropological Records 3(2).
- Gillette, D.L.
1998 *PCNs of the Coast Ranges of California: Religious Expression or the Result of Quarrying?* (S-020395) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Gillies, S.E.P. and C. Gerike
2000 *A Cultural Resources Study of 8190 Binford Novato, California*. Prepared by LSA Associates, Inc. (S-022823) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Goerke, E.B. and R.A. Cowan
1983 *The Pacheco Site (Marin-152) and the Middle Horizon in Central California*. Journal of New World Archaeology 6(1), Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.
- Golla, V.
2007 Linguistic Prehistory. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by T.L. Jones and K.A. Klar, pp. 71-82. AltaMira Press, New York.
- Greene, R.
2003a *Results of Monitoring at 781 Atherton Avenue, Novato, California*. Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-026611) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

2003b *A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Village at Novato, Novato, Marin County, California*. Prepared by Archaeological Resources Service. (S-028859) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

- Grewell, B.J., J.C. Callway, and W.R. Ferren. Jr.
 2007 Estuarine Wetlands. 3rd ed. In *Terrestrial Vegetation of California*, edited by M.G. Barbour, T. Keeler-Wolf and A.A. Schoenherr, pp. 124-154. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Grinnell, J.
 1933 Review of the Recent Mammal Fauna of California. *University of California Publications in Zoology* 40:71-234.
- Grinnell, J. and A.H. Miller
 1944 *The Distribution of the Birds of California*. Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 27, Cooper Ornithological Club, Berkeley, California.
- Grinnell, J., J.S. Dixon, and T.I. Storer
 1918 *The Game Birds of California*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Grinnell, J., J.S. Dixon, and J.M. Linsdale
 1937 *Fur-Bearing Mammals of California: Their Natural History, Systematic Status, and Relations to Man*, 2 vols. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Grinnell, J. and M.W. Wythe
 1927 *Directory to the Birdlife of the San Francisco Bay Region*. Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 19, Cooper Ornithological Club, Berkeley, California.
- Gross, R.L.
 1984 *Archaeological Survey Report, Park and Ride Facility near Black Point, 04-MRN-37 P.M. 13.7/13.8 04334-114250*. Prepared by Caltrans. (S-006975) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Hall, E.R.
 1981 *The Mammals of North America*, 2 vols. John Wiley and Sons, New York.
- Heizer, R.F.
 1949 *The Archaeology of Central California, I: the Early Horizon*. University of California Anthropological Records 12(1).
- Helley, E.J., K.R. LaJoie, W.E. Spangle, and M.L. Blair
 1979 *Flatland Deposits of the San Francisco Bay Region, California – Their Geology and Engineering Properties, and Their Importance to Comprehensive Planning*. Professional paper No. 943, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
- Hines, P., G. Farris, and T. Wheeler
 1996 *Results of Phase II Archaeological Testing at Olompali State Historic Park for the Proposed Marin Municipal Water District Pipeline Project*. Prepared by

California Department of Parks and Recreation. (S-018496) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Holman, M.P.

1981 *An Archaeological Field Reconnaissance of the Camigliaro Property in Eastern Novato, Marin County* [Letter Report]. Prepared by Holman and Associates. (S-002803) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1984 *Novato 101 Freeway Interchange, Archeological Reconnaissance* [Letter Report]. Prepared by Holman & Associates. (S-007082) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

2000a *Archaeological Peer Review and LSA Environmental Assessment of the 8190 Binford Road Property, Novato, Marin County, California* [Letter Report]. Prepared by Holman and Associates. (S-022951) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

2000b *Literature Review and Archaeological Field Inspection of the Improvements to Redwood Landfill Access Road, Supplemental Environmental Impact Report, Novato, Marin County, California* [Letter Report]. Prepared by Holman and Associates. (S-022943) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Holson, J.

1988 *Archaeological Survey Report for Median Barrier Construction in Marin and Sonoma Counties, 04-MRN-101 23.17/27.62, 04-SON-101 0.00-2.01 04232-115790.* Prepared by Caltrans. (S-009927) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Hope, A.

2006 *Historic Resource Evaluation Report for the Main-Sonoma Narrows Project on U.S. Highway 101 from the Vicinity of Novato, Marin County to the Vicinity of Petaluma, Sonoma County.* Prepared for Office of Cultural Resources Studies, California Department of Transportation, District 4. On file, California Department of Transportation, Oakland and Sacramento.

Hoover, M.B., H.E. Rensch, E.G. Rensch, and W.N. Abeloe

2002 *Historic Spots in California*, fifth edition, revised by D.E. Kyle. Stanford University Press. Stanford, California.

Howell, J.T.

1970 *Marin Flora: Manual of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Marin county, California; Second Edition with Supplement.* University of California Press, Berkeley.

- Huffman, M.E. and C.F. Armstrong
1980 *Geology for Planning in Sonoma County*. Special Report No. 120, California Division of Mine and Geology, Sacramento.
- Hughes, R.E. (editor)
1994 *Toward a New Taxonomic Framework for Central California Archaeology: Essays by James A. Bennyhoff and David A. Fredrickson*. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility, No. 52. Berkeley.
- Hunt, T.L.
1981 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of APN 143-081-28 & 29, Cherry Court, Novato, California* [Letter Report]. Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-002618) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Ingles, L.G.
1965 *Mammals of the Pacific States: California, Oregon, and Washington*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.
- Jackson, T.L.
1976 *A Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Longstreth Parcel Land Division* [Letter Report]. Prepared by Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc. (S-017584) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- 1977a *A Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of those Portions of the BAHIA Planned Community Development, Novato, California* [Letter Report]. Prepared by Archaeological Consulting and Research Services. (S-000952) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- 1977b *An Overview of Recorded Archaeological Resources within the Area Subject to Rezoning by the Proposed County-Wide Plan Amendment* [Letter Report]. Prepared by Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc. (S-017563) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- 1977c *A Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Olive Avenue/San Marin Drive Sewer Extension Pipeline, Novato, California* [Letter Report]. Prepared by Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc. (S-017560) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- 1986 *Late Prehistoric Obsidian Exchange in Central California*. (S-009795) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

- Jablonowski, M.
 1993 *Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University. Prepared by Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University.* (S-14915) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Jameson, E.W., Jr. and J.J. Peeters
 1988 *California Mammals.* University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Jones, E. T.
 2004 *Petroglyphs in Context: Ritual Functions of Cupule Petroglyphs in Southern North Coast Ranges, California.* Prepared by Sonoma State University. (S-028400) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Jones, T.L. and K.A. (Editors)
 2007 *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity.* AltaMira Press, New York.
- Jordan, L.
 1990 *An Archaeological Study of the Proposed Debra Investment Corporation Land Exchange, Approximately 1.5 Miles Northwest of the Intersection of Lakeville Road and Highway 37, Sonoma County, California (APN 68-120-03).* Prepared by Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University. (S-011596) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Josselyn, Michael
 1983 *The Ecology of San Francisco Bay Tidal Marshes: A Community Profile.* Report No. FWS/OBS-83/23, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Division of Biological Services, Washington, D.C.
- Kashiwagi, J.H.
 1985 *Soil Survey of Marin County, California.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.
- Kelly, I.
 1978 Coast Miwok, In *Handbook of the North American Indians, Vol. 8, California,* edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 387-397. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- King, T., R. King, and B. Goerke
 1977 *The Russian River Water Supply Project: A Preliminary Synthesis of Archaeological Data.* (S-000126) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Kroeber, A.L.
 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California.* Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 78, Washington D. C.

- Kuchler, A.W.
1977 *The Map of the Natural Vegetation of California*. Department of Geography, University of Kansas, Lawrence.
- Leet, W.S., C.M. Dwwees, and C.W. Haugen
1992 *California's Living Marine Resources and Their Utilization*. Publication UCSGEP-92-12, Sea Grant Extension, California Sea Grant, California State Resources Agency, Sacramento.
- Leidy, R.A.
1984 Distribution and Ecology of Stream Fishes in the San Francisco Bay Drainage. *Hilgardia* 52(8).
- Loeb, E.M.
1932 The Western Kuksu Cult. *University of California Publications in American Anthropology and Ethnology* 33(1):1-137.
- Mabry, T.N.
1979a *Archaeological Records Search and Reconnaissance Survey, San Marin Commerce Park, Novato, CA. Prepared by Archaeological Planning Collaborative*. (S-001622) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1979b *Archaeological Records Search and Reconnaissance Survey, Partridge Knolls II, Novato, CA. Prepared by Archaeological Planning Collaborative*. (S-001814) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- MacDonald, C. and C. Gerike
2000 *A Cultural Resources Stud of the Burdell Ranch Wetland Conservation Bank, Marin County, California. Prepared by LSA Associates, Inc.* (S-022592) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- McBeath, J.
1965 *Archaeology of the Novato Highway By-Pass Site, Marin County, California*. (S-000003) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- McCullough, D.R.
1969 The Tule Elk: Its History, Behavior, and Ecology. *University of California Publications in Zoology* 88.
- McLean, D.D.
1944 The Pronghorned Antelope in California. *California Fish and Game* 30:221-241.

Mason, J.

1971 *Early Marin*. House of Printing, Petaluma, California.

1975 *The Making of Marin (1850-1975)*. North Shore Books, Inverness, California.

Mayer, K.E. and W.F. Laudenslayer, Jr. (Editors)

1988 *A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California*. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Sacramento, California.

Mears, T.

1996 *Bahia Archaeological Sites, CA-MRN-187, MRN-188, and MRN-477* [Letter Report]. Prepared by Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University. (S-017948) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Meyer, J. and J. Rosenthal

1997 *Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Investigations at Eight Prehistoric Sites in the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Area, Contra Costa County, California*. Anthropological, Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

2009 The Geologic Context of the Marsh Creek Site and the Once Elusive Middle Archaic. Paper Presented at the 43rd Annual Meeting, Society for California Archaeology, Modesto, California.

Miller, T.A.

1977 *Identification and Recording of Prehistoric Petroglyphs in Marin and Related By Area Counties*. (S-009462) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Milliken, R.

1995 *A Time of Little Choice: Disintegration of Tribal Culture in the San Francisco Bay Area 1769-1810*. Ballena Press, Menlo Park.

Milliken, R., R. T. Fitzgerald, M. G. Hylkema, R. Groza, T. Origer, D. G. Bieling, A. Leventhal, R. S. Wiberg, A. Gottsfield, D. Gillette, V. Bellifemine, E. Strother, R. Cartier, and D. A. Fredrickson

2007 Punctuated Culture Change in the San Francisco Bay Area. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by T. L. Jones and K. A. Klar, pp. 99-124. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Milman, D. and G. Morre

1997 *A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Pinheiro Ranch Subdivision, Novato, California*. Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-020380) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Moratto, M.J.

1966 *Microanalytical Investigations at MRN-192, Preliminary Report. Prepared by San Francisco State College.* (S-012941) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1984 *California Archaeology.* Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Moyle, P. B.

2002 *Inland Fishes of California, Revised and Expanded.* University of California Press, Berkeley.

Muno-Fraser, J.P.

1880 *History of Marin County.* Alley, Bowen, & Co., San Francisco, California.

National Park Service

2008 *National Register of Historic Places – Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties.* Computer Listings 1966 through 7-00. National Park Service.

Nelson, N.C.

1909 Shellmounds of the San Francisco Bay Region. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 7(4):309-356.

Newland, M.

1999 *Cultural Resource Record Search and Literature Review for Stations, Sidings, and Bridges on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, between Cloverdale and Larkspur, Sonoma and Marin Counties* [Letter Report]. Prepared by Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University. (S-022086) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Nichols, D.R. and N.A. Wright

1972 *Preliminary Map of Historic Margins of Marshlands, San Francisco Bay, California.* U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Map 71-216.

Origer, T.M.

1982 *Temporal Control in the Southern North Coast Rangers of California: The Application of Obsidian Hydration Analysis.* (S-007889) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1991 *An Archaeological Survey for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable, San Francisco to Point Arena, California.* Prepared by Tom Origer and Associates. (S-013217) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Parkman, E. B.

1986 *Status of Archaeological Resources in the Northern Region, California* Department of Parks and Recreation. Prepared by California Department of

Parks and Recreation. (S-008226) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

2007 *Olompali: The Flow of History in Northern California.* Prepared by California State Parks, Diablo Vista District. (S-033628) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Parkman, E.B., P. McGuire and J. Hood

1981 *Rancho Olompali Project: Inventory of Features for Classification.* Resource Protection Division, Cultural Heritage Planning, Natural Heritage Section of the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

Patterson, S.M., J.L. Goodrich, and D.W. Peri

1980 *An Ethnographic Survey of the Native American Cultural Resources along Pacific Gas and electric company's Proposed Lakeville-Sobrante 230 KV Transmission Line, in Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano, and Contra Costa Counties, California.* Prepared by The Ethnographic Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, Sonoma State University. (S-002363) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Pyshora, L.

1977 *The Pronghorn Antelope in Northeastern California.* Wildlife Management Administrative Report 77-2, California Department of fish and Game, Sacramento, California.

Ragir, S.

1972 *The Early Horizon in Central California Prehistory.* Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility No. 15, Berkeley.

Rehor, J. and B. Much

2007 *Cultural Resources Records Search and Sensitivity Assessment, 450 School Road, Novato, Marin County, California (Job #RY167 36/07)* [Letter Report]. Prepared by Anthropological Studies Center. (S-033557) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Resource Protection Division: Cultural Heritage Planning natural Heritage Section

1981 *Inventory of Features, Rancho Olompali Project.* Prepared by California Department of Parks and Recreation. (S-002782) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Reynolds, A.

1997 *Report of Archaeological Monitoring for a Sprint Cellular Antenna tower and Utility Pad on the Silveira Ranch, Marin County, California.* Prepared by Holman and Associates. (S-019876) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Rice, S.J.

1974 *Geology of the Novato Area, Marin County, California. California Division of Mines and Geology, Open-File Report.*

Robinson, E. J.

1985 *An Archaeological Investigation of the 54-Acre Toy Unit of the Petaluma marsh Wildlife Area, Marin County, California.* Prepared by Cultural Resource Facility, Sonoma State University. (S-007205) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Roedel, P.M.

1953 *Common Ocean Fishes of the California Coast.* Fish Bulletin No. 91, California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento.

Roedel, P.M. and W.E. Ripley

1950 *California Sharks and Rays.* Fish Bulletin No. 75, California Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Game, Bureau of Marine Fisheries, Sacramento.

Rondeau, M. F., J. Cassidy, and T. L. Jones

2007 *Colonization Technologies: Fluted Projectile Points and the San Clemente Island Woodworking/Microblade Complex.* In *Californian Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by T. L. Jones and K. A. Klar pp. 63-70. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Roop, W.

1983 *A Literature Check and Field Reconnaissance within an Approximately 15 Acre Parcel Located between Olive Avenue, Deer Island Road, and the Olive Range.* Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-007145) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1990 *A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Azari Master Plan, 300 Olive Avenue, Novato, California.* Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-012476) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1993 *A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Atherton Avenue Repaving and Drainage Improvement Project, Marin County, California.* Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-014869) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1994 *A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Proposed Improvements to the Olive Ridge Tennis Club, Novato, Marin County, California.* Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-016569) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1999 *A Cultural Resources Evaluation of 4.5 Acres within the Former San Marin Commerce Park, Novato, Marin County, California.* Prepared by Archaeological Resource Service. (S-027667) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Roper, C. K. and D.A. Fredrickson

1983 *A Cultural Resource Study of Previously Unsurveyed Portions of the P.G. & E. Lakeville-Sobrante kV Transmission Line.* Prepared by Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University. (S-006250) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Rosenthal, J. A., G. G. White, and M. Q. Sutton

2007 *The Central Valley: A View from the Catbird's Seat.* In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by T. L. Jones and K. A. Klar, pp. 147-164. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Rushing, B. J.

2004 *A Contextual Analysis of PCN Petroglyphs in Marin and Southern Sonoma Counties.* (S-029655) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Sampson, A.W. and B.S. Jespersen

1963 *California Range Brushlands and Browse Plants.* University of California, Division of Agricultural Sciences, California Agricultural Experiment Station Extension Service, Berkeley.

Schulz, P. D.

1981 *Osteoarchaeology and Subsistence Change in Prehistoric Central California.* Ph.D. Dissertation, on file, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.

Shipley, W.F.

1978 *Native Languages.* In *Handbook of the North American Indians, Vol. 8, California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 80-90. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Shoup, L.H. and S. Baker

1980 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Atherton Project, Marin County, California.* Prepared by Archaeological Consultants. (S-002336) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Shuford, W.D.

1993 *The Marine County Breeding Bird Atlas: A Distribution and Natural History of Coast California Birds.* Bushtit Books, Bolinas, California.

- Shuford, W.D. and I.C. Timossi
 1989 *Plant Communities of Marin County*. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento.
- Skinner, J.E.
 1962 *An Historical Review of the Fish and Wildlife Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area*. Water Project Branch Report No. 1, The Resources Agency of California, Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento.
- Slaymaker, C.M.
 1972 *Cry for Olompali*. Private Printing.
- 1976 *A Summary Statement on the Nature of the Native Cultures of A'palako'tca Capitol Triplet of Olampo'lli*. Appendix B of Rancho Olompoli Park Resource Analysis, Del Davis Associates, Inc.
- 1977 *The Material Culture of Cotomkotca: A Miwok Tribelet in Marin County, California*, MAPOM Papers No. 3. Miwok Archaeological Preserve of Marine, San Rafael, California.
- 1982 *A Model for the Study of Coast Miwok Ethnogeography*. (S-016554) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Small, A.
 1994 *California Birds: Their Status and Distribution*. Ibis Publishing Company, Vista, California.
- Stillinger, R.A.
 1982 *The Petaluma River: The Need for Regional Historic Research to Identify Archaeological Resources*. (S-003000) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Stindt, F.A.
 1964 *The Northwestern Pacific Railroad: Redwood Empire Route*. Fred A. Stindt, Kelseyville, California.
- Storer, T.I. and L.P. Tevis, Jr.
 1955 *California Grizzly*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Treganza, A.E.
 1958 *The Examination of Indian Shellmounds within San Francisco Bay with Reference to the Possible 1579 Landfall of Sir Francis Drake: Second Season*. (S-013069) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

1962 *Justification for Salvage Archaeological Excavation of MRN-192, California*. Prepared by San Francisco State College. (S-012940) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Tremaine, K. J.

2008 *Investigations of a Deeply Buried Early and Middle Holocene Site (CA-SAC-38) for the City Hall Expansion Project, Sacramento, California*. Tremaine & Associates Inc. On file, North Central Information Center, Sacramento State University.

Uhle, M.

1907 *The Emeryville Shellmound*. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 7(1):1-106.

Von Der Porten, E.

1976 *Two Oriental Porcelain Sherds from Olompali, Marin County, California*. (S-017451) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Wagner, D.L. and E.J. Bortugno

1982 *Geologic Map of the Santa Rosa Quadrangle*. Department of Conservation, Division of Fish and Game, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Sacramento.

Walford, L.A.

1931 *Handbook of Common Commercial and Game Fishes of California*. Fish Bulletin No. 28, California Division of Fish and Game, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Sacramento.

1935 *The Sharks and Rays of California*. Fish Bulletin No. 45, California Division of Fish and Game, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Sacramento.

Watts, D.C.

1980 *Archaeological Reconnaissance Report, 04-MRN-101 R 21.81/22.1 Proposed Construction of a Commuter Parking Facility, Near Novato, Marin County, 04225-103201*. Prepared by Caltrans. (S-002383) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Weaver, C.E.

1949a *Geology and Mineral Deposits of an Area North of San Francisco Bay, California: Vacaville, Antioch, Mount Vaca, Carquinez, Mare Island, Sonoma, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, and Point Reyes Quadrangles*. Bulletin No. 149, California Division of Mines, San Francisco.

1949b *Geology of the Coast Ranges Immediately North of the San Francisco Bay Region, California*. Geological Society of America Memoir 35.

Woodward-Clyde Consultants

1991 *Cultural Resources Technical Report, Municipal Water District Water Supply Project*. (S-012801) On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Zeiner, D.C., W.F. Laudenslayer, Jr., K.E. Mayer, and M. White (Editors)

1990a *Birds. California's Wildlife, Volume II*. California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento.

1990b *Mammals. California's Wildlife, Volume III*. California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento.

FIGURES

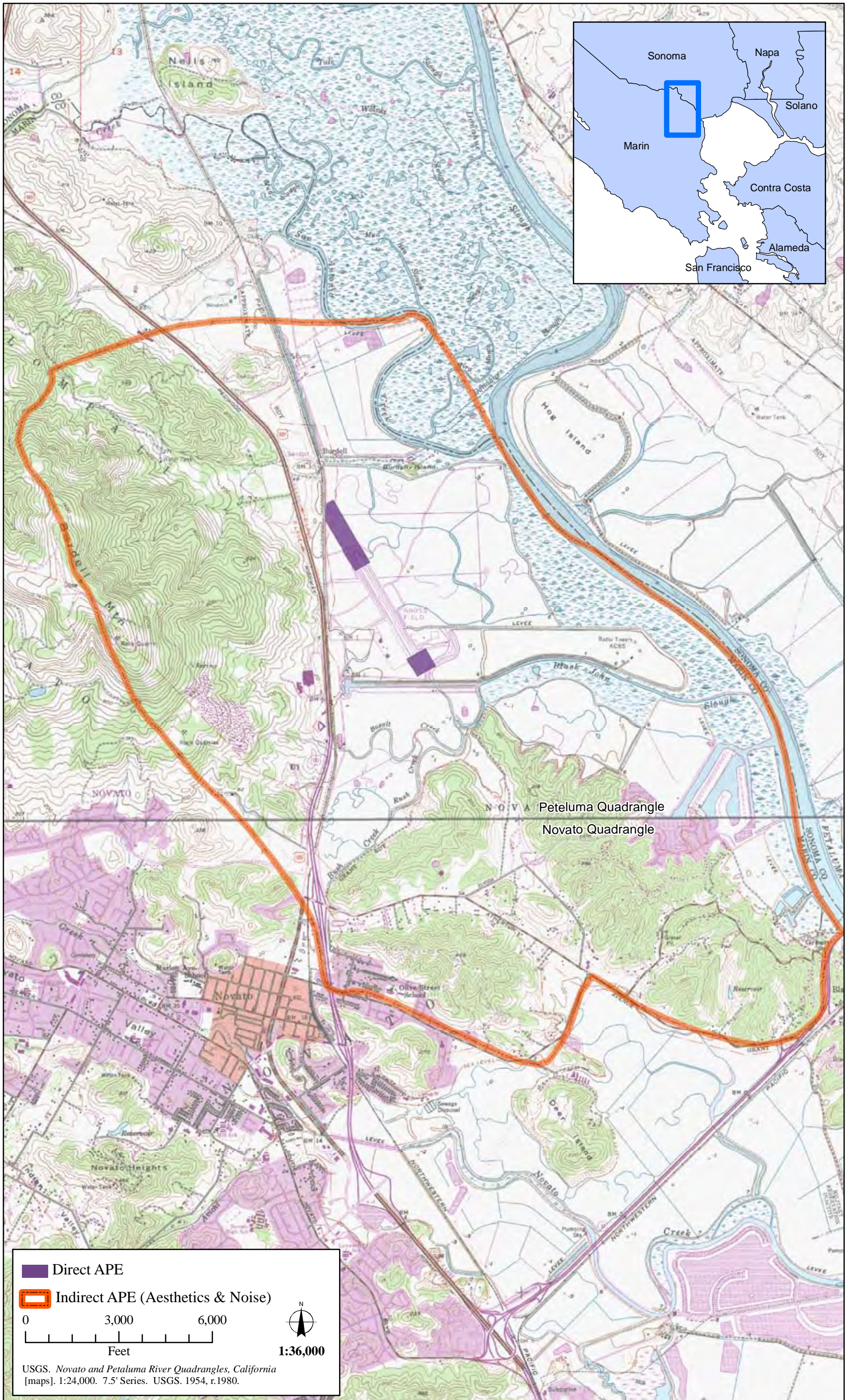


Figure 1. Direct APE.

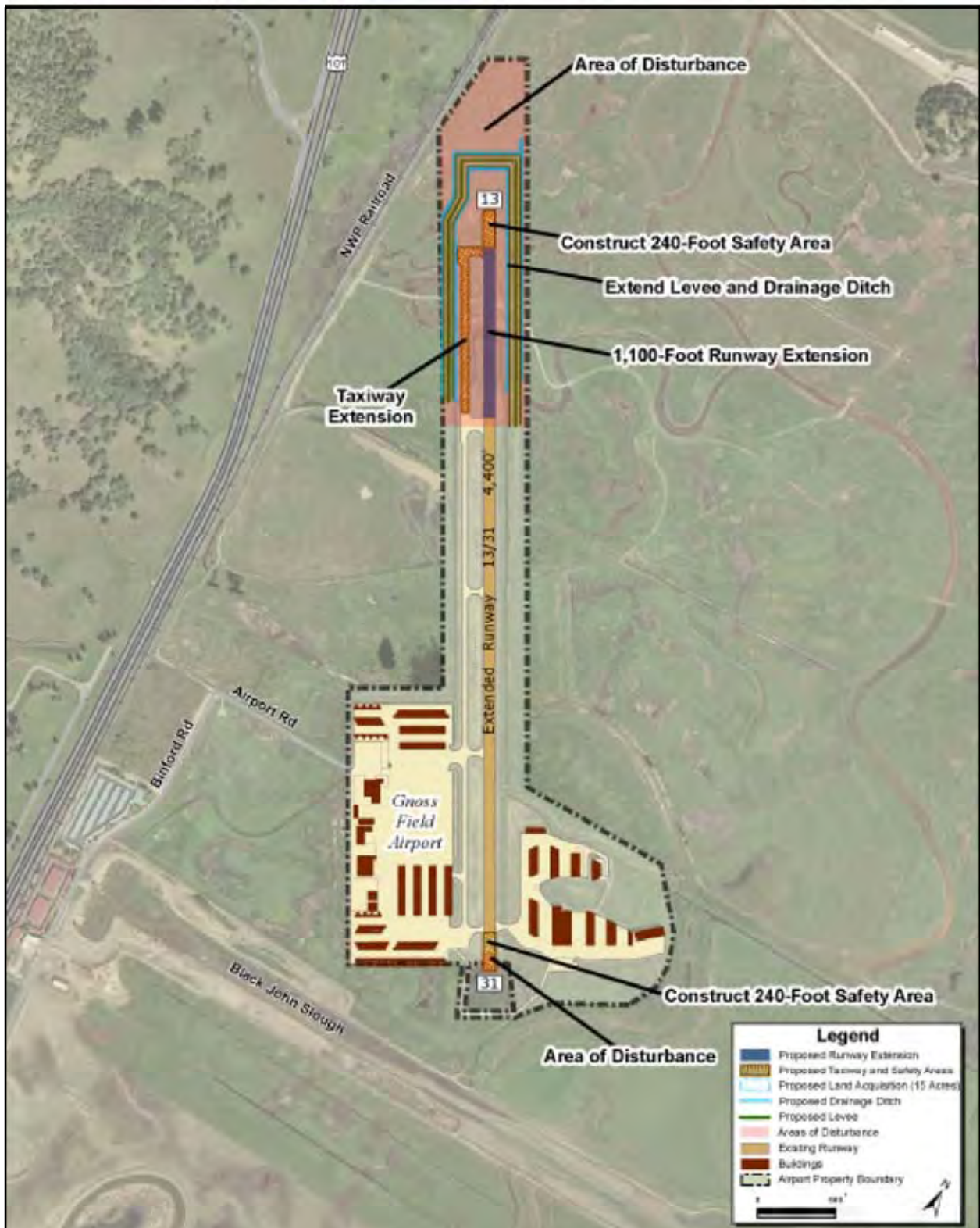


Figure 2. GROSS Field Alternative B.

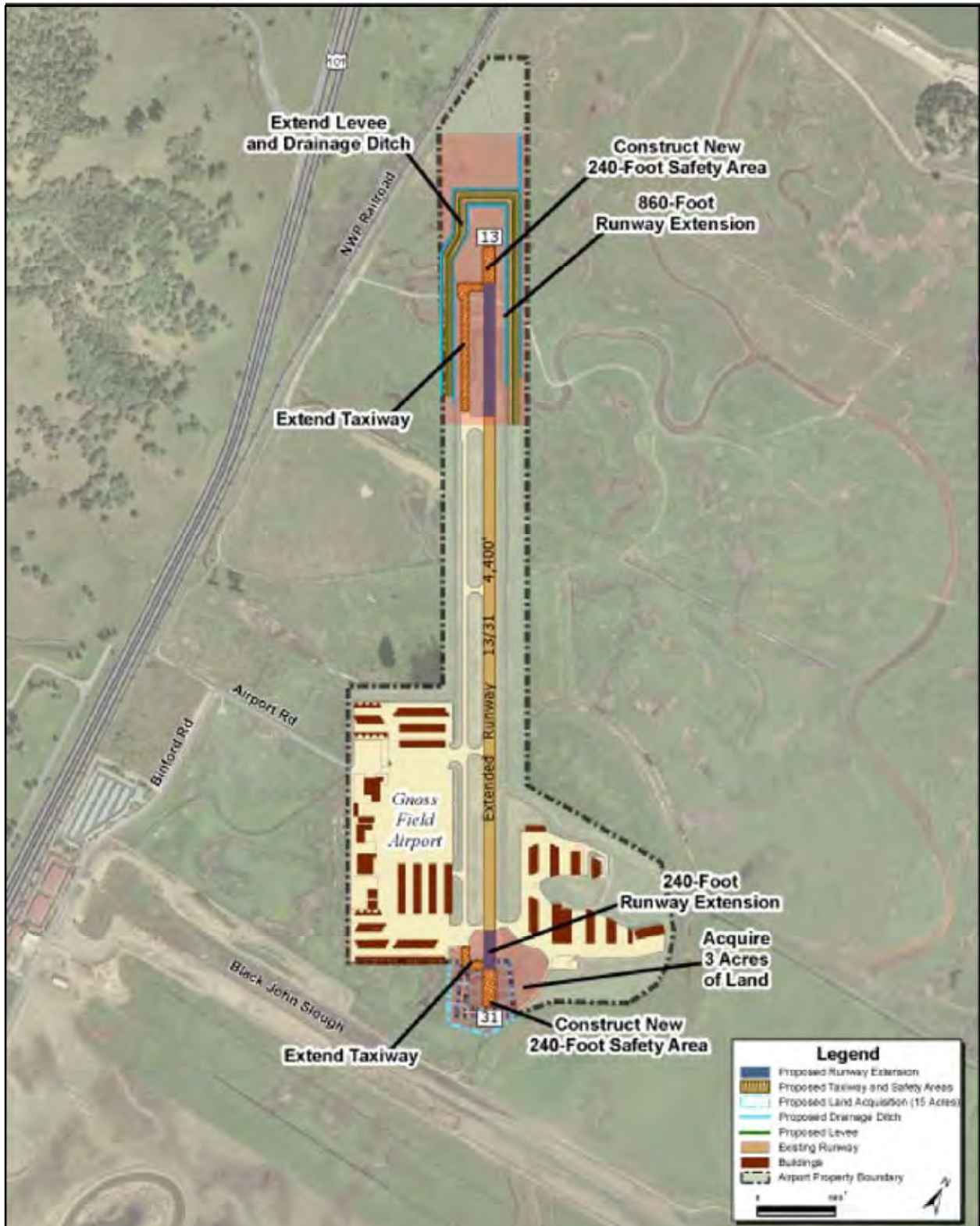


Figure 3. GROSS Field Alternative D.

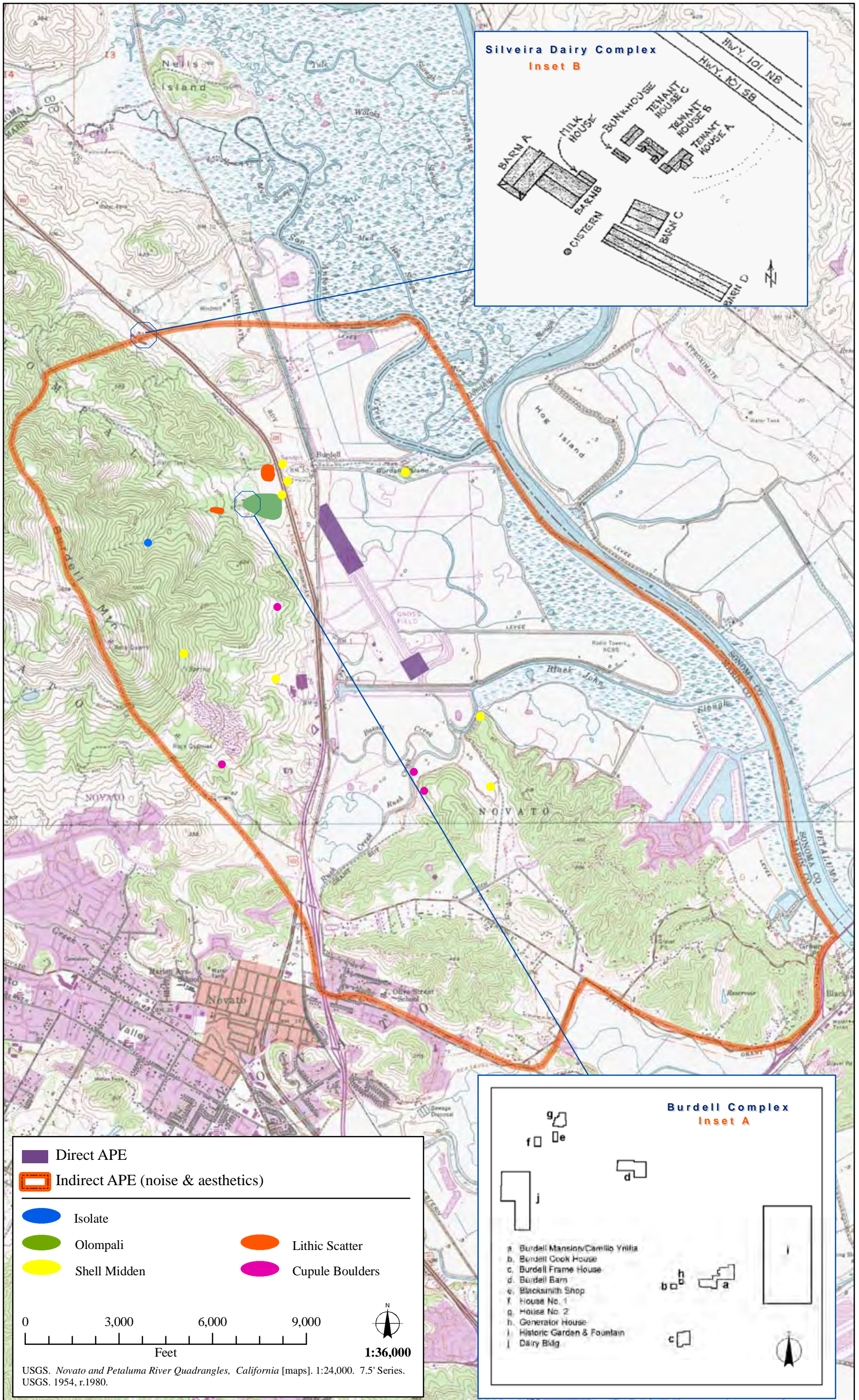


Figure 4. Archaeological Sites, Prehistoric Components and Historic Structure Complexes within the Indirect APE.

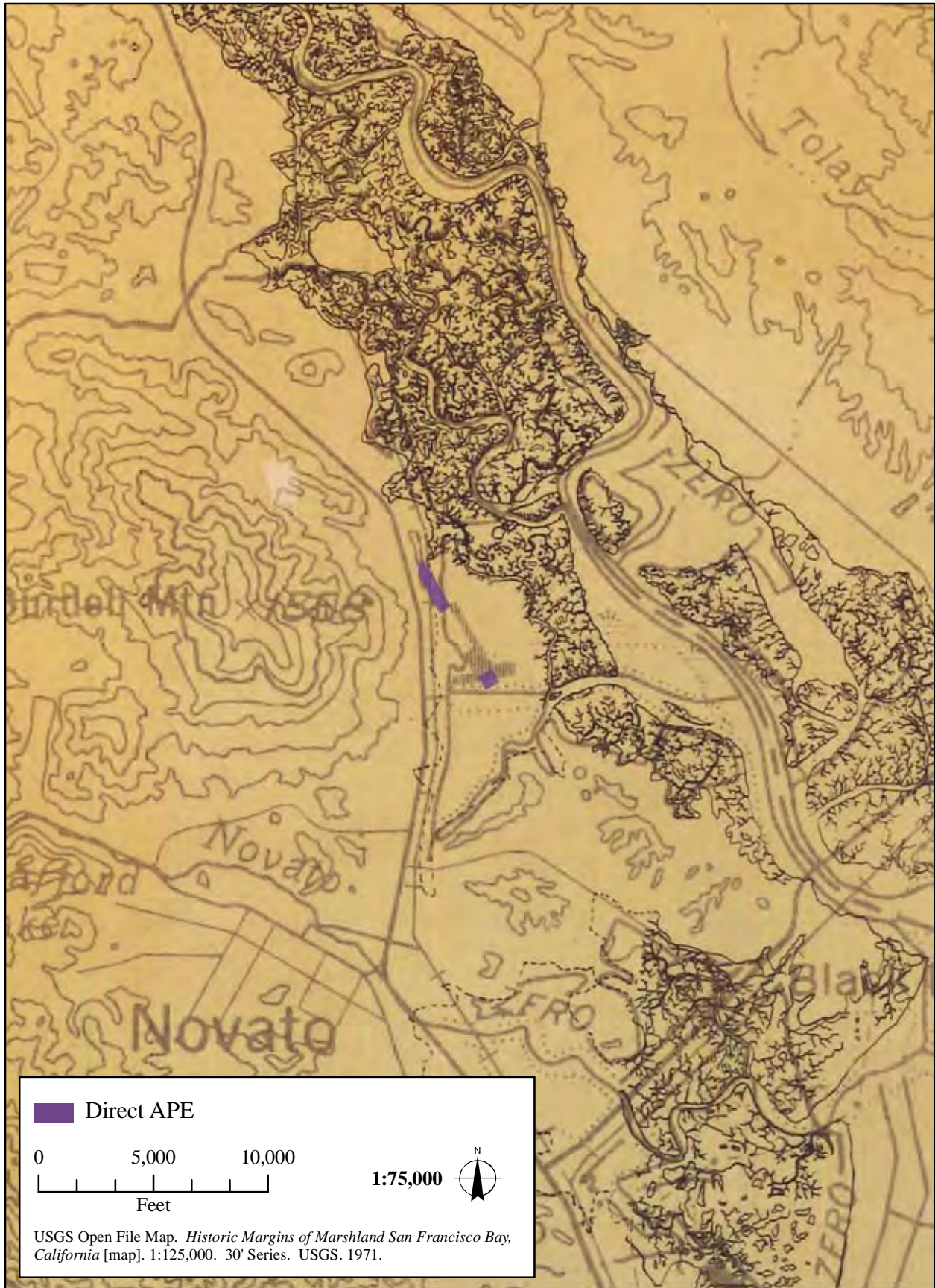


Figure 5. Relation of Direct APE to Historic Tidal Marshes.

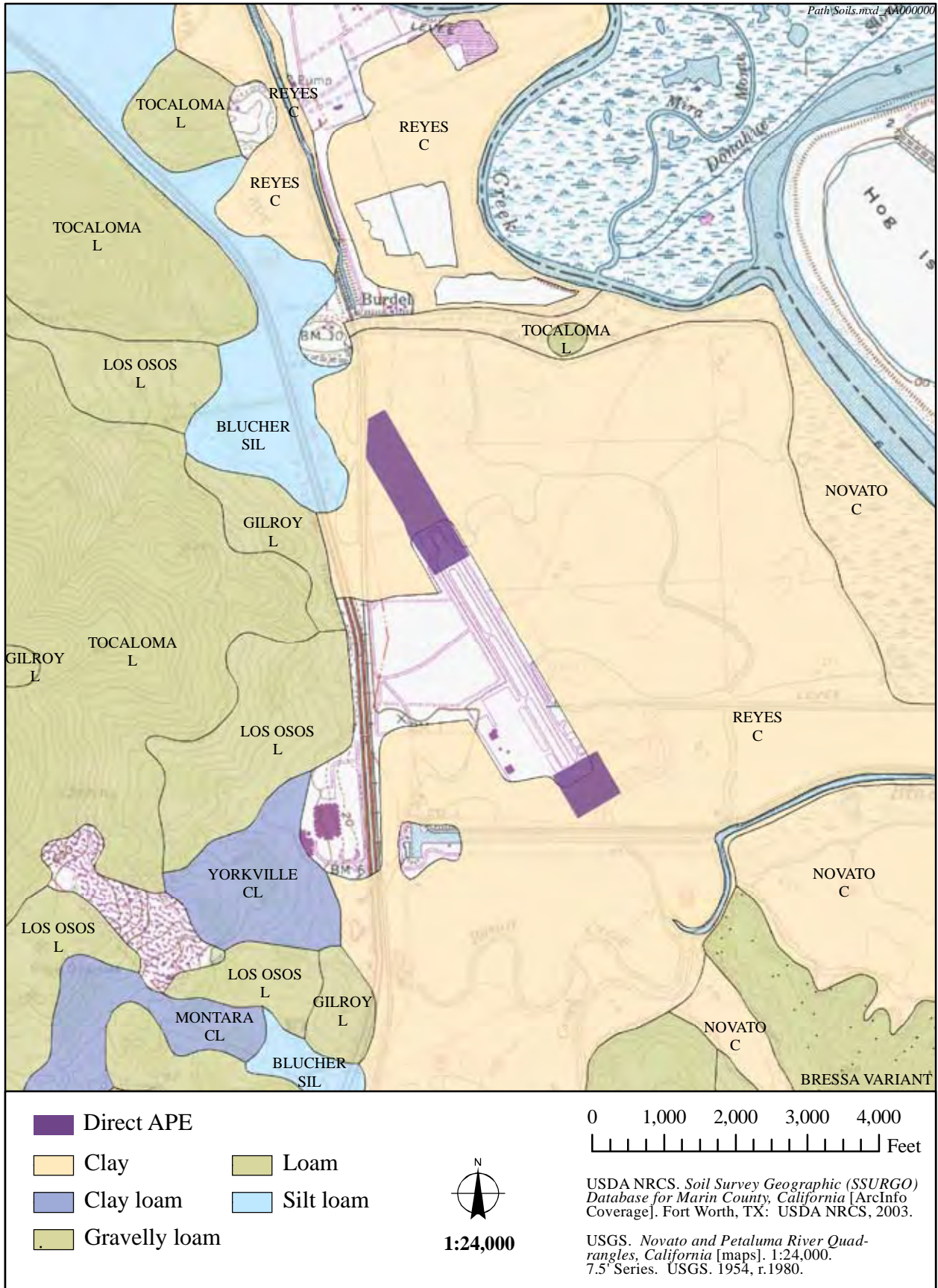


Figure 6. Surface Soils Present Within Direct APE and Vicinity.

Tremaine & Associates, Inc.

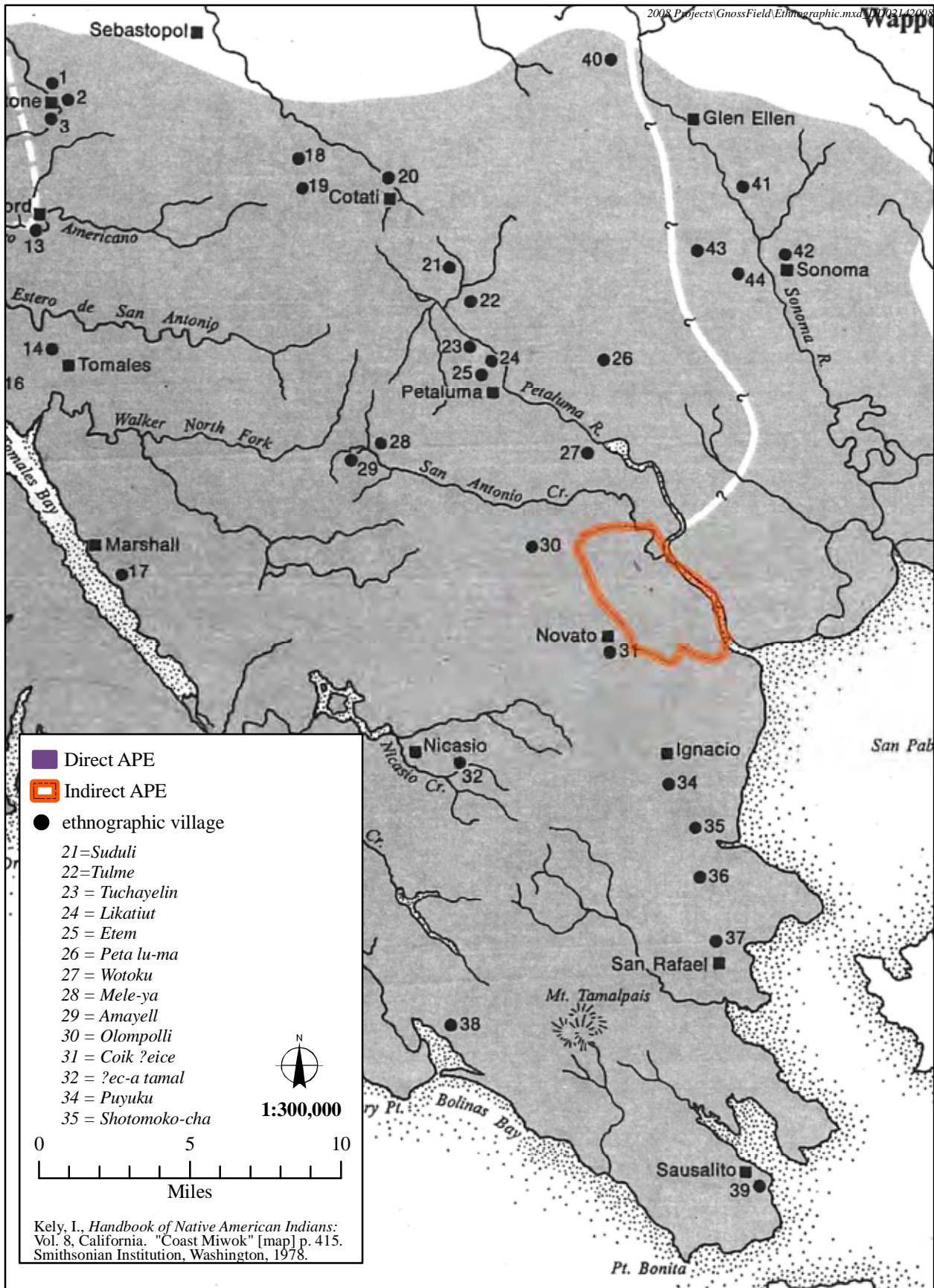


Figure 7. Coast Miwok Territory with Ethnohistoric Villages in Portions of Marin and Adjacent Southern Sonoma Counties (From Kelly 1978, Fig. 1).

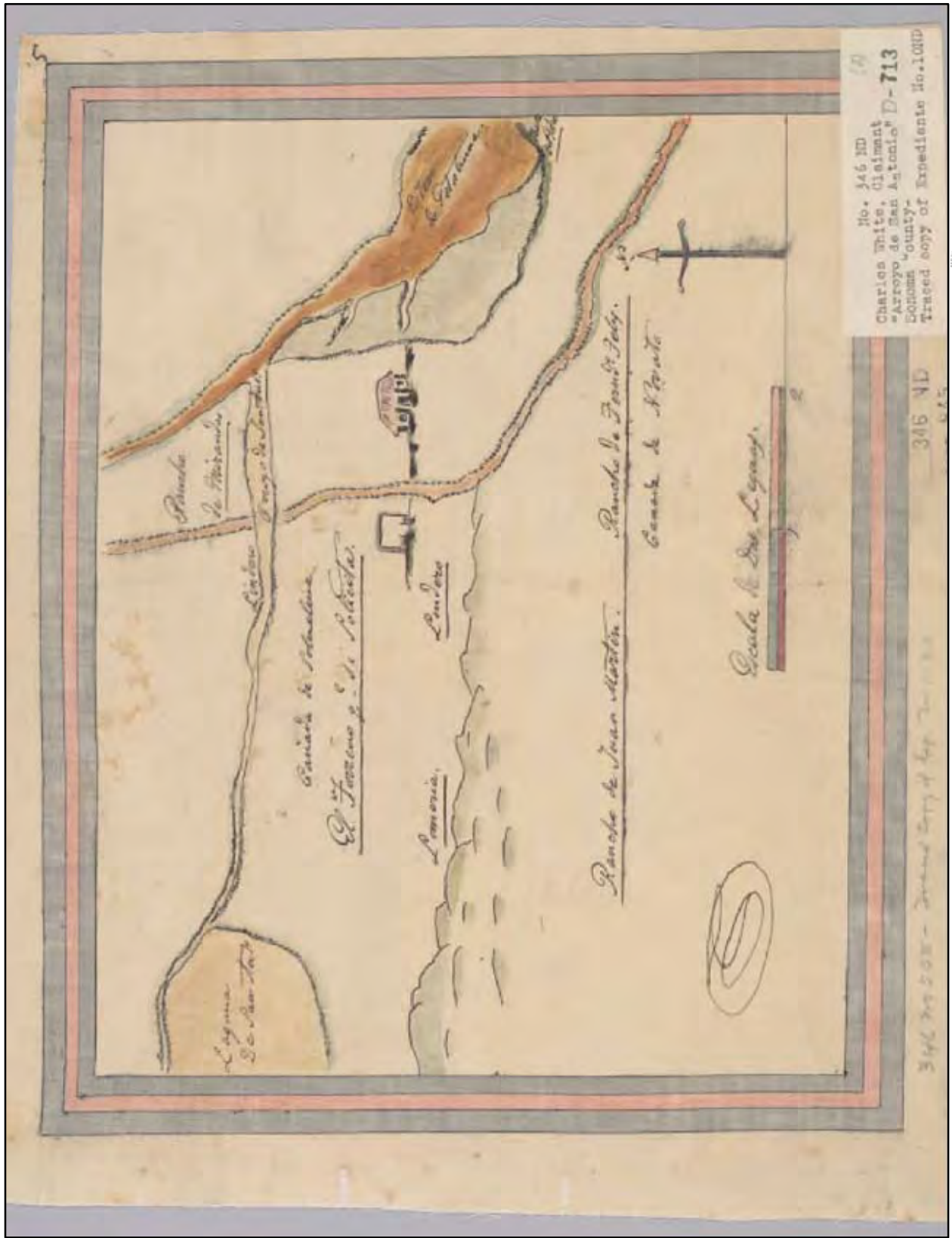


Figure 8. Map of the Rancho Olompali Grant, c. 1840s.

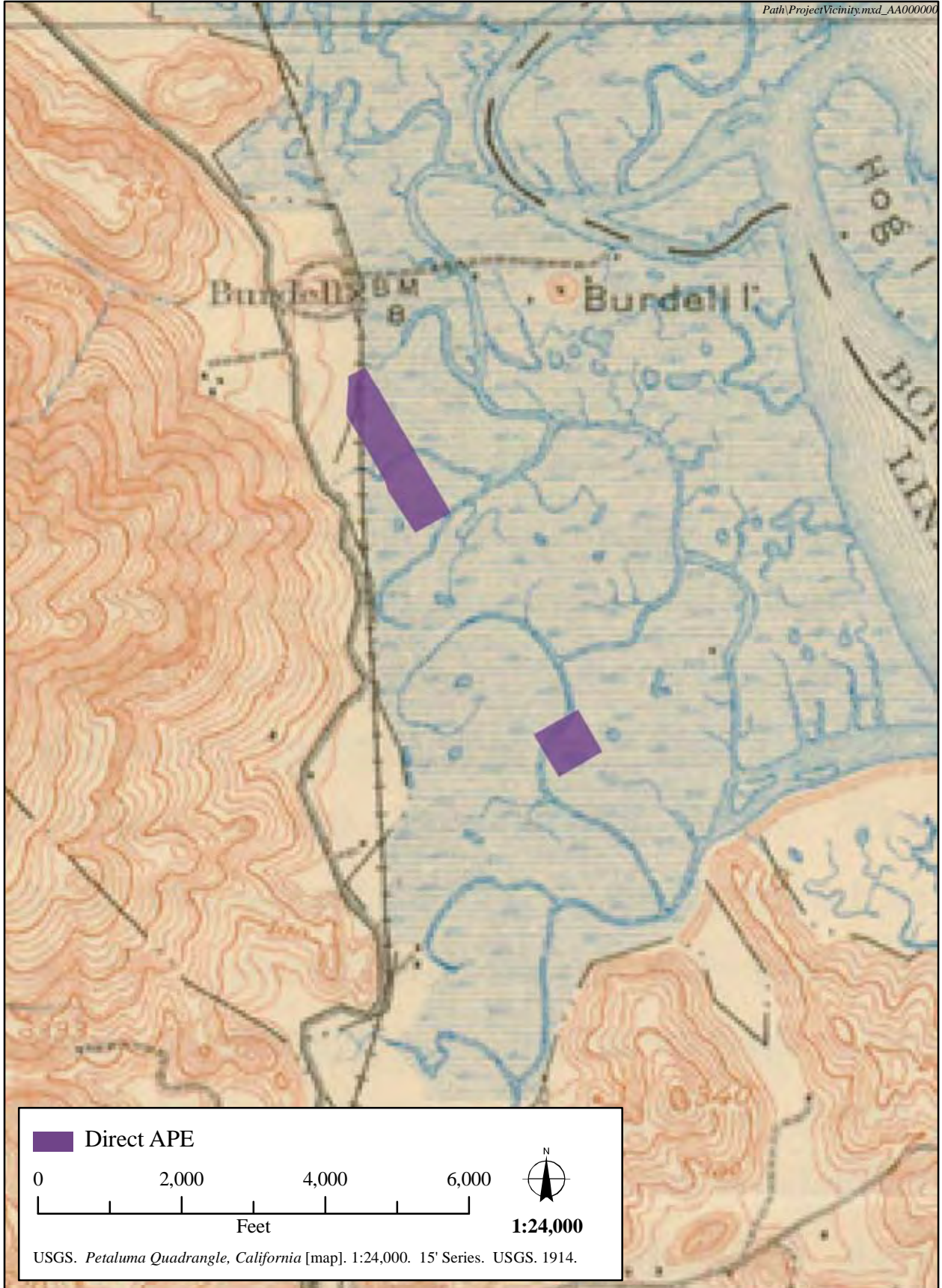


Figure 9. The 15' *Petaluma California* 1914 U.S.G.S. Topographic Map of the Direct APE and Vicinity.

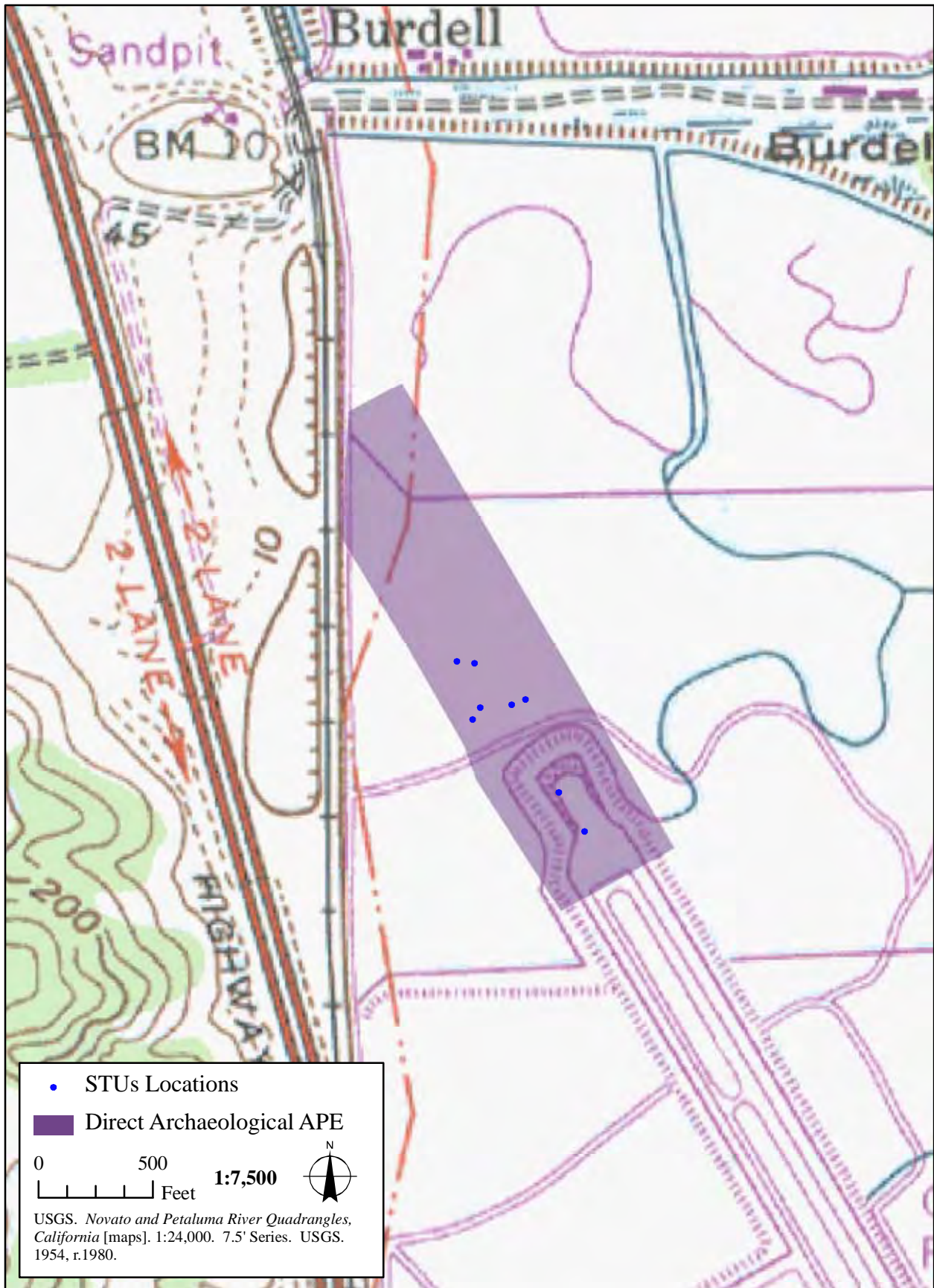


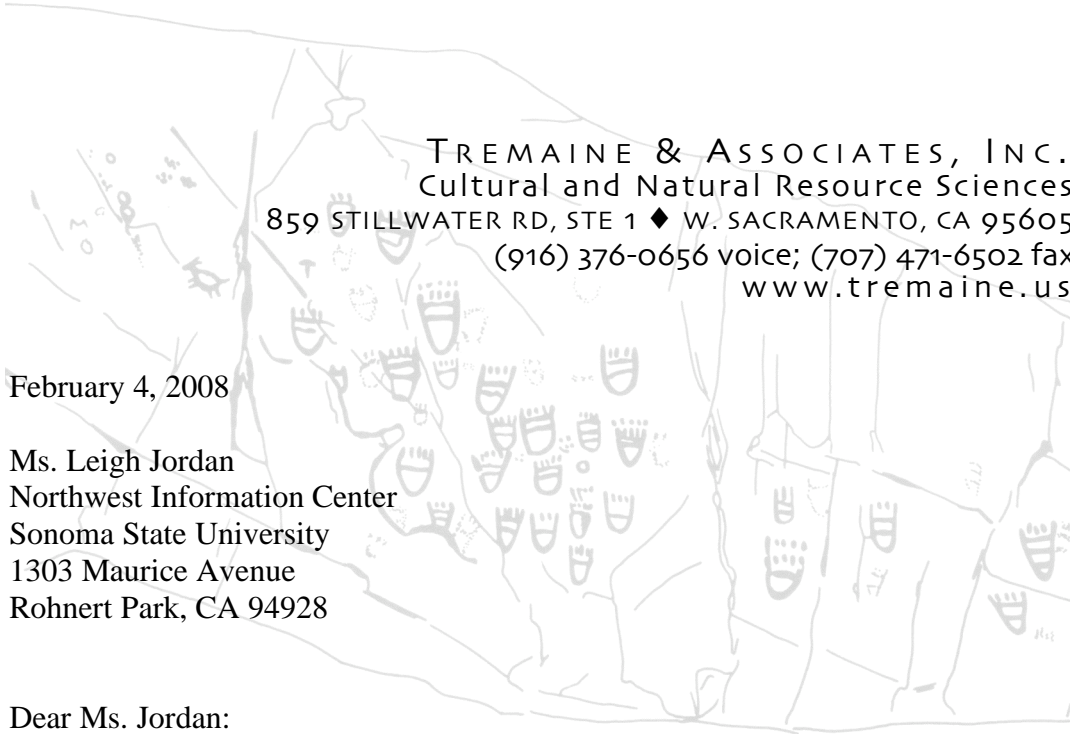
Figure 10. Location of Subsurface Test Units in Direct APE.

Tremaine & Associates, Inc.

TABLES

THIS INFORMATION WAS REMOVED TO PROTECT THE CULTURAL RESOURCES.

APPENDIX A: RECORDS SEARCH DOCUMENTATION



TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Cultural and Natural Resource Sciences
859 STILLWATER RD, STE 1 ♦ W. SACRAMENTO, CA 95605
(916) 376-0656 voice; (707) 471-6502 fax
www.tremaine.us

February 4, 2008

Ms. Leigh Jordan
Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
1303 Maurice Avenue
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

Dear Ms. Jordan:

I am requesting a RAPID RESPONSE record search for the Gness Field Airport EIR Project in Marin County, California. Please contact me if this search will take longer than TWO HOURS to complete.

Enclosed is one 1:24,000 quadrangle map with the project area clearly delineated by a red dot, with a 1/4 mile search buffer in yellow. Please perform a standard [rapid response] record search checking all sources on file at the Information Center. Please provide copies of site records and the title pages of reports within the study area; please see the specific instructions on the checklist that I have attached.

If you have any questions, feel free to call ME at 916.376.0656; or you may reach me on my field phone at 707.689.6729.

Sincerely,

Kim Kersey

Archaeologist

Enc. One USGS Quadrangle Map, One Records Search Request Form

California Historical Resources Information System

Regular Rate Rapid Response Rate

Date: February 5, 2008

Name: Kim Kersey

Phone#: (916)376-0656 or cell (707)689-6729

Affiliation: Tremaine & Associates, Inc.

Address: 859 Stillwater Rd. Ste 1, West Sacramento, Ca 95605

Project: Gness Field Airport EIR

PJ Address: East of Hwy 101 approximately 2 miles north of Novato

County: Marin

UTM: UTM 10 538654E

Quad: Petaluma River

Please include the following information for the project area

DATABASE

PREHISTORIC List of Sites	within the project area within a <u>1</u> mile radius	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
List of Studies	within the project area within a <u>1</u> mile radius	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Mapped Sites	within the project area within a <u>1</u> mile radius	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Mapped Studies within the project area	within a <u>1</u> mile radius	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
HISTORIC List of Sites	within the project area within a <u>1</u> mile radius	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
List of Studies	within the project area within a <u>1</u> mile radius	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Mapped Sites	within the project area within a <u>1</u> mile radius	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Mapped Studies within the project area	within a <u>1</u> mile radius	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Copies of entire site records:	within the project area	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	within a ___1___ mile radius	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Copies of entire study reports:	within the project area	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	within a ___1___ mile radius	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Bibliographic references:	within the project area	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	within a ___1___ mile radius	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

We would like a copy of Meyers (sp.?) geosarch report/appendix near Olompali--please let me know if you do not have it

INVENTORIES
Please check:

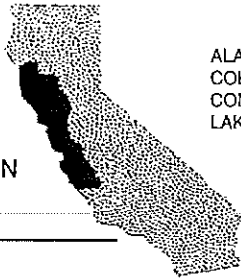
within the project area	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
within a ___1___ mile radius	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

* Historic Properties Directory, including:
 - National Register of Historic Places
 - California Register
 - California Historical Landmarks
 - California Points of Historical Interest

* California Inventory of Historic Resources:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
* Other Historic Inventories, if applicable:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

OTHER

Please list:	historic maps	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	historic maps		
	GLO Plats		
	soil survey maps		



MEMO

Date: 8 February 2008

To: Kim Kersey, Tremaine & Associates, Inc., 859 Stillwater Road, Suite 1, West Sacramento, CA 95605

From: Lisa Hagel

Re: Gness Field Airport EIR, NWIC File #: 07-1121

Petaluma River & Novato 7.5'

Sites in or within 1 mile radius of the project area: CA-MRN-198 is within the project area. CA-MRN-194, 195, 322, 448, 449, 450, 477, 508, 510, 526, 385, 470, 190, & 189; P-21-218, 552, 2537, 2618, & 2576 are within one mile. Enclosed are copies of the site record forms. The site locations are plotted on the enclosed maps.

Studies in or within 1 mile radius of the project area: S-22592, 22823, 22951, & 22086 are within the project boundaries. S-8226, 9795, 16138, 17563, 18496, 28400, 17451, 13069, 30258, 33628, 126, 12801, 2782, 13217, 29665, 19876, 9927, 14915, 13569, 7082, 1622, 3000, 17948, 952, 1655, 6989, 2348, 2349, 20352, 30224, 23444, 1814, 18567, 20726, 22943, 5693, 19152, 11596, 22022, & 27667 are within one mile. Enclosed are bibliographic references for the reports. The study locations are plotted on the enclosed maps.

OHP Historic Properties Directory: Copied the indices for Novato.

California Inventory of Historical Resources: Copied the index page with a listing in Olompali.

Historic maps (copied the pertinent sections of the maps):

1859 Rancho Olompali Plat Map

1859 Rancho Novato Plat Map

1871 GLO Plat Map, T4N, R6W (we do not have a GLO Plat Map for T3N, R6W)

1914 USGS Petaluma Quadrangle

EXPANDED RECORDS SEARCH DOCUMENTATION



TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Cultural and Natural Resource Sciences
859 STILLWATER RD, STE 1 ♦ W. SACRAMENTO, CA 95605
(916) 376-0656 voice; (707) 471-6502 fax
www.tremaine.us

April 10, 2008

Ms. Leigh Jordan
Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
1303 Maurice Avenue
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

Dear Ms. Jordan:

I am requesting a RAPID RESPONSE record search for the Gness Field Airport EIR Project in Marin County, California. Please contact me if this search will take longer than TWO HOURS to complete.

Enclosed is one 1:24,000 quadrangle map with the project area clearly delineated in red; this red zone includes a "buffer" zone so please perform the record search for the area within the red boundary. Please perform a standard [rapid response] record search checking all sources on file at the Information Center. Please provide copies of site records and the title pages of reports within the study area; please see the specific instructions on the checklist that I have attached.

If you have any questions, feel free to call me at 916.376.0656 extension 113, or you may reach me on my field phone at 707.689.6729.

Sincerely,

Kim Kersey

Archaeologist

Enc. One USGS Quadrangle Map, One Records Search Request Form

California Historical Resources Information System

Regular Rate Rapid Response Rate

Date: April 10, 2008
Name: Kim Kersey
Phone#: (916)376-0656 or cell (707)689-6729
Affiliation: Tremaine & Associates, Inc.
Address: 859 Stillwater Rd. Ste 1, West Sacramento, Ca 95605
Project: Gross Field Airport EIR-expanded south portion of project area
PJ Address: East of Hwy 101 approximately 1 mile north of Novato
County: Marin
UTM: _____
Quad: Petaluma River

Please include the following information for the project area

DATABASE

PREHISTORIC

List of Sites	within the project area	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
List of Studies	within the project area	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Mapped Sites	within the project area	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Mapped Studies	within the project area	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

HISTORIC

List of Sites	within the project area	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
List of Studies	within the project area	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Mapped Sites	within the project area	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Mapped Studies	within the project area	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Copies of entire site records: within the project area

Yes <input type="radio"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Copies of entire study reports: within the project area

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Bibliographic references: within the project area

Yes <input type="radio"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
---------------------------	-----------------------------

INVENTORIES

Please check: within the project area

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

* Historic Properties Directory, including:
 - National Register of Historic Places
 - California Register
 - California Historical Landmarks
 - California Points of Historical Interest

Yes <input type="radio"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
---------------------------	-----------------------------

* California Inventory of Historic Resources:

Yes <input type="radio"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
---------------------------	-----------------------------

* Other Historic Inventories, if applicable:

Yes <input type="radio"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
---------------------------	-----------------------------

OTHER

Please list: historic maps

Yes <input type="radio"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
---------------------------	-----------------------------

- historic maps
- GLO Plats
- soil survey maps



MEMO

Date: 14 April 2008

To: Kim Kersey, Tremaine & Associates, Inc., 859 Stillwater Road, Suite 1, West Sacramento, CA 95605

From: Lisa Hagel

Re: Gness Field Airport EIR – expanded south portion of project area; NWIC File #: 07-1448

Novato 7.5'

Sites within the project area: P-21-2626, 213, 2631, 217, 201, 450, 449, 377, & 376 are within the project area. Enclosed are copies of the site record forms. The site locations are plotted on the enclosed maps.

Studies within the project area: S-7205, 2363, 2663, 6250, 6975, 27650, 17584, 1165, 25065, 17948, 14869, 7938, 2336, 28400, 2803, 12476, 9462, 23434, 23432, 20395, 16569, 13456, 13204, 7145, 518, 11547, 27434, 26620, 26611, 23796, 2437, 26584, 2348, 2349, 20352, 2618, 1349, 1315, 13217, 17560, 2383, 22086, 9901, 20380, 28859, 16554, 3, 12940, 12941, 29655, 33557, & 7889 are within the project area. Enclosed are bibliographic references for the reports. The study locations are plotted on the enclosed maps.

OHP Historic Properties Directory: Copied the indices for Novato.

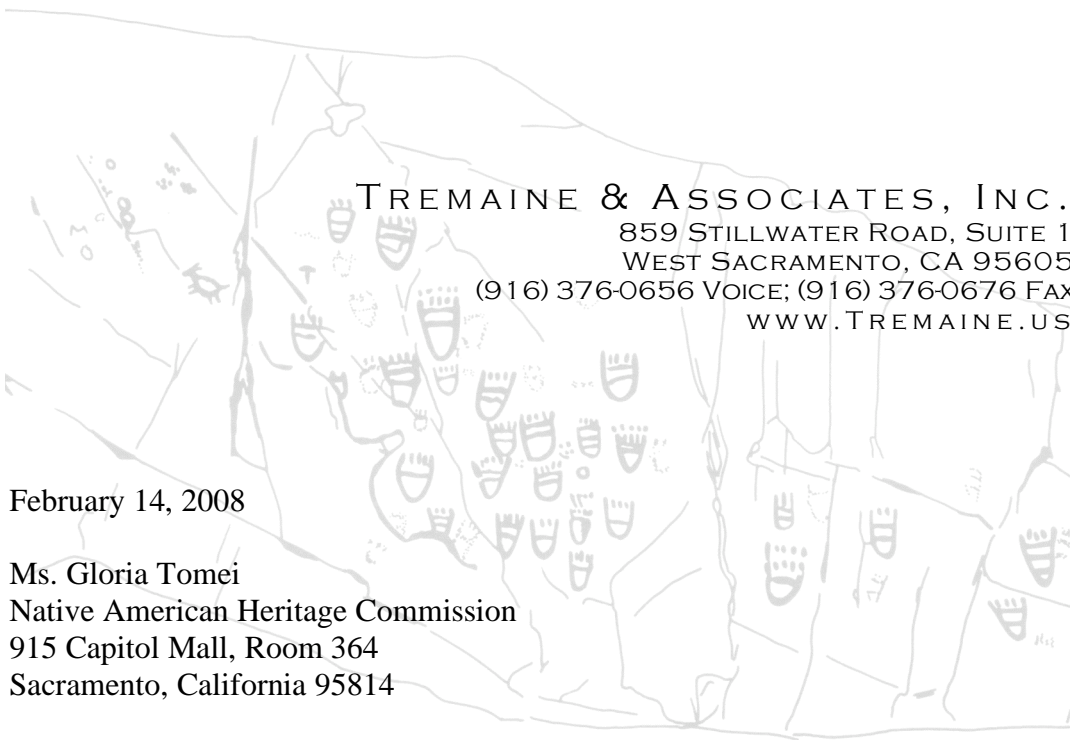
California Inventory of Historical Resources: There were no listings in the vicinity of the project.

Soil Survey of Marin County, California: Copied the pertinent map & legend.

Historic maps (copied the pertinent sections of the maps):
1859 Rancho Novato Plat Map
1914 USGS Petaluma Quadrangle

APPENDIX B: NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

INITIAL CONSULTATION



TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
859 STILLWATER ROAD, SUITE 1
WEST SACRAMENTO, CA 95605
(916) 376-0656 VOICE; (916) 376-0676 FAX
WWW.TREMAINE.US

February 14, 2008

Ms. Gloria Tomei
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, California 95814

Re: Marin County Airport (Gross Field) EIR

Dear Ms. Tomei:

We are conducting an archaeological investigation to contribute a cultural resources chapter for the Marin County Airport (Gross Field) EIR, Marin County, California.

Marin County, California, T3N R6W: Sections 5 & 6, and T4N R6W: Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32; *Petaluma River* Quadrangle. Attached is the 7.5' Quad Map.

We are requesting that you review your Sacred Lands file for any cultural resources within the project area. In addition, please send a list of names of Native American individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We would like to provide them with the opportunity to express any concerns they might have about the project.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at 916-376-0656 extension 113.

Sincerely,
Kimberly Kersey

Enclosures: 1 U.S.G.S. topographic map

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov



February 20, 2008

Kimberly Kersey
Tremaine & Associates, Inc.
859 Stillwater Road, Suite 1
West Sacramento, CA 95605

Sent by Fax: 916-376-0676
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Proposed Marin County Airport, Marin County.

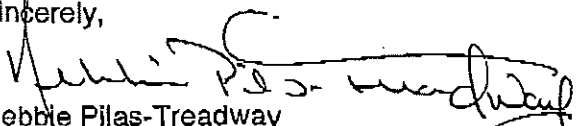
Dear Ms. Kersey:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4038.

Sincerely,


Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

Native American Contact
Sonoma County
November 12, 2008

The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Gene Buvelot
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300 Coast Miwok
Rohnert Park , CA 94928 Southern Pomo
coastmiwok@aol.com
(415) 883-9215 Home

Stewarts Point Rancheria
Eric Wilder, Chairperson
3535 Industrial Dr., Suite B2 Pomo
Santa Rosa , CA 95403
tribalofc@stewartspointrancher
(707) 591-0580 - Voice
(707) 591-0583 - Fax

Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Patricia Hermosillo, Chairperson
555 South Cloverdale Blvd., Suite A Pomo
Cloverdale , CA 95425
clvrdler61@aol.com
(707) 894-5775
909-894-5727

Ya-Ka-Ama
6215 Eastside Road Pomo
Forestville , CA 95436 Coast Miwok
(707) 887-1541 Wappo

Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Harvey Hopkins, Chairperson
P.O. Box 607 Pomo
Geyserville , CA 95441
drycreek@sonic.net
(707) 473-2178

The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Greg Sarris, Chairperson
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300 Coast Miwok
Rohnert Park , CA 94928 Southern Pomo
coastmiwok@aol.com
707-566-2288
707-566-2291 - fax

Lytton Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians
Margie Mejia, Chairperson
1300 N. Dutton, Suite A Pomo
Santa Rosa , CA 95401
lyttonband@aol.com
(707) 575-5917
(707) 575-6974 - Fax

Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley
Earl Couey, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 5676 Wappo
Santa Rosa , CA 95402
ecouey.1@netzero.net
707-478-7895

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Project in Marin County, TN 3N, R 6W, Sect 5 & 6, T 4N, R 6W, Sects 29, 30, 31, 32; Sonoma County.

Native American Contact
Sonoma County
November 12, 2008

Dawn S. Getchell
P.O. Box 53
Jenner, CA 95450
(707) 865-2248

Coast Miwok
Pomo

Lytton Band of Pomo Indians
Vice Chairperson
1300 N. Dutton, Suite A
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
cathylopez@aol.com
(707) 575-5917
Fax: (707) 575-6974

Lytton Band of Pomo Indians
Lisa Miller, Tribal Administrator
1300 N. Dutton, Suite A
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
lyttonband@aol.com
(707) 575-5917
(707) 575-6974 FAX

Pomo

Lytton Band of Pomo Indians
Environmental Planner
1300 N. Dutton, Suite A
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
(707) 575-5917
(707) 575-6974 FAX

Pomo

Stewarts Point Rancheria THPO
Reno Franklin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
3535 Industrial Dr., Suite B2
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
reno@stewartspointrancheria.
(707) 591-0580 EXT 105
(707) 591-0583 FAX

Pomo

The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Frank Ross
440 Apt. N Alameda del Prado
Novato, CA 94949
miwokone@yahoo.com
(415) 269-6075

Coast Miwok
Southern Pomo

Stewarts Point Rancheria
Lynne Rosselli, Environmental Planning Department
3535 Industrial Dr., Suite B2
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
lynne@stewartspointrancheria
(707) 591-0580 ext107
(707) 591-0583 FAX

Pomo

Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Mario Hermosillo Jr., Tribal Environmental Planner
555 South Cloverdale Blvd., Suite A
Cloverdale, CA 95425
mhermosillo@cloverdalerancheria.com
(707) 894-5775
707-894-5727

Pomo

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Project in Marin County, TN 3N, R 6W, Sect 5 & 6, T 4N, R 6W, Sects 29, 30, 31, 32; Sonoma County.

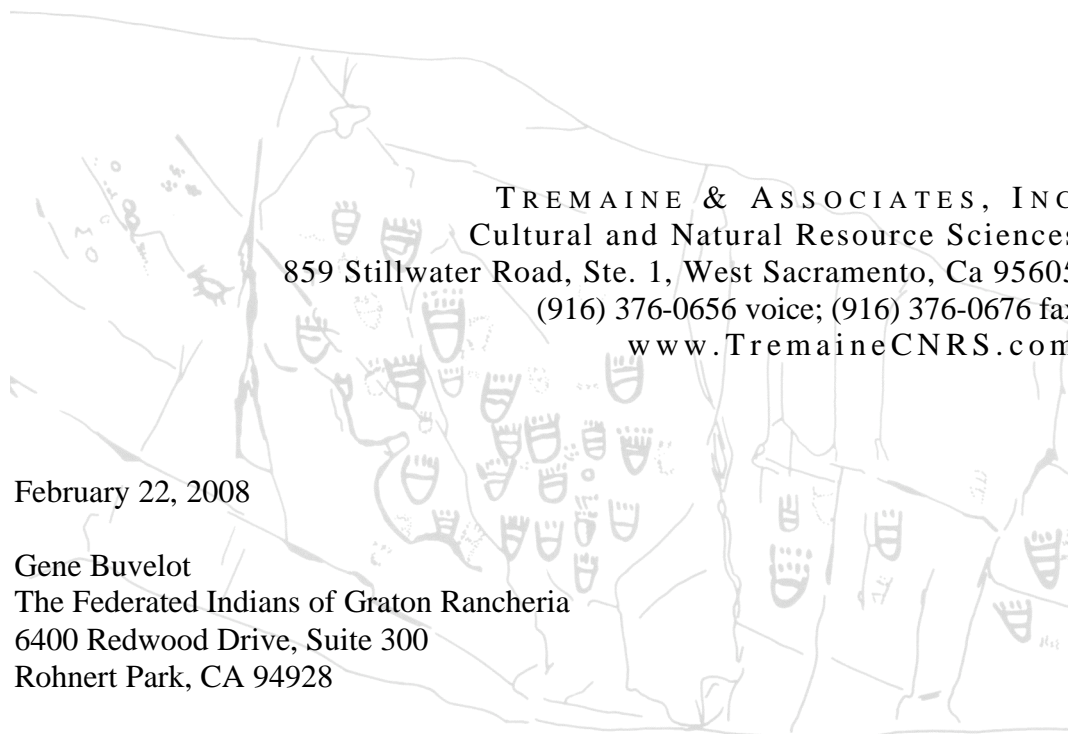
Native American Contact
Sonoma County
November 12, 2008

Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley
Scott Gabaldon, Chairperson
PO Box 1794 Wappo
Middletown, CA 95461
sgdcinc@sbcglobal.net
707-494-9159

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Project in Marin County, TN 3N, R 6W, Sect 5 & 6, T 4N, R 6W, Sects 29, 30, 31, 32; Sonoma County.



TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC
Cultural and Natural Resource Sciences
859 Stillwater Road, Ste. 1, West Sacramento, Ca 95605
(916) 376-0656 voice; (916) 376-0676 fax
www.TremaineCNRS.com

February 22, 2008

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

RE: Proposed Gness Field (Marin County Airport) EIR Study

Dear Mr. Buvelot:

TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC. (TREMACHINE) will soon be conducting an archaeological investigation for the preparation of an EIR for Gness Field (Marin County Airport) Marin County, California. Enclosed is the 7.5' Quad Map with the project area outlined in red.

A records search has been completed for the project area. The search was conducted at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System. No cultural resources were identified within the boundaries of the project area in the records search. Eighteen sites have been identified within a 1-mile radius of the project area. Six of the 18 sites are located in Olompali State Historic Park, also the location of a very large and important Coastal Miwok village site in use until the 1850's. The remaining 12 sites consist of: 6 shell midden/mound sites; 3 midden sites; 1 Petroglyph site; and 2 basalt rock outcrops. A majority of the sites listed above, including Olompali, are located due west of the Airport, on the west side of Highway 101. Prior to levee construction along the Petaluma River, the lowlands at the base of Burdell Mountain where the Marin County Airport is situated, was primarily marshland with associated ponds, sloughs, and a few islands. This has been documented on the historic "Plat of Rancho Olompali" (1859) and the "USGS Petaluma Quadrangle" (1914).

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has searched the sacred lands database for properties important to Native Americans in and near the project location. The results were negative.

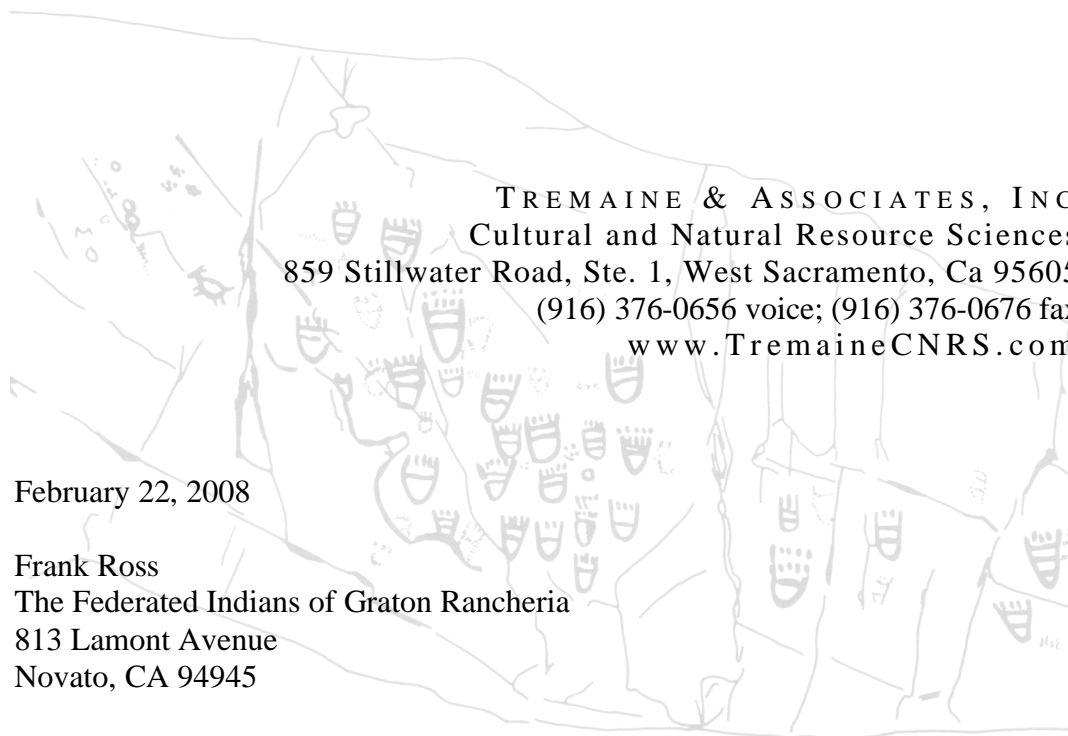
As part of the effort to identify any cultural resources in the project area, all Native America groups and individuals identified by the NAHC are being consulted to determine if they are aware of any properties of cultural or religious importance in the project area. However, we recognize that much of the information about protected and sacred sites may be confidential and cannot be shared with those outside of your community. We hope to work with you to minimize impacts on your cultural resources. Please contact me to discuss how we can accomplish protection of your cultural resources within your limits of confidentiality and the needs of the project.

Your efforts in this process provide invaluable information for the proper identification and treatment of cultural properties. If you have any questions or concerns about the project, please do not hesitate to call me at 916-376-0656 extension 113.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Kersey

Archaeologist
Tremaine & Associates, Inc.



TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC
Cultural and Natural Resource Sciences
859 Stillwater Road, Ste. 1, West Sacramento, Ca 95605
(916) 376-0656 voice; (916) 376-0676 fax
www.TremaineCNRS.com

February 22, 2008

Frank Ross
The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
813 Lamont Avenue
Novato, CA 94945

RE: Proposed Gness Field (Marin County Airport) EIR Study

Dear Mr. Ross:

TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC. (TREMACHINE) will soon be conducting an archaeological investigation for the preparation of an EIR for Gness Field (Marin County Airport) Marin County, California. Enclosed is the 7.5' Quad Map with the project area outlined in red.

A records search has been completed for the project area. The search was conducted at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System. No cultural resources were identified within the boundaries of the project area in the records search. Eighteen sites have been identified within a 1-mile radius of the project area. Six of the 18 sites are located in Olompali State Historic Park, also the location of a very large and important Coastal Miwok village site in use until the 1850's. The remaining 12 sites consist of: 6 shell midden/mound sites; 3 midden sites; 1 Petroglyph site; and 2 basalt rock outcrops. A majority of the sites listed above, including Olompali, are located due west of the Airport, on the west side of Highway 101. Prior to levee construction along the Petaluma River, the lowlands at the base of Burdell Mountain where the Marin County Airport is now situated, was primarily marshland with associated ponds, sloughs, and a few islands. This has been documented on the historic "Plat of Rancho Olompali" (1859) and the "USGS Petaluma Quadrangle" (1914).

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has searched the sacred lands database for properties important to Native Americans in and near the project location. The results were negative.

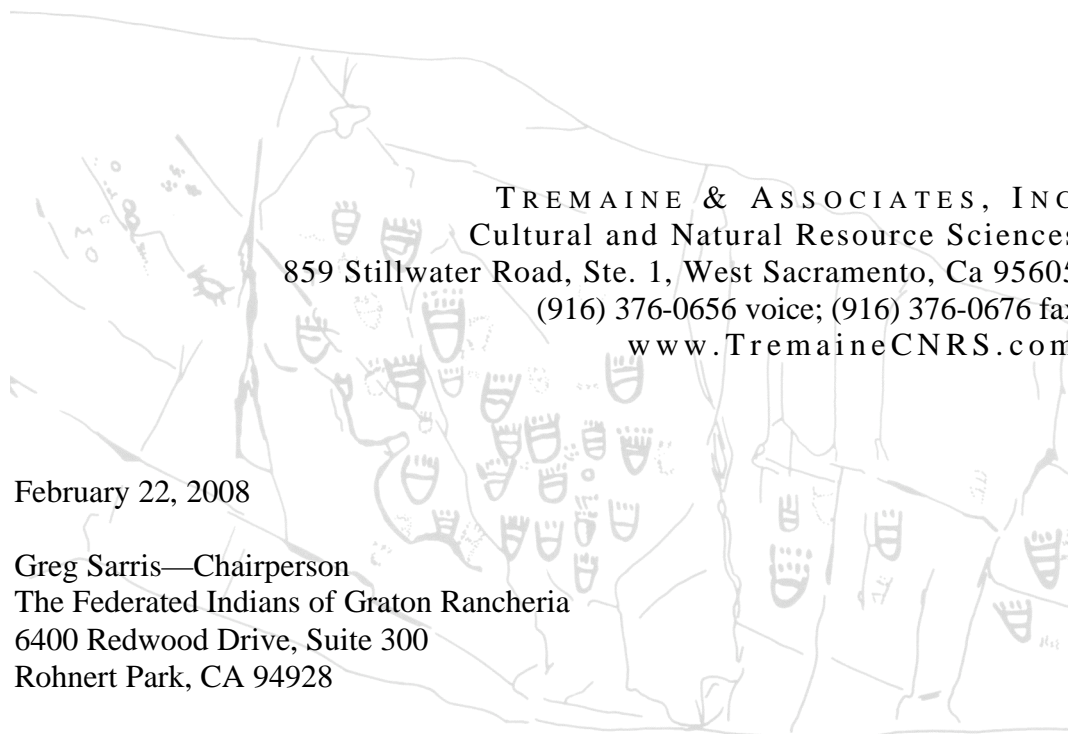
As part of the effort to identify any cultural resources in the project area, all Native America groups and individuals identified by the NAHC are being consulted to determine if they are aware of any properties of cultural or religious importance in the project area. However, we recognize that much of the information about protected and sacred sites may be confidential and cannot be shared with those outside of your community. We hope to work with you to minimize impacts on your cultural resources. Please contact me to discuss how we can accomplish protection of your cultural resources within your limits of confidentiality and the needs of the project.

Your efforts in this process provide invaluable information for the proper identification and treatment of cultural properties. If you have any questions or concerns about the project, please do not hesitate to call me at 916-376-0656 extension 113.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Kersey

Archaeologist
Tremaine & Associates, Inc.



TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC
Cultural and Natural Resource Sciences
859 Stillwater Road, Ste. 1, West Sacramento, Ca 95605
(916) 376-0656 voice; (916) 376-0676 fax
www.TremaineCNRS.com

February 22, 2008

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

RE: Proposed Gness Field (Marin County Airport) EIR Study

Dear Mr. Sarris:

TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC. (TREMAINE) will soon be conducting an archaeological investigation for the preparation of an EIR for Gness Field (Marin County Airport) Marin County, California. Enclosed is the 7.5' Quad Map with the project area outlined in red.

A records search has been completed for the project area. The search was conducted at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System. No cultural resources were identified within the boundaries of the project area in the records search. Eighteen sites have been identified within a 1-mile radius of the project area. Six of the 18 sites are located in Olompali State Historic Park, also the location of a very large and important Coastal Miwok village site in use until the 1850's. The remaining 12 sites consist of: 6 shell midden/mound sites; 3 midden sites; 1 Petroglyph site; and 2 basalt rock outcrops. A majority of the sites listed above, including Olompali, are located due west of the Airport, on the west side of Highway 101. Prior to levee construction along the Petaluma River, the lowlands at the base of Burdell Mountain where the Marin County Airport is situated, was primarily marshland with associated ponds, sloughs, and a few islands. This has been documented on the historic "Plat of Rancho Olompali" (1859) and the "USGS Petaluma Quadrangle" (1914).

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has searched the sacred lands database for properties important to Native Americans in and near the project location. The results were negative.

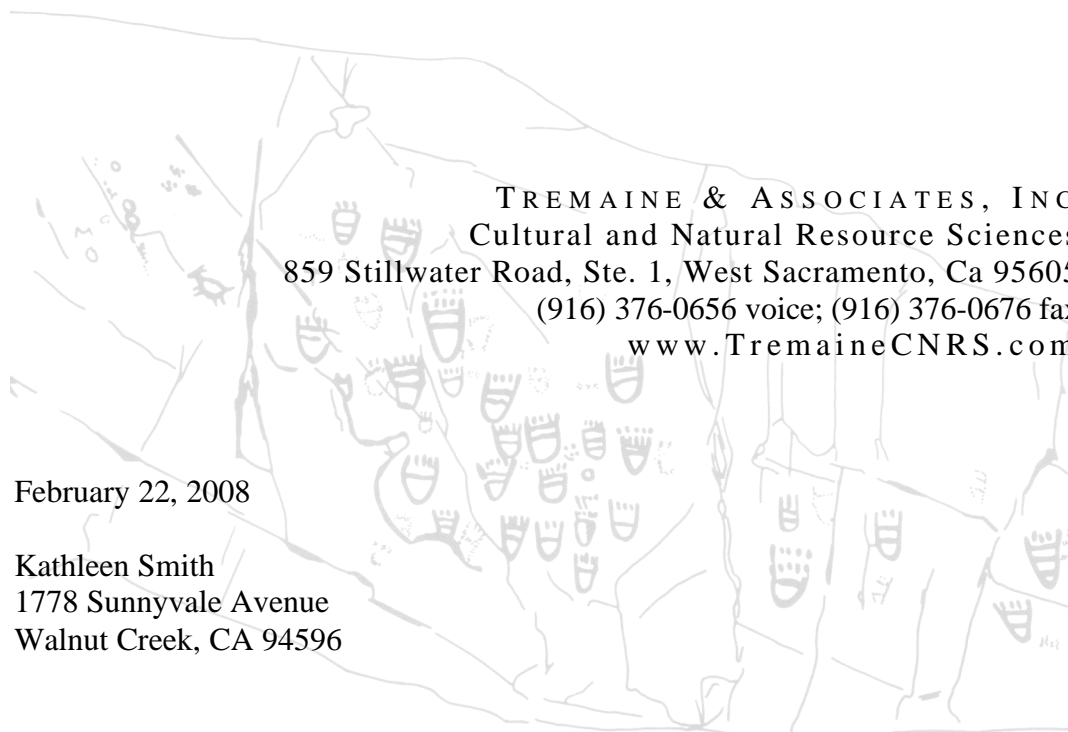
As part of the effort to identify any cultural resources in the project area, all Native America groups and individuals identified by the NAHC are being consulted to determine if they are aware of any properties of cultural or religious importance in the project area. However, we recognize that much of the information about protected and sacred sites may be confidential and cannot be shared with those outside of your community. We hope to work with you to minimize impacts on your cultural resources. Please contact me to discuss how we can accomplish protection of your cultural resources within your limits of confidentiality and the needs of the project.

Your efforts in this process provide invaluable information for the proper identification and treatment of cultural properties. If you have any questions or concerns about the project, please do not hesitate to call me at 916-376-0656 extension 113.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Kersey

Archaeologist
Tremaine & Associates, Inc.



TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC
Cultural and Natural Resource Sciences
859 Stillwater Road, Ste. 1, West Sacramento, Ca 95605
(916) 376-0656 voice; (916) 376-0676 fax
www.TremaineCNRS.com

February 22, 2008

Kathleen Smith
1778 Sunnyvale Avenue
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

RE: Proposed Gness Field (Marin County Airport) EIR Study

Dear Ms. Smith:

TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC. (TREMAINE) will soon be conducting an archaeological investigation for the preparation of an EIR for Gness Field (Marin County Airport) Marin County, California. Enclosed is the 7.5' Quad Map with the project area outlined in red.

A records search has been completed for the project area. The search was conducted at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System. No cultural resources were identified within the boundaries of the project area in the records search. Eighteen sites have been identified within a 1-mile radius of the project area. Six of the 18 sites are located in Olompali State Historic Park, also the location of a very large and important Coastal Miwok village site in use until the 1850's. The remaining 12 sites consist of: 6 shell midden/mound sites; 3 midden sites; 1 Petroglyph site; and 2 basalt rock outcrops. A majority of the sites listed above, including Olompali, are located due west of the Airport, on the west side of Highway 101. Prior to levee construction along the Petaluma River, the lowlands at the base of Burdell Mountain where the Marin County Airport is situated, was primarily marshland with associated ponds, sloughs, and a few islands. This has been documented on the historic "Plat of Rancho Olompali" (1859) and the "USGS Petaluma Quadrangle" (1914).

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has searched the sacred lands database for properties important to Native Americans in and near the project location. The results were negative.

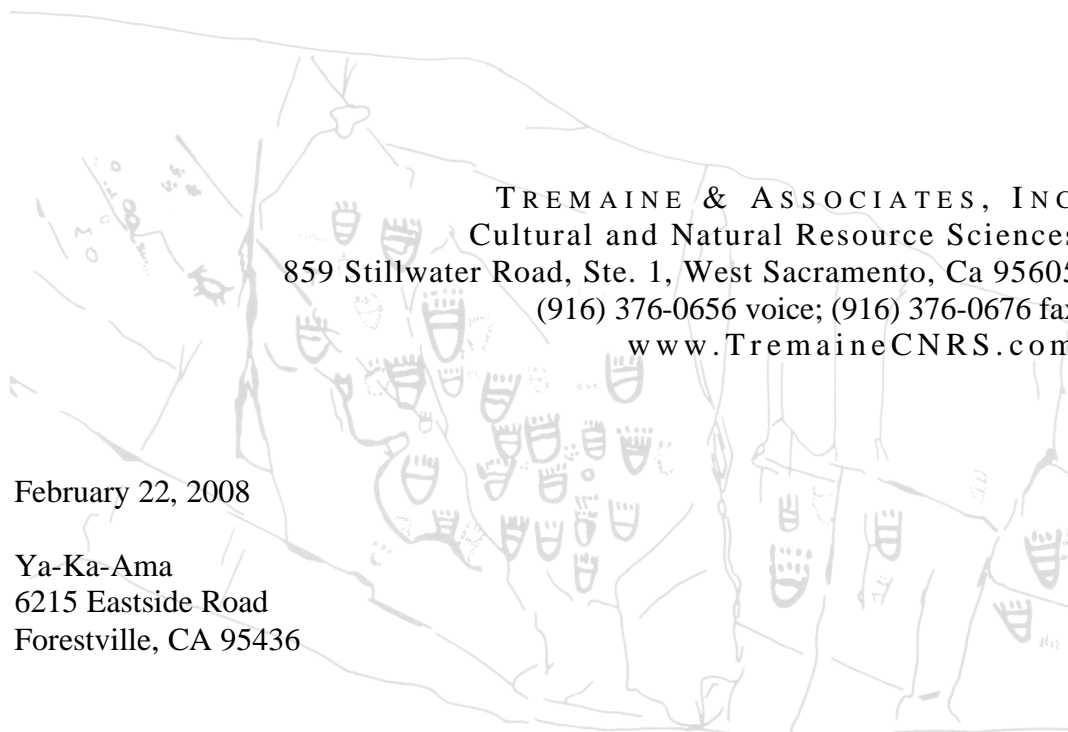
As part of the effort to identify any cultural resources in the project area, all Native America groups and individuals identified by the NAHC are being consulted to determine if they are aware of any properties of cultural or religious importance in the project area. However, we recognize that much of the information about protected and sacred sites may be confidential and cannot be shared with those outside of your community. We hope to work with you to minimize impacts on your cultural resources. Please contact me to discuss how we can accomplish protection of your cultural resources within your limits of confidentiality and the needs of the project.

Your efforts in this process provide invaluable information for the proper identification and treatment of cultural properties. If you have any questions or concerns about the project, please do not hesitate to call me at 916-376-0656 extension 113.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Kersey

Archaeologist
Tremaine & Associates, Inc.



TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC
Cultural and Natural Resource Sciences
859 Stillwater Road, Ste. 1, West Sacramento, Ca 95605
(916) 376-0656 voice; (916) 376-0676 fax
www.TremaineCNRS.com

February 22, 2008

Ya-Ka-Ama
6215 Eastside Road
Forestville, CA 95436

RE: Proposed Gness Field (Marin County Airport) EIR Study

Dear Ya-Ka-Ama:

TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC. (TREMAINE) will soon be conducting an archaeological investigation for the preparation of an EIR for Gness Field (Marin County Airport) Marin County, California. Enclosed is the 7.5' Quad Map with the project area outlined in red.

A records search has been completed for the project area. The search was conducted at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System. No cultural resources were identified within the boundaries of the project area in the records search. Eighteen sites have been identified within a 1-mile radius of the project area. Six of the 18 sites are located in Olompali State Historic Park, also the location of a very large and important Coastal Miwok village site in use until the 1850's. The remaining 12 sites consist of: 6 shell midden/mound sites; 3 midden sites; 1 Petroglyph site; and 2 basalt rock outcrops. A majority of the sites listed above, including Olompali, are located due west of the Airport, on the west side of Highway 101. Prior to levee construction along the Petaluma River, the lowlands at the base of Burdell Mountain where the Marin County Airport is situated, was primarily marshland with associated ponds, sloughs, and a few islands. This has been documented on the historic "Plat of Rancho Olompali" (1859) and the "USGS Petaluma Quadrangle" (1914).

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has searched the sacred lands database for properties important to Native Americans in and near the project location. The results were negative.

As part of the effort to identify any cultural resources in the project area, all Native America groups and individuals identified by the NAHC are being consulted to determine if they are aware of any properties of cultural or religious importance in the project area. However, we recognize that much of the information about protected and sacred sites may be confidential and cannot be shared with those outside of your community. We hope to work with you to minimize impacts on your cultural resources. Please contact me to discuss how we can accomplish protection of your cultural resources within your limits of confidentiality and the needs of the project.

Your efforts in this process provide invaluable information for the proper identification and treatment of cultural properties. If you have any questions or concerns about the project, please do not hesitate to call me at 916-376-0656 extension 113.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Kersey

Archaeologist
Tremaine & Associates, Inc.

TRIBAL COORDINATION MEETING

THIS INFORMATION WAS REMOVED TO PROTECT THE CULTURAL RESOURCES.

ADDITIONAL NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Western-Pacific Region
Airports Division

San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010

June 23, 2011

Mr. Nick Tipon
Sacred Sites Protection Committee
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

Subject: Gness Field Airport Runway Extension Project, Marin County, California

Dear Mr. Tipon:

Thank you for your letter of February 15, 2011 providing the comments of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (FIGR) on the cultural resources report for the Gness Field Airport Runway Extension Project, Marin County, California. In your letter you indicated your interest in receiving information associated with archeological mitigation for the project. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has reviewed your comments and coordinated with the County of Marin. The FAA concluded that your requests for additional information could be accommodated as described below.

- The FAA will incorporate into the Environmental Impact Statement a cultural resources mitigation measure to have an archeological monitor on-site during initial excavation of the project site. The archeological site monitor would be required to meet the Secretary of Interior's Archeology and Historic Preservation Standards and Guidelines, Professional Qualifications Standards for Archeology. The archeological site monitor would be responsible for identifying any unknown, previously unrecorded, archeological sites inadvertently exposed by excavation for the project.
- The FIGR requested information regarding the identity and qualifications of the archeological site monitor. Under state and federal requirements, the County of Marin is required to follow a competitive procurement process to obtain construction contractors and the associated archeological site monitor for the proposed runway extension project. Once the County of Marin awards a contract for this work, the contractor(s) identity and background become a matter of public record and the FIGR can obtain that information upon request from the County of Marin. However, any archeological site monitor would be required to meet the Secretary of Interior's Archeology and Historic Preservation Standards and Guidelines, Professional Qualifications Standards for Archeology.
- The FIGR has previously expressed interest in one of its members in being retained as an archeological site monitor for the proposed project. The specific

type of competitive contractual procurement for an archeological site monitor for this project has not been established at this time. However, any member of the public, including any member of the FIGR, who meets the Secretary of Interior's Archeology and Historic Preservation Standards and Guidelines, Professional Qualifications Standards for Archeology, could compete for the contract to be retained as the archeological site monitor for this project.

- The FIGR requested a copy of the archeological site monitor's post-project final monitoring report. Archeological reports can include confidential information, such as the locations of archeological sites, which are not appropriate for release to the general public. The FAA recognizes that if an archeological site is found during this project, it may be associated with ancestors of members of the FIGR. However, appropriate considerations of confidentiality of sensitive cultural resources information requires that distribution of the post-project monitoring report be considered on a case-by-case basis. Also the California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, requires that the County Coroner be contacted immediately if human remains or associated funerary artifacts are discovered during project construction. If human remains were determined to be Native American, the County Coroner would notify the California Native American Heritage Commission, who would notify and appoint a Most Likely Descendent. The Most Likely Descendent would work with a qualified archeologist to decide the proper treatment of human remains and any associated funerary objects.

The FAA has concluded that the Gness Field Runway Extension project would have no effect on historic properties on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A copy of our letter to the California State Historic Preservation Officer regarding this determination (Enclosure 1) is included for your information.

Please contact me at telephone 650-876-2778 ext 612 if you have questions regarding this letter. If upon review of this letter you desire further government-to-government consultations regarding this project, please contact me within 30 days of receipt of this letter and I will arrange a mutually agreeable schedule for you to hold consultations with the appropriate FAA management official.

Sincerely,

original signed by

Douglas R. Pomeroy
Environmental Protection Specialist

Enclosure 1. FAA letter to the California State Historic Preservation Office dated June 23, 2011.



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Western-Pacific Region
Airports Division

San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010

June 23, 2011

Mr. Milford Wayne Donaldson
State Historic Preservation Officer
California Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Subject: Determination of No Effect on Historic Properties, Gness Field Airport Runway Extension Project, Marin County, California

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the County of Marin is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Runway Extension Project at Gness Field Airport, Marin County, California. The proposed project involves extending the airport's existing runway by 1,100 feet to a total of 4,400 feet with corresponding extensions of the adjacent taxiway and the perimeter levee surrounding the airport.

Although the EIS preparation is ongoing, the FAA now has sufficient information to evaluate the effect of the proposed undertaking (project) on historic properties in accordance Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and its implementing regulations at Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, *Protection of Historic Properties*. In accordance with 36 CFR 800.16 (i), and as described and documented in this letter and enclosures, the FAA has concluded that the proposed project will have no effect on the characteristics of any historic property that qualifies that property for inclusion in, or eligibility for, the National Register of Historic Places.

Area of Potential Effect and Determination of No Effect

In our letter of June 28, 2010 the FAA established the Direct and Indirect Areas of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed project. By letter of July 20, 2010 your office concurred with the FAA's determination of the Direct and Indirect Areas of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed project.

The Cultural Resources Report (CR Report), *Cultural Resources Existing Conditions and Survey Methodology Report and Archaeological Survey Report, revised October 25, 2010*, (Enclosure 1), Figure 1, shows the Direct APE where physical disturbance and construction of the runway extension would occur, as well as the Indirect APE where indirect affects of the proposed project could potentially occur. The report found no historic properties on or eligible for the NRHP within the Direct APE. Therefore, the

FAA concludes that there would be no direct effect on historic properties on or eligible for the NRHP as a result of direct impacts of the proposed project.

The FAA also concludes that no indirect effects to historic properties would occur as a result of the proposed project. The CR Report did identify several historic properties on or eligible for the NRHP in the Indirect APE. These properties are located west of U.S. Highway 101 approximately 2000 feet northwest of the Direct APE and are part of the Burdell Ranch Complex within Olompali State Park. Construction of the runway extension will occur on the east side of U.S. Highway 101 and would not result in any physical impacts on the Burdell Ranch Complex. Construction of the runway extension would not substantially alter the visual setting of the airport or alter the characteristics or visual setting of the historic properties in the Burdell Ranch Complex in a manner that would affect their inclusion or eligibility for the NRHP.

As shown on the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) noise contour map (Enclosure 2), the historic properties within the Burdell Ranch Complex are located outside of the 65 decibel CNEL noise contour associated with the airport. FAA regulations at Title 14 CFR Part 150 *Airport Noise Compatibility Planning* identify noise levels below 65 decibels CNEL as generally compatible with all types of land uses. Aircraft noise levels associated with the Gness Field Airport would remain compatible with the existing uses of Olompali State Park and the Burdell Ranch Complex and not alter the existing characteristics of the Burdell Ranch Complex that have resulted in portions of the complex being on or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Inadvertent Discoveries

Although no historic properties are known to occur in the Direct APE, the CR Report identified that archeological or other historic sites could potentially be discovered during construction of the proposed runway extension. As part of the environmental requirements for this project, the FAA would require Marin County have an archeological site monitor present during the initial site excavation of the proposed runway extension. Marin County would be required to stop work and evaluate any archeological or other historic site discovered during the excavation or subsequent construction of the proposed project.

In addition, Marin County is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, which require that the County Coroner be contacted immediately if human remains or associated funerary artifacts are discovered during project construction. If human remains were determined to be Native American, the County Coroner would notify the California Native American Heritage Commission, who would notify and appoint a Most Likely Descendent. The Most Likely Descendent would work with a qualified archeologist to decide the proper treatment of human remains and any associated funerary objects.

Tribal Coordination

The CR Report (Enclosure 1, Appendix B pages 8 - 9) and Enclosures (3) and (4) documents coordination with tribal organizations. The FAA has communicated with all

the Native American individuals and organizations identified by the California Native American Heritage Commission as potentially having knowledge of cultural resources in the area.

After updating the CR Report in October 2010, the FAA provided the revised report to all the Native American individuals and organizations identified by the California Native American Heritage Commission as potentially having knowledge of cultural resources in the area. The FAA transmitted the revised CR Report by letter of January 31, 2011, and requested that the tribal organizations provide any comments or concerns regarding the report by March 7, 2011. To date, the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (FIGR), a federally-recognized tribe, have been the only tribal or Native American organization to indicate an interest in the proposed project.

The FIGR provided comments on the CR Report in its letter of February 15, 2011 (Enclosure 3). The FIGR concurred with the CR report's conclusion that no known archeological sites have been identified in the APE. The FIGR recommended that an archeological monitor be on-site during excavation of the project site and identified its interest in receiving copies of reports prepared by the archeological monitor. The FAA explained in its letter of June 23, 2011 (Enclosure 4) that an archeological monitor would be required for the project and how the FIGR's requests for information could be accommodated.

Please advise me within 30 days of receipt of this letter if you have any questions regarding this letter. I can be reached at telephone 650-876-2778, extension 612, or e-mail douglas.pomeroy@faa.gov.

Sincerely,

original signed by

Douglas R. Pomeroy
Environmental Protection Specialist

Enclosure 1: October 25, 2010 Cultural Resources Report
Enclosure 2: Community Noise Level Contour Map for Proposed Project
Enclosure 3: FIGR letter of February 15, 2011 to FAA
Enclosure 4: FAA letter of June 23, 2011 to FIGR



U.S. Department
of Transportation

Western Pacific Region

San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303

**Federal Aviation
Administration**

December 11, 2008

Reno Franklin
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Stewart's Point Rancheria
3535 Industrial Drive, Ste. B2
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

**Marin County Airport – Gness Field, Novato, CA
Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Mr. Franklin:

The Federal Aviation Administration will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the County of Marin will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (State Clearinghouse #2008072037) for the proposed extension of Runway 13/31 at Marin County Airport-Gness Field, Novato, California. The EIS and EIR will be prepared concurrently. This letter is a formal invitation to participate in the government-to-government consultation process with the FAA, in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*, to discuss the known and/or potential presence of sites or properties of historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance to Stewart's Point Rancheria that are located within the vicinity of Marin County Airport. We would also like to obtain an understanding of any issues or concerns that you may have regarding the analyses that will be undertaken in the EIS and the EIR.

Please contact me if you would like to schedule a meeting or if you have any questions. I can be reached at:

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist
Federal Aviation Administration
San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303
Phone: (650) 876-2778
E-mail: Barry.Franklin@faa.gov

Additional project information is also available at: www.gnessfieldeis-eir.com

Sincerely,

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist



U.S. Department
of Transportation

Western Pacific Region

San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303

Federal Aviation
Administration

December 11, 2008

Betty Molina
Ya-Ka-Ama
6215 Eastside Road
Forestville, CA 95436

**Marin County Airport – Gness Field, Novato, CA
Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Ms. Molina:

The Federal Aviation Administration will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the County of Marin will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (State Clearinghouse #2008072037) for the proposed extension of Runway 13/31 at Marin County Airport-Gness Field, Novato, California. The EIS and EIR will be prepared concurrently. This letter is a formal invitation to participate in the government-to-government consultation process with the FAA, in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*, to discuss the known and/or potential presence of sites or properties of historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance to Ya-Ka-Ama that are located within the vicinity of Marin County Airport. We would also like to obtain an understanding of any issues or concerns that you may have regarding the analyses that will be undertaken in the EIS and the EIR.

Please contact me if you would like to schedule a meeting or if you have any questions. I can be reached at:

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist
Federal Aviation Administration
San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303
Phone: (650) 876-2778
E-mail: Barry.Franklin@faa.gov

Additional project information is also available at: www.gnessfieldeis-eir.com

Sincerely,

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist



U.S. Department
of Transportation

Western Pacific Region

San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303

**Federal Aviation
Administration**

December 11, 2008

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

**Marin County Airport – Gness Field, Novato, CA
Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Ms. Hermosillo:

The Federal Aviation Administration will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the County of Marin will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (State Clearinghouse #2008072037) for the proposed extension of Runway 13/31 at Marin County Airport-Gness Field, Novato, California. The EIS and EIR will be prepared concurrently. This letter is a formal invitation to participate in the government-to-government consultation process with the FAA, in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*, to discuss the known and/or potential presence of sites or properties of historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance to Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians that are located within the vicinity of Marin County Airport. We would also like to obtain an understanding of any issues or concerns that you may have regarding the analyses that will be undertaken in the EIS and the EIR.

Please contact me if you would like to schedule a meeting or if you have any questions. I can be reached at:

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist
Federal Aviation Administration
San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303
Phone: (650) 876-2778
E-mail: Barry.Franklin@faa.gov

Additional project information is also available at: www.gnessfieldeis-eir.com

Sincerely,

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist



U.S. Department
of Transportation

Western Pacific Region

San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303

**Federal Aviation
Administration**

December 11, 2008

Mario Hermosillo Jr.
Tribal Environmental Planner
Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians
555 S. Cloverdale Blvd., Ste. A
Cloverdale, CA 95425

**Marin County Airport – Gness Field, Novato, CA
Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Mr. Hermosillo Jr.:

The Federal Aviation Administration will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the County of Marin will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (State Clearinghouse #2008072037) for the proposed extension of Runway 13/31 at Marin County Airport-Gness Field, Novato, California. The EIS and EIR will be prepared concurrently. This letter is a formal invitation to participate in the government-to-government consultation process with the FAA, in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*, to discuss the known and/or potential presence of sites or properties of historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance to Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians that are located within the vicinity of Marin County Airport. We would also like to obtain an understanding of any issues or concerns that you may have regarding the analyses that will be undertaken in the EIS and the EIR.

Please contact me if you would like to schedule a meeting or if you have any questions. I can be reached at:

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist
Federal Aviation Administration
San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303
Phone: (650) 876-2778
E-mail: Barry.Franklin@faa.gov

Additional project information is also available at: www.gnessfieldeis-eir.com

Sincerely,

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist



U.S. Department
of Transportation

Western Pacific Region

San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303

**Federal Aviation
Administration**

December 11, 2008

Dawn Getchell
Coast Miwok Pomo
PO Box 53
Jenner, CA 95450

**Marin County Airport – Gness Field, Novato, CA
Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Ms. Getchell:

The Federal Aviation Administration will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the County of Marin will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (State Clearinghouse #2008072037) for the proposed extension of Runway 13/31 at Marin County Airport-Gness Field, Novato, California. The EIS and EIR will be prepared concurrently. This letter is a formal invitation to participate in the government-to-government consultation process with the FAA, in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*, to discuss the known and/or potential presence of sites or properties of historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance to Coast Miwok Pomo that are located within the vicinity of Marin County Airport. We would also like to obtain an understanding of any issues or concerns that you may have regarding the analyses that will be undertaken in the EIS and the EIR.

Please contact me if you would like to schedule a meeting or if you have any questions. I can be reached at:

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist
Federal Aviation Administration
San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303
Phone: (650) 876-2778
E-mail: Barry.Franklin@faa.gov

Additional project information is also available at: www.gnessfieldeis-eir.com

Sincerely,

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist



U.S. Department
of Transportation

Western Pacific Region

San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303

**Federal Aviation
Administration**

December 11, 2008

Harvey Hopkins
Chairperson
Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians
PO Box 607
Geyserville, CA 95441

**Marin County Airport – Gness Field, Novato, CA
Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

The Federal Aviation Administration will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the County of Marin will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (State Clearinghouse #2008072037) for the proposed extension of Runway 13/31 at Marin County Airport-Gness Field, Novato, California. The EIS and EIR will be prepared concurrently. This letter is a formal invitation to participate in the government-to-government consultation process with the FAA, in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*, to discuss the known and/or potential presence of sites or properties of historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance to Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians that are located within the vicinity of Marin County Airport. We would also like to obtain an understanding of any issues or concerns that you may have regarding the analyses that will be undertaken in the EIS and the EIR.

Please contact me if you would like to schedule a meeting or if you have any questions. I can be reached at:

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist
Federal Aviation Administration
San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303
Phone: (650) 876-2778
E-mail: Barry.Franklin@faa.gov

Additional project information is also available at: www.gnessfieldeis-eir.com

Sincerely,

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist



U.S. Department
of Transportation

Western Pacific Region

San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303

Federal Aviation
Administration

December 11, 2008

Margie Mejia
Chairperson
Lytton Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians
1300 N. Dutton, Ste. A
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

**Marin County Airport – Gness Field, Novato, CA
Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Ms. Mejia:

The Federal Aviation Administration will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the County of Marin will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (State Clearinghouse #2008072037) for the proposed extension of Runway 13/31 at Marin County Airport-Gness Field, Novato, California. The EIS and EIR will be prepared concurrently. This letter is a formal invitation to participate in the government-to-government consultation process with the FAA, in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*, to discuss the known and/or potential presence of sites or properties of historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance to Lytton Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians that are located within the vicinity of Marin County Airport. We would also like to obtain an understanding of any issues or concerns that you may have regarding the analyses that will be undertaken in the EIS and the EIR.

Please contact me if you would like to schedule a meeting or if you have any questions. I can be reached at:

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist
Federal Aviation Administration
San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303
Phone: (650) 876-2778
E-mail: Barry.Franklin@faa.gov

Additional project information is also available at: www.gnessfieldeis-eir.com

Sincerely,

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist



U.S. Department
of Transportation

Western Pacific Region

San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303

**Federal Aviation
Administration**

December 11, 2008

Lisa Miller
Tribal Administrator
Lytton Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians
1300 N. Dutton, Ste. A
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

**Marin County Airport – Gness Field, Novato, CA
Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Ms. Miller:

The Federal Aviation Administration will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the County of Marin will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (State Clearinghouse #2008072037) for the proposed extension of Runway 13/31 at Marin County Airport-Gness Field, Novato, California. The EIS and EIR will be prepared concurrently. This letter is a formal invitation to participate in the government-to-government consultation process with the FAA, in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*, to discuss the known and/or potential presence of sites or properties of historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance to Lytton Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians that are located within the vicinity of Marin County Airport. We would also like to obtain an understanding of any issues or concerns that you may have regarding the analyses that will be undertaken in the EIS and the EIR.

Please contact me if you would like to schedule a meeting or if you have any questions. I can be reached at:

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist
Federal Aviation Administration
San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303
Phone: (650) 876-2778
E-mail: Barry.Franklin@faa.gov

Additional project information is also available at: www.gnessfieldeis-eir.com

Sincerely,

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist



U.S. Department
of Transportation

Western Pacific Region

San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303

Federal Aviation
Administration

December 11, 2008

Cathy Lopez
Vice-Chairperson
Lytton Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians
1300 N. Dutton, Ste. A
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

**Marin County Airport – Gness Field, Novato, CA
Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Ms. Lopez:

The Federal Aviation Administration will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the County of Marin will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (State Clearinghouse #2008072037) for the proposed extension of Runway 13/31 at Marin County Airport-Gness Field, Novato, California. The EIS and EIR will be prepared concurrently. This letter is a formal invitation to participate in the government-to-government consultation process with the FAA, in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*, to discuss the known and/or potential presence of sites or properties of historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance to Lytton Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians that are located within the vicinity of Marin County Airport. We would also like to obtain an understanding of any issues or concerns that you may have regarding the analyses that will be undertaken in the EIS and the EIR.

Please contact me if you would like to schedule a meeting or if you have any questions. I can be reached at:

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist
Federal Aviation Administration
San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303
Phone: (650) 876-2778
E-mail: Barry.Franklin@faa.gov

Additional project information is also available at: www.gnessfieldeis-eir.com

Sincerely,

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist



U.S. Department
of Transportation

Western Pacific Region

San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303

Federal Aviation
Administration

December 11, 2008

Scott Gabaldon
Chairperson
Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley
PO Box 1794,
Middleton, CA 95461

**Marin County Airport – Gness Field, Novato, CA
Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Mr. Gabaldon:

The Federal Aviation Administration will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the County of Marin will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (State Clearinghouse #2008072037) for the proposed extension of Runway 13/31 at Marin County Airport-Gness Field, Novato, California. The EIS and EIR will be prepared concurrently. This letter is a formal invitation to participate in the government-to-government consultation process with the FAA, in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*, to discuss the known and/or potential presence of sites or properties of historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance to Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley that are located within the vicinity of Marin County Airport. We would also like to obtain an understanding of any issues or concerns that you may have regarding the analyses that will be undertaken in the EIS and the EIR.

Please contact me if you would like to schedule a meeting or if you have any questions. I can be reached at:

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist
Federal Aviation Administration
San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303
Phone: (650) 876-2778
E-mail: Barry.Franklin@faa.gov

Additional project information is also available at: www.gnessfieldeis-eir.com

Sincerely,

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist



U.S. Department
of Transportation

Western Pacific Region

San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303

Federal Aviation
Administration

December 11, 2008

Earl Couey
Cultural Resources Manager
Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley
PO Box 5676,
Santa Rosa, CA 95402

**Marin County Airport – Gness Field, Novato, CA
Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Mr. Couey:

The Federal Aviation Administration will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the County of Marin will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (State Clearinghouse #2008072037) for the proposed extension of Runway 13/31 at Marin County Airport-Gness Field, Novato, California. The EIS and EIR will be prepared concurrently. This letter is a formal invitation to participate in the government-to-government consultation process with the FAA, in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*, to discuss the known and/or potential presence of sites or properties of historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance to Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley that are located within the vicinity of Marin County Airport. We would also like to obtain an understanding of any issues or concerns that you may have regarding the analyses that will be undertaken in the EIS and the EIR.

Please contact me if you would like to schedule a meeting or if you have any questions. I can be reached at:

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist
Federal Aviation Administration
San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303
Phone: (650) 876-2778
E-mail: Barry.Franklin@faa.gov

Additional project information is also available at: www.gnessfieldeis-eir.com

Sincerely,

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist



U.S. Department
of Transportation

Western Pacific Region

San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303

**Federal Aviation
Administration**

December 11, 2008

Eric Wilder
Chairperson
Stewart's Point Rancheria
3535 Industrial Drive, Ste. B2
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

**Marin County Airport – Gness Field, Novato, CA
Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Mr. Wilder:

The Federal Aviation Administration will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the County of Marin will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (State Clearinghouse #2008072037) for the proposed extension of Runway 13/31 at Marin County Airport-Gness Field, Novato, California. The EIS and EIR will be prepared concurrently. This letter is a formal invitation to participate in the government-to-government consultation process with the FAA, in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*, to discuss the known and/or potential presence of sites or properties of historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance to Stewart's Point Rancheria that are located within the vicinity of Marin County Airport. We would also like to obtain an understanding of any issues or concerns that you may have regarding the analyses that will be undertaken in the EIS and the EIR.

Please contact me if you would like to schedule a meeting or if you have any questions. I can be reached at:

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist
Federal Aviation Administration
San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303
Phone: (650) 876-2778
E-mail: Barry.Franklin@faa.gov

Additional project information is also available at: www.gnessfieldeis-eir.com

Sincerely,

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist



U.S. Department
of Transportation

Western Pacific Region

San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303

**Federal Aviation
Administration**

December 11, 2008

Lynne Rosselli
Environmental Planner
Stewart's Point Rancheria
3535 Industrial Drive, Ste. B2
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

**Marin County Airport – Gness Field, Novato, CA
Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Ms. Rosselli:

The Federal Aviation Administration will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the County of Marin will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (State Clearinghouse #2008072037) for the proposed extension of Runway 13/31 at Marin County Airport-Gness Field, Novato, California. The EIS and EIR will be prepared concurrently. This letter is a formal invitation to participate in the government-to-government consultation process with the FAA, in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*, to discuss the known and/or potential presence of sites or properties of historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance to Stewart's Point Rancheria that are located within the vicinity of Marin County Airport. We would also like to obtain an understanding of any issues or concerns that you may have regarding the analyses that will be undertaken in the EIS and the EIR.

Please contact me if you would like to schedule a meeting or if you have any questions. I can be reached at:

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist
Federal Aviation Administration
San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010-1303
Phone: (650) 876-2778
E-mail: Barry.Franklin@faa.gov

Additional project information is also available at: www.gnessfieldeis-eir.com

Sincerely,

Barry Franklin
Environmental Protection Specialist



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Western-Pacific Region
Airports Division

San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010

August 26, 2009

Mr. Nick Tipon
Chairman, Sacred Sites Protection Committee
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

Subject: Upcoming Cultural Resources Site Visit for the Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Runway Extension at Marin County Airport, Gness Field, Novato, California

Dear Mr. Tipon:

This letter provides further information related to the telephone message I left for you on August 24, 2009.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is continuing to work with the County of Marin to develop the EIS for the proposed runway extension at Marin County Airport, Gness Field, near Novato, California. At the December 10, 2008 tribal/FAA government-to-government meeting, you indicated that your tribe may be interested in participating in site visits. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) consultant team will have cultural resources specialists at the airport for a visual surface survey for potential historic sites during September 2009. The survey will consist of cultural resources specialists walking portions of the project area to look for surface evidence of potential historic sites. The survey will not include excavations. The exact date of the visit is still being arranged, but is anticipated to occur the week of September 7, 2009 or September 14, 2009.

If you are interested in having a tribal representative participate on any of these site visits, please contact me as soon as possible so I can make logistical arrangements for your tribe's participation. If I do not hear from you by 12:00 PM on September 4, 2009, I will assume your tribe is not available to participate in these site visits. Thank you for your interest in this project. I can be reached at (650) 876-2778 extension 612, by FAX at (650) 876-2733, or at e-mail douglas.pomeroy@faa.gov.

Sincerely,

original signed by

Douglas R. Pomeroy
Environmental Protection Specialist

Conversation Log

Date: September 4, 2009 Time: _____ a.m. / p.m. Phone / In Person (Circle one)

Project Name: Gross Field Job #: 7129

With: Nick Tipon of Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria

Re: Gross Field Survey and Native Plants List

Details: Left message informing him that the Field Survey would take place on September 10, 2009. Also inquired if he had a copy of the Native Plants List that he could forward to us.

Tremaine & Associates, Inc.

Employee Name Melissa Johnson

Conversation Log

Date: September 8, 2009 Time: _____ a.m. / p.m. Phone / In Person (Circle one)

Project Name: Gross Field Job #: 7129

With: Nick Tipon of Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria

Re: Gross Field Survey and Native Plants List

Details: Nick Tipon returned my call wanting to know what time the survey was planned for on the 10th and to e-mail him a reminder to forward me the plant species list. He was unsure whether he could attend the field survey.

Tremaine & Associates, Inc.

Employee Name Melissa Johnson

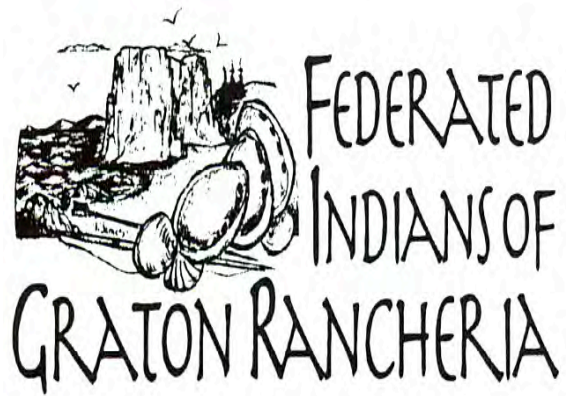
FEDERATED INDIANS OF GRATON RANCHERIA TREATMENT PLAN

DRAFT

NOT APPROVED

The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria provided this December 18, 2008 Draft Treatment Plan to the FAA during initial government-to-government consultations regarding the Gness Field Airport Runway Extension Project. The Draft Plan is included here for completeness. The FAA's letters of June 23, 2011 to the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria and June 23, 2011 to the California State Historic Preservation Officer included in this appendix describe the FAA's determination that the Gness Field Airport Runway Extension Project would have no effect on historic properties. The FAA's consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer also identified that it would be appropriate for an archeologist to monitor the excavation of the runway extension site because of the potential for unknown surface historic properties to be found.

The California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that the County Coroner be contacted immediately if human remains or associated funerary artifacts are discovered during project construction. If human remains were determined to be Native American, the County Coroner would notify the California Native American Heritage Commission, who would notify and appoint a Most Likely Descendent. The Most Likely Descendent would work with a qualified archeologist to determine the proper treatment of human remains and any associated funerary objects. As the writing of this document, no human remains or associated funerary objects are known to exist within the Direct Area of Potential Affect where ground disturbance associated with this project would occur, and therefore no "Most Likely Descendent" has been designated.



Treatment Plan

The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria

And

**Marin County, and the Federal Aviation
Administration**

FIGR Project Number 2008-

Treatment Plan

December 18, 2008

1

DRAFT

NOT APPROVED

Contact Information

**Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Tribal Administrator
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300
Rohnert Park, CA 94928
707 566-2288**

Lead Agency

Contractor

Archaeologist

**Kim Kersey/Project Manager-Tremaine & Associates, Inc., 859 Stillwater Road,
Suite 1, West Sacramento, CA 95605. 916-376-0656 kkersey@tremaine.us**

Cultural Resources Treatment Plan

AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
and
(name of agency)

FIGR Project Number 2008-

I. PARTIES

The PARTIES to this Agreement are the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, a sovereign government and federally recognized Indian Tribe (“Tribe”) and the _____ (lead agency, land owner or developer) hereafter referred to as the “contractor”.

II. PROJECT

This Agreement concerns a specific project site within the traditional territory of FIGR and located at Gness Field/Marin County Airport, Novato, California. The project is assigned FIGR Project Number 2008-xxxx

III. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Agreement is to formalize protocol and procedures for the protection and treatment of, including but not limited to, Native American human remains, funerary objects, cultural and religious landscapes, ceremonial items, and cultural items, in the event that any are discovered in conjunction with the Project’s development and use, including archaeological studies, excavation, geotechnical investigations, grading, and all ground-disturbing activity. This Agreement also formalizes procedures for Tribal monitoring during archaeological studies, grading, and ground disturbing activities for the Project. See Attachment One. This Agreement is effective as of the date provided for in Section XVI.

IV. CULTURAL AFFILIATION

The PARTIES agree that the Project area consists of land which has been traced to and traditionally occupied by the Southern Pomo and Coast Miwok people of the Tribe. The Tribe has designated its Sacred Sites Protection Committee to act on the Tribe's behalf with respect to the provisions of this Agreement. Any human remains which are found in conjunction with the development of this Project shall be treated in accordance with Section VII of the Agreement. Any other cultural resources shall be treated in accordance with Section VIII of this Agreement.

V. COORDINATION WITH COUNTY CORONER

The site archaeologist and contractor shall immediately contact the Coroner in the event that any human remains are discovered at the project site. The Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the Native American Heritage Commission ("NAHC") as required by California Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(a).

VI. MOST LIKELY DESCENDANT (MLD)

In the event that Native American human remains are found at the project site, the PARTIES understand that the determination of Most Likely Descendant ("MLD") under California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 will be made by the NAHC upon notification to the NAHC of the discovery of said remains at the Project site. Given the location of the site and the history and prehistory of the area, the NAHC has made a determination in previous incidents of the discovery that the human remains are ancestors of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, who have been designated as the MLD.

VII. TREATMENT OF NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS

In the event that Native American human remains are found on the property at any time the following provisions shall apply.

The Coroner shall immediately be notified, ground disturbing activities within 50 feet shall cease and the Tribe shall be allowed, pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(a), to: (1) inspect the site of the

discovery; and, (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods should be treated and re-interred with appropriate dignity.

The Tribe shall complete its inspection and make its written MLD recommendation within forty-eight (48) hours of being granted access to the site. The PARTIES agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes “appropriate dignity”, as that term is used in the applicable statutes and in the Tribe’s customs and traditions. The Tribe shall have the final determination as to the disposition and treatment of human remains and grave goods.

The PARTIES acknowledge that FIGR’s highest priority is to avoid disturbing human remains through consultation and appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures. It is understood by the PARTIES that avoidance of the human remains and grave goods may require changes to the Project plans and activities.

When there is an inadvertent discovery of human remains, the PARTIES acknowledge the Tribe’s desire for the human remains to be left “in situ” and without further and future disturbance. A good faith effort will be made by the contractor to accommodate FIGR’s cultural practices.

No pictures may be taken of the remains, except by written authorization from the Coroner and the Tribe. The archaeologist may draw the remains for cataloging purposes.

In the case of inadvertent discoveries of human remains the PARTIES agree the reburial of the remains and their associated funerary objects will be in an area as close as possible to that location or if soil has been moved, to the original location. The human remains should not be subject to any future disturbances and the PARTIES will take appropriate measures to record this information with the appropriate authorities and keep it confidential. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(a) and (b). The exact reburial location will be determined after consultation with the Tribe and the location designated will be recorded in a manner to protect it and to notify future users on its location, in accordance with Section VIII. The contractor shall be responsible for reburial costs up to a maximum of \$500.00 per discovery as outlined in the burial agreement labeled “Attachment Two”.

The term “human remains” encompasses more than human bones. The Tribe’s traditions call for the burial of associated cultural resources (funerary objects) with the deceased, the ceremonial burning of Native American human remains, funerary objects, grave goods and animals. Ashes and other remnants of these burning ceremonies, as well as, funerary objects associated

with or buried with the Native American remains are to be treated in the same manner as bones or bone fragments that remain intact.

The Tribe requests all human remains and associated funerary objects remain at the site until arrangements are made for a location to rebury. The contractor shall provide an appropriate, locked and secure location on the site to store the human remains until final reburial plans have been made by the Tribe's MLD. If this is not possible, the MLD shall determine the appropriate storage location, which may include the Tribal representative taking possession of the remains.

VIII. NON-DISCLOSURE OF LOCATION OF REBURIALS

It is understood by the PARTIES that, unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains shall not be disclosed and will not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act, California Government Code § 6250 et seq. The Coroner shall withhold public disclosure of information related to such reburial pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code Section 6254.5(e).

IX. TREATMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The ceremonial and cultural items left by our ancestors reflect the religious beliefs, rituals, customs, and practices of the Tribe. This location is part of a sacred, religious or cultural landscape where these items may remain today. They were left in this place for a specific reason and purpose.

The contractor agrees to consult with the Tribe on the curation or disposition of all cultural items, including ceremonial items, which may be found at the property. The contractor may waive any and all claims to ownership of Tribal ceremonial and cultural items, including archaeological items which may be found on the site in favor of the Tribe. If the contractor curates the materials in an institution meeting State guidelines, the location must be within FIGR's ancestral territory (as that territory is defined by Congress in the restoration of the Tribe).

If temporary possession of cultural items by an entity or individual other than the Tribe is necessary, said entity or individual shall not possess those items for longer than is reasonably necessary for cataloging. This shall not exceed one calendar year. The Tribe will receive two copies of the archaeological report from the contractor.

It is especially important that non human cultural resources and artifacts be left “in situ” to the greatest degree possible. If the Tribal monitor determines the resources are in danger of being damaged or stolen if left “in situ”, the Tribe, through the MLD will work with the agency/owner to determine an appropriate location to rebury for their preservation. If the articles are to be studied, their treatment and disposition must be defined in an addendum to the Treatment Plan.

Native plants at the property may have been used to make ceremonial items, such as baskets, and for other religious rituals or healing. Many continue to thrive to this day despite other use. The contractor and the Tribe agree to develop a plan to protect, preserve and restore these plants to the greatest extent possible for the use of current and future Native Americans. The parties agree to discuss gathering and harvesting of the plant materials for Tribal use in the future.

The contractor also agrees that the treatment procedures for any discovery, planned or inadvertent, and the disposition of any cultural resources shall be determined by the Tribe. The Tribe shall make these treatment procedures available to the contractor and its contractors as guidance in complying with the provisions of this Agreement prior to the implementation of any project activities. The contractor its agents agree to consult with and immediately advise the Tribe of any discoveries of cultural resources associated with this Project.

X. UNRECORDED SIGNIFICANT SITES IMPACTED BY PROJECT

The PARTIES agree additional significant sites or sites not identified in the original environmental review process will be subjected to further archaeological and cultural significance evaluation by the contractor and the Tribe. Further evaluation shall include a determination of additional mitigation measures to treat sites in a culturally appropriate manner consistent with Tribal policies, this Treatment Plan and CEQA requirements for mitigation of impacts to cultural resources.

XI. TRIBAL MONITORS

The description of responsibilities and authority for Tribal monitors operations at the site is attached. It specifies the authority and limitations, responsibilities and compensation of the Tribal monitors. It is considered a separate contract from the Treatment Plan, further explaining the monitor’s duties, responsibilities and pay. (See Attachment One)

XII. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Nothing in this Agreement shall excuse the “contractor” from their obligations under any applicable state or federal laws or regulations, including but not limited to the California Environmental Quality Act CEQA; California Public Resources Code § 21000 et seq., the California Civil Code § 815.3; the California Government Code § 65040.2, 65092, 65351, 65352, 65560, 65352.3, 65352.4, 65562.5, the National Historic Preservation Act (“NHPA”) 16 United States Code (“U.S.C.”) § 470 et seq.; California Public Resources Code 5097.98, 5097.98©, and 5097.99; California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5©; California Government Code Section 6254; the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. § 3001 et seq.; the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001, California Health and Safety Code § 8010 et seq.; the Native American Free Practice of Religion Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1996, et seq.; and the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to make any of the above-referenced laws applicable where such laws would otherwise be inapplicable.

XIII. SEVERABILITY

Should any part of this Agreement be found by any court or agency of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement shall not be affected thereby and shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

XIV. LIMITATION ON SCOPE

This Agreement is unique to this Project only and does not set a precedent for other projects.

AUTHORITY TO EXECUTE

Each of the persons executing the Agreement expressly warrants that he or she is authorized to do so. This completed document must be dated and signed prior to work commencing.

Signatures

Council Liaison: Sacred Sites Protection Committee: _____

Date: _____

Contractor: _____

Date: _____

Lead Agency _____

Date: _____

Agency to be billed for monitoring _____

Project Name: Gness Field Runway Extension

FIGR Project Number:

Attachment One

FIGR Monitoring Contract

FIGR Project Number 2008-xxxx

TRIBAL MONITORING

1. SPECIFICATIONS

There are many sensitive and sacred cultural resources the PARTIES agree to preserve and protect. Consultation between the parties will occur well before the project is finalized and the “Treatment Plan” will specify the conditions for Native American monitoring at the site. The monitor will be employed by the “contractor” and works as a “contract employee” of the Tribe.

The Tribal Monitor will be present during archaeological testing, conduction of studies and surveys, geological/geotechnical testing, and during mitigation, grading, and all ground-disturbing activities in the project. Given the nature and sensitivity of known archaeological sites and cultural resources that are in the project area, all soil disturbance and excavation will be monitored by a monitor identified by FIGR.

In the event that human remains are found during these activities, Tribal monitors are empowered to stop or relocate excavation activities pending further investigation by the Coroner and the FIGR’s as the MLD. The monitors are further empowered to recommend stoppage or relocate excavation activities, for short periods of time, to conduct further controlled excavation for evaluation of the significance of discovered cultural items. Surface or subsurface artifacts of significance are mapped during the survey.

If Native American human remains are found, coordination of the treatment of Native American remains and funerary objects and any cultural, archaeological and ceremonial items will be conducted in accordance with Sections V through X of this Agreement.

All modifications to the project’s activities requiring soil disturbance shall be discussed with the monitor prior to the commencement of the work with the agency/owner to clarify mitigation measures and monitoring activities. The Sacred Sites Protection Committee representative(s) and/or the Tribe’s designated representative shall be invited to participate in this discussion. If necessary, a written amendment to the treatment plan will be agreed to for the project.

If necessary, a qualified archaeologist may be required to be present during grading activities to identify and /or ascertain the significance of any subsurface cultural resources or to aid in the avoidance of sensitive areas.

2. MONITORED PROJECTS

The PARTIES agree the project site has significant known and unknown cultural resources and is possibly a “cultural landscape” of importance to the Tribe. All soil disturbances within the scope of work and the “Area of Potential effect” (APE) will therefore be monitored by a FIGR monitor to protect and preserve these resources, unless otherwise specified in an attached document. A notice of the work schedule for the Native American monitor shall be provided by the contractor or its agents to the monitor as early as possible or a minimum of ten (10) working days prior to the specified work commencing.

3. COMPENSATION

The agency/owner shall hire a Native American monitor identified by the Tribe for the soil disturbing or excavation activities of the project and shall be responsible for coordinating the activities of the project to provide protection of cultural resources. The monitor identified by FIGR will work as a “contract employee” of the Tribe.

The Tribe recognizes that dangerous working conditions can exist at a work site, particularly during grading and excavation operations. The monitors will review safety procedures with the site supervisor and attend all safety meetings.

The agency/owner shall compensate the Native American monitors at a rate no less than \$ 55.00 per hour and mileage at a rate of \$0.585 per mile or the current rate established by the Federal government. A minimum half-day charge (four hours) will be charged to the owner/developer for unannounced work stoppages for monitors. The hourly rate will not be applicable to travel time to and from the project site. If weekend work is required the rate is 150% of the base rate. If work is required between the hours of 7:00 PM to 7:00AM or on a Federal or State holiday, the hourly rate is 200% of the base rate. These rates are commensurate with industry standards for pay during non standard times.

For the Gness Field Runway Expansion Project, one Native American Monitor will accompany Tremaine’s archaeologist during the pedestrian survey of the Direct APE. The estimated duration of survey is one 8-hour day. The date of the survey is to be determined.

The parties agree that the Tribe will invoice the signatory agency. The monitors will send copies of their daily logs to the Tribal Office with their invoice and copies of these documents will be forwarded to the lead agency /

contractor / developer. The contractor also agrees to remit payment in full directly to the Tribal Office within thirty (30) days of receipt of the Tribe's invoice or be charged a late fee of 5% of the total invoice for each monitor.

The Tribal Office will mail a paycheck to the monitors on a monthly basis within 14 days of receiving their invoice and daily logs.

4. INSURANCE

The Tribal Office will provide, on request, the lead agency/contractor/developer with certificates of insurance provided for FIGR's monitors by the Tribe. The insurance will includes workman's comp, liability, use of private vehicle and errors and omissions. Copies of the type and limits of the coverage will be provided to the monitors and developer on request.

Council Liaison: Sacred Sites Protection Committee	Date

Signature for financially responsible agency	

Address	

City, State, Zip	
_____	_____
Phone	FAX

FIGR Tribal Administrator	Date

Project Title: Gness Field Runway Extension

FIGR Project Number:

Treatment Plan

December 18, 2008

Agency Contract Number:

Attachment Two

Burial Agreement

Reburial Contract

The Treatment Plan specifies the procedures for the dignified handling of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects, if they are unearthed during construction. The following procedures and agreements are meant to guide and speed the reburial of our ancestors.

1. The reburial will take place in the following location. (The lead agency is responsible for securing permission from the land owner after consultation with FIGR). Guidelines from the Treatment Plan will be used to determine the location.

2. The reburial is a private Tribal function, not open to the public.
3. The financially responsible agency will have the location GPS coordinates recorded and provide the information to the Tribe and the Northwest Information Center.
4. The financially responsible agency will pay the Tribe to dig the grave at a rate of \$20.00 per hour or be responsible to have the grave dug according to FIGR specifications.
5. The financially responsible agency will pay Tribal members and elders to present the reinterment ceremony. They will be reimbursed for mileage from the Tribal Office, a meal and a \$50.00 reburial fee per participate up to 5 Tribal members. The amount shall not exceed \$500.00
6. All Parties will keep the location of the reburial confidential, according to public laws.

The financially responsible agency initials: _____

Attachment Three

FIGR Monitoring Log

FIGR Tribal Monitor Daily Record Form

Monitor Name		Date	
Arrival	Departure	Location and Mileage	
Known cultural, sacred or gathering sites in close proximity			
FIGR Project Number		Site Archaeologist and firm name	
Reason for Monitoring			
δ Evaluation/Testing		δ Presence/Absence	δ Soil Excavation/Disturbance
Description and scope of work (attach map if possible)			
Soil description/type			
Type of excavation		Size of excavation	
δ Unit δ STP δ Trench δ Pit δ Augur		Depth	Width Length
Description of cultural resources and disposition			
Recommendations and agreements suggested			
Monitor Signature		Archaeologist or Site Supervisor Signature	

APPENDIX C: FIGR NATIVE PLANTS OF CONCERN

From: Melissa Johnson <melissajohnson@tremaine.us>
Subject: **Gross Field Survey/Plant List**
Date: September 8, 2009 4:33:14 PM PDT
To: Nick Tipon <ntipon@comcast.net>


Dear Mr. Tipon,

I spoke with our Field Director and he was planning on being out in the field no later than 10 AM on Thursday (10th). Would this work for you?

Also, if you could please send the plant species list, I would greatly appreciate it.

Thank you for your help.

Melissa Johnson
Projects Coordinator
Tremaine & Associates, Inc.
859 Stillwater Road, Suite 1
West Sacramento, CA 95605
916-376-0656 ex. 106
melissajohnson@tremaine.us

From: "Nick Tipon" <ntipon@comcast.net>
Subject: **FIGR List of Culturally significant plants**
Date: September 8, 2009 8:01:43 PM PDT
To: <melissajohnson@tremaine.us>
 1 Attachment, 22.7 KB

Please see attached.



[FIGR Native ...s.rtf \(22.7 KB\)](#)

THIS INFORMATION WAS REMOVED TO PROTECT THE CULTURAL RESOURCES.

Appendix D. Documentation of Consultation under
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Western-Pacific Region
Airports Division

San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010

June 28, 2010

Mr. Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Office of Historic Preservation
P. O. Box 942896
Sacramento, California 94296-0001

Subject: Proposed Area of Potential Effect for Gness Field Airport Runway Extension
Project, Marin County, California

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) requests your concurrence in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 regulations (36 CFR 800) regarding the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE) on historic properties for a proposed 1,100-foot runway extension project at Gness Field Airport. Gness Field Airport is located in unincorporated Marin County adjacent to the City of Novato, California, as shown on Enclosure 1.

Marin County has proposed extension of a runway, corresponding taxiway extension, associated levee construction, and reprogramming of the Global Positioning System Instrument Approach for the extended runway. The FAA is preparing a National Environmental Policy Act Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the project and Marin County is preparing a California Environmental Quality Act Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the project. The FAA and Marin County are coordinating on preparation of the EIS and EIR, and the documents will be jointly circulated for public comment. The July 11, 2008 Notice of Intent (NOI) to Prepare an EIS (Enclosure 2) describe the proposed project in more detail.

The proposed Direct APE for the project is shown on Enclosure 3. The proposed Direct APE includes all ground disturbing activities associated with a 1,100-foot northward runway extension (described as Alternative B in Enclosure 2), or a partially northward and partially southward runway extension totaling 1,100 feet (Alternative D in Enclosure 2).

The FAA and Marin County also considered a 1,100-foot southward runway extension (Alternative C in Enclosure 2). Alternative C appears to have substantially higher environmental impacts than other alternatives, and the FAA does not anticipate the EIS will evaluate Alternative C in detail. If Alternative C is evaluated in detail in the EIS, the FAA will contact your office to amend the Direct APE to include Alternative C.

The FAA is also proposing an Indirect APE for this project for evaluation of potential Noise Impacts and Visual/Aesthetic Impacts to historic properties in areas where no ground disturbing activities would occur. The proposed Indirect APE is shown Enclosure 3.

The proposed APE for this project incorporates recommendations from tribal representatives. The FAA contacted several tribes prior to the development of the Direct and Indirect APE. The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (FIGR) provided suggestions for the proposed Direct and Indirect APEs during telephone calls and an FAA meeting with tribal representatives. The Indirect APE was modified to incorporate several areas which the FIGR recommended be evaluated.

The FAA also contacted the tribal representatives of the Stewart's Point Rancheria, Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley, Lytton Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians, Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians, Coast Miwok Pomo, Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians, and the Ya-Ka-Ama. The FAA did not receive comments regarding the APE from representatives of these tribes.

I request your office provide a letter concurring with the Direct and Indirect APE for this project within 30 days of receipt of this letter. If you have any further questions or comments regarding this proposed project, please contact me 650-876-2778 ext 612, or e-mail douglas.pomeroy@faa.gov.

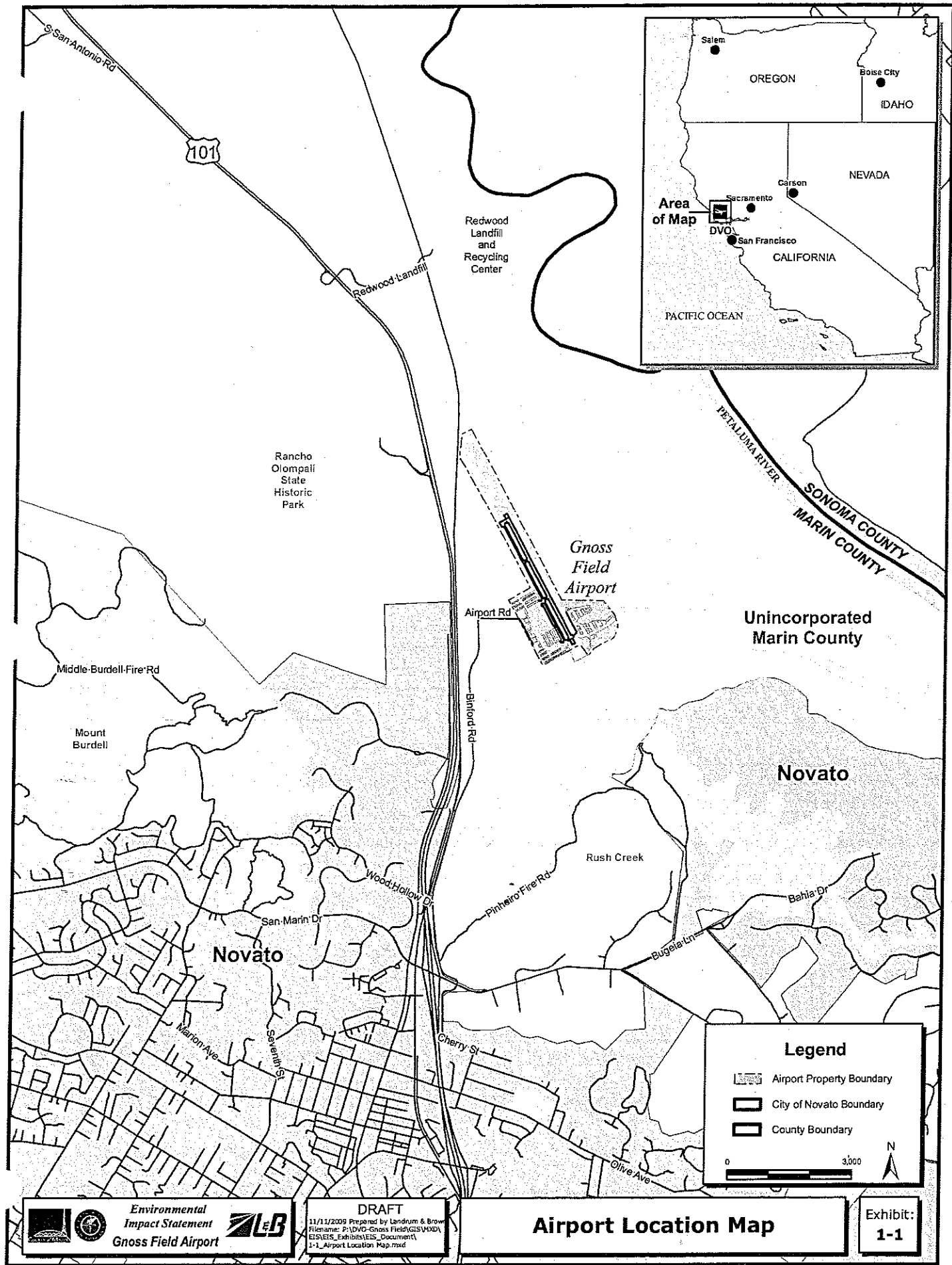
Sincerely,

original signed by

Douglas R. Pomeroy
Environmental Protection Specialist

Enclosure

Cc: County of Marin (Attn: Eric Steger – Department of Public Works)




Environmental Impact Statement
Gross Field Airport


DRAFT
11/11/2009 Prepared by Landrum & Brown
 Filename: P:\DVO-Gross Field\GIS\MapDocs\ES\ES_1-1_Airport_Location_Map.mxd

Airport Location Map

Exhibit:
1-1

collection of information on the respondents, including through the use of automated techniques or other forms of information technology.

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will also become a matter of public record.

Issued in Washington, DC.

Todd M. Homan,

Director, Office of Aviation Analysis.

[FR Doc. E8-15783 Filed 7-10-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-SX-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Notice of Approval of Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) on a Short Form Environmental Assessment (EA) Chicago/Rockford International Airport, Rockford, IL

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of Approval of Documents.

SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is issuing this notice to advise the public of the approval of a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) on an Environmental Assessment for proposed Federal actions at Chicago/Rockford International Airport, Rockford, Illinois. The FONSI specifies that the proposed federal actions and local development projects are consistent with existing environmental policies and objectives as set forth in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and will not significantly affect the quality of the environment.

A description of the proposed Federal actions is: (a) To issue an environmental finding to allow approval of the Airport Layout Plan (ALP) for the development items listed below.

The items in the local airport development project are to: Acquire approximately 18 acres of vacant land, in fee simple title, in the Runway 25 Approach and Runway Protection Zone.

Copies of the environmental decision and the Short Form EA are available for public information review during regular business hours at the following locations:

1. Chicago/Rockford International Airport, 60 Airport Drive, Rockford, IL 61109.
2. Division of Aeronautics—Illinois Department of Transportation, One Langhorne Bend Drive, Capital Airport, Springfield, IL 62707.

3. Federal Aviation Administration, Chicago Airports District Office, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Room 320, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amy B. Hanson, Environmental Protection Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Chicago Airports District Office, Room 320, 2300 East Devon Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018. Ms. Hanson can be contacted at (847) 294-7354 (voice), (847) 294-7046 (facsimile) or by e-mail at amy.hanson@faa.gov.

Issued in Des Plaines, Illinois, on June 19, 2008.

James G. Keefer,

Manager, Chicago Airports District Office, FAA, Great Lakes Region.

[FR Doc. E8-15557 Filed 7-10-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and Hold Scoping Meeting; Gness Field, Novato, Marin County, CA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of intent and notice of scoping meeting.

SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is issuing this notice to advise the public that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will be prepared and considered for the proposed extension of a runway, corresponding taxiway extension, associated levee construction and realignment of drainage, and reprogramming of the GPS Instrument Approach for the extended runway. To ensure that all significant issues related to the proposed action are identified, a public scoping meeting will be held.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Barry Franklin, Environmental Protection Specialist, San Francisco Airports District Office, Federal Aviation Administration, Western-Pacific Region, 831 Mitten Road, Room 210, Burlingame, California 94010-1303, Telephone: (650) 876-2778, extension 614.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Lead Agency for the preparation of the EIS is the FAA. The FAA will prepare an EIS to evaluate the following development alternatives and the No Action Alternative as described below. The EIS will determine all environmental impacts, such as and not limited to, noise impacts, impacts on air and water

quality, wetlands, ecological resources, floodplains, historic resources, hazardous wastes, socioeconomic, and economic factors.

Alternative ~~C~~^B—Sponsor's Proposed Project

Runway 13/31 would be extended 1,100 feet to the north from 3,300 linear feet to 4,400 linear feet. This length would maintain the airport's ability to accommodate current and projected airport operations.

To compliment the runway extension, the corresponding taxiway for Runway 13/31 would be extended to the north from 3,300 linear feet to 4,400 linear feet. There would be associated levee construction and major realignment of drainage in order to protect the runway extension against flooding. The GPS instrument approach for Runway 13/31 would be reprogrammed to accommodate the extension of the runway.

Alternative ~~B~~^C

Runway 13/31 would be extended 1,100 feet to the south from 3,300 linear feet to 4,400 linear feet. This length would maintain the airport's ability to accommodate current and projected airport operations.

To compliment the runway extension, the corresponding taxiway for Runway 13/31 would be extended to the south from 3,300 linear feet to 4,400 linear feet. There would be associated levee construction and major realignment of drainage in order to protect the runway extension against flooding. The GPS instrument approach for Runway 13/31 would be reprogrammed to accommodate the extension of the runway.

Alternative ~~D~~^D

Runway 13/31 would be extended to the north and to the south to bring the runway length from 3,300 linear feet to 4,400 linear feet. This length would maintain the airport's ability to accommodate current and projected airport operations.

To compliment the runway extension, the corresponding taxiway for Runway 13/31 would be extended to the north and to the south to bring the total taxiway length from 3,300 linear feet to 4,400 linear feet. There would be associated levee construction and major realignment of drainage in order to protect the runway extension against flooding. The GPS instrument approach for Runway 13/31 would be reprogrammed to accommodate the extension of the runway.

**Alternative ~~Four~~—No Action
Alternative**

Under this alternative the existing airport would be retained with no improvements. The county would not change the infrastructure of the existing airport and no extensions or associated improvements would be constructed.

In addition to this Notice of Intent, the County of Marin, California is issuing a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR), per California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 Guidelines. The FAA's EIS and the County's EIR will be produced concurrently.

Public Scoping Meeting: To ensure that the full range of issues related to the proposed project are addressed and that all significant issues are identified, comments and suggestions are invited from all interested parties. A public scoping meeting will be conducted to identify any significant issues associated with the proposed project.

One (1) Public Scoping meeting for the general public will be held on August 14, 2008, at the Marin Humane Society Auditorium, 171 Bel Marin Keys Blvd, Novato, California. The meeting will be held from 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. Pacific Daylight Time (PDT). The FAA and the County will be accepting comments on the scope of both the EIS and EIR at that scoping meeting.

Written comments concerning the scope of the EIS and EIR may be mailed to the individual named above under the heading **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** above, and must be received no later than 5 p.m. PDT, August 29, 2008.

Questions may be directed to the individual named above under the heading, **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Issued in Hawthorne, California on June 27, 2008.

Mark A. McClardy,
Manager, Airports Division, Western-Pacific
Region, AWP-600.

[FR Doc. E8-15209 Filed 7-10-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

**Notice of Intent To Rule on Request to
Release Airport Property at the Hondo
Municipal Airport, Hondo, TX**

AGENCY: Federal Aviation
Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of Request to Release
Airport Property.

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to rule and
invite public comment on the release of

land at the Hondo Municipal Airport
under the provisions of Section 125 of
the Wendell K. Ford Aviation
Investment Reform Act for the 21st
Century (AIR 21).

DATES: Comments must be received on
or before August 11, 2008.

ADDRESSES: Comments on this
application may be mailed or delivered
to the FAA at the following address: Mr.
Mike Nicely, Manager, Federal Aviation
Administration, Southwest Region,
Airports Division, Texas Airports
Development Office, ASW-650, Fort
Worth, Texas 76193-0650.

In addition, one copy of any
comments submitted to the FAA must
be mailed or delivered to the Mr. Robert
Herrera, City Manager, at the following
address: 1600 Avenue M, Hondo, Texas
78861.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr.
Steven Cooks Program Manager, Federal
Aviation Administration, Texas Airports
Development Office, ASW-650, 2601
Meacham Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas
76193-0650, Telephone: (817) 222-
5608, e-mail: Steven.Cooks@faa.gov,
Fax: (817) 222-5969.

The request to release property may
be reviewed in person at this same
location.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FAA
invites public comment on the request
to release property at the Hondo
Municipal Airport under the provisions
of the AIR 21.

*The following is a brief overview of
the request:*

The City of Hondo requests the
release of 30.785 acres of non-
aeronautical airport property. The total
acreage consists of two tracts. One is a
25.783 acre tract and the second tract is
a 5.002 acre tract, for a total of 30.785
acres. The land was acquired by Deed
without Warranty from the United
States on July 16, 1948. The property to
be released will be sold to allow for
future development of the airport.

Any person may inspect the request
in person at the FAA office listed above
under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
CONTACT**.

In addition, any person may, upon
request, inspect the application, notice
and other documents relevant to the
application in person at the Hondo
Municipal Airport, telephone number
(830) 426-3378.

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas on July 1,
2008.

James Michael Nicely,
Acting Manager, Airports Division.

[FR Doc. E8-15552 Filed 7-10-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

**Receipt of Noise Compatibility
Program and Request for Review for
Meadows Field Airport, Bakersfield, CA**

AGENCY: Federal Aviation
Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

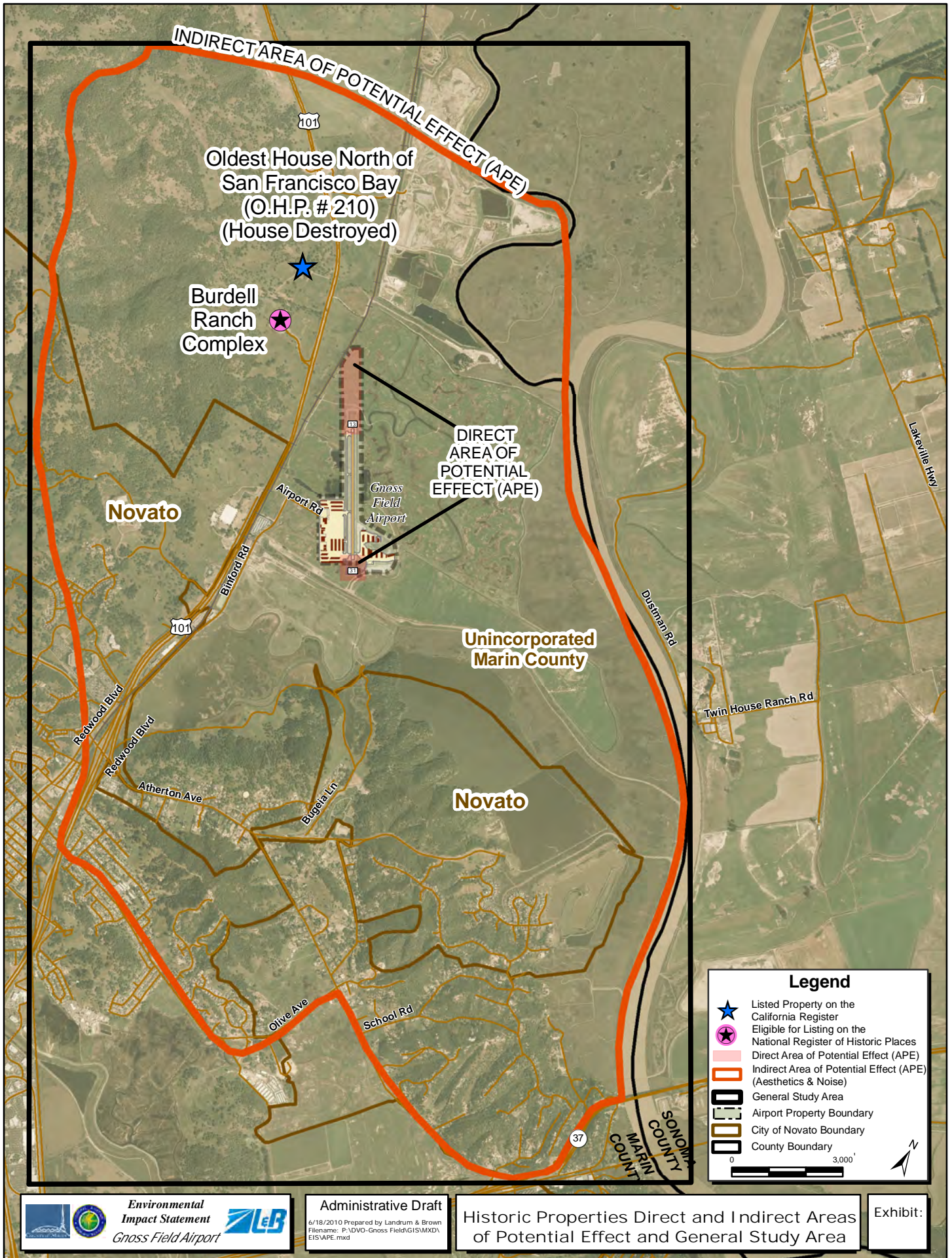
SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation
Administration (FAA) announces that it
is reviewing a proposed noise
compatibility program that was
submitted for Meadows Field Airport
under the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 47501
et seq. (the Aviation Safety and Noise
Abatement Act hereinafter referred to
as "the Act") and 14 CFR Part 150 by
County of Kern, California. This
program was submitted subsequent to a
determination by FAA that associated
noise exposure maps submitted under
14 CFR Part 150 for Meadows Field
Airport were in compliance with
applicable requirements effective
January 16, 2008, 73 FR 9401. The
proposed noise compatibility program
will be approved or disapproved on or
before December 19, 2008.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The effective date of the
start of FAA's review of the noise
compatibility program is June 23, 2008.
The public comment period ends
August 21, 2008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Victor Globa, Federal Aviation
Administration, Los Angeles Airports
District Office, P.O. Box 92007, Los
Angeles, California 90009-2007,
Telephone: 310-325-3637. Comments
on the proposed noise compatibility
program should also be submitted to the
above office.

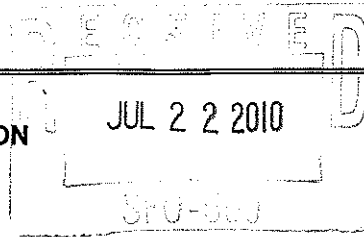
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This
notice announces that the FAA is
reviewing a proposed noise
compatibility program for Meadows
Field Airport which will be approved or
disapproved on or before December 19,
2008. This notice also announces the
availability of this program for public
review and comment.

An airport operator who has
submitted noise exposure maps that are
found by FAA to be in compliance with
the requirements of Federal Aviation
Regulations (FAR) Part 150,
promulgated pursuant to the Act, may
submit a noise compatibility program
for FAA approval which sets forth the
measures the operator has taken or
proposes to reduce existing non-
compatible uses and prevent the
introduction of additional non-
compatible uses.



**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

P.O. BOX 942896
SACRAMENTO, CA 94296-0001
(916) 653-6624 Fax: (916) 653-9824
calshpo@ohp.parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



July 20, 2010

Reply In Reference To: FAA100701A

Douglas R. Pomeroy
Federal Aviation Administration
San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010

RE: Section 106 Consultation for Proposed Area of Potential Effect for Gness Field Airport Runway Extension Project, Marin County, CA

Dear Mr. Pomeroy:

Thank you for initiating consultation with me on behalf of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f), as amended, and its implementing regulation at 36 CFR Part 800. You are asking that I concur that the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking has been adequately determined.

The FAA and Marin County are preparing environmental documentation for a construction project at Gness Field Airport. Project components include the extension of a runway and associated taxiway, and the construction of a levee. As a part of this effort, the FAA has established an APE. The Direct APE includes all ground disturbing activities associated with three proposed alternatives: a 1,100-foot extension of the northern portion of the runway, a 1,100-foot extension including portions of the northern and southern ends of the runway, and a 1,100-foot extension of the southern end of the runway. The FAA has established a 5-mile by 3-mile Indirect APE to account for possible aesthetic and noise effects that may result from this project. The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria assisted the FAA with the creation of the APE. In addition to your letter, you have provided a map of both Direct and Indirect APE, and a summary of initial scoping efforts.

Having reviewed your submittal, I concur that the Area of Potential Effects (APE) has been properly determined and documented pursuant to 36 CFR Parts 800.4 (a)(1) and 800.16 (d). I would like to be consulted once you have undertaken further identification and evaluation efforts.

Thank you for considering historic resources during project planning. If you have any questions or comments, please contact Tristan Tozer of my staff at (916) 445-7027, or email at ttozer@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Susan K Stratton for

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer

The Office of Historic Preservation has moved to a new location as of July 14, 2010. The new address for the office will be 1725 23rd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento CA 95816. Please update your records accordingly. The entire office will also be receiving new phone numbers, and those numbers will be posted on our website at www.ohp.parks.ca.gov when they are active.



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Western-Pacific Region
Airports Division

San Francisco Airports District Office
831 Mitten Road, Room 210
Burlingame, CA 94010

June 23, 2011

Mr. Milford Wayne Donaldson
State Historic Preservation Officer
California Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Subject: Determination of No Effect on Historic Properties, Gness Field Airport Runway Extension Project, Marin County, California

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the County of Marin is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Runway Extension Project at Gness Field Airport, Marin County, California. The proposed project involves extending the airport's existing runway by 1,100 feet to a total of 4,400 feet with corresponding extensions of the adjacent taxiway and the perimeter levee surrounding the airport.

Although the EIS preparation is ongoing, the FAA now has sufficient information to evaluate the effect of the proposed undertaking (project) on historic properties in accordance Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and its implementing regulations at Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, *Protection of Historic Properties*. In accordance with 36 CFR 800.16 (i), and as described and documented in this letter and enclosures, the FAA has concluded that the proposed project will have no effect on the characteristics of any historic property that qualifies that property for inclusion in, or eligibility for, the National Register of Historic Places.

Area of Potential Effect and Determination of No Effect

In our letter of June 28, 2010 the FAA established the Direct and Indirect Areas of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed project. By letter of July 20, 2010 your office concurred with the FAA's determination of the Direct and Indirect Areas of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed project.

The Cultural Resources Report (CR Report), *Cultural Resources Existing Conditions and Survey Methodology Report and Archaeological Survey Report, revised October 25, 2010*, (Enclosure 1), Figure 1, shows the Direct APE where physical disturbance and construction of the runway extension would occur, as well as the Indirect APE where indirect affects of the proposed project could potentially occur. The report found no historic properties on or eligible for the NRHP within the Direct APE. Therefore, the

FAA concludes that there would be no direct effect on historic properties on or eligible for the NRHP as a result of direct impacts of the proposed project.

The FAA also concludes that no indirect effects to historic properties would occur as a result of the proposed project. The CR Report did identify several historic properties on or eligible for the NRHP in the Indirect APE. These properties are located west of U.S. Highway 101 approximately 2000 feet northwest of the Direct APE and are part of the Burdell Ranch Complex within Olompali State Park. Construction of the runway extension will occur on the east side of U.S. Highway 101 and would not result in any physical impacts on the Burdell Ranch Complex. Construction of the runway extension would not substantially alter the visual setting of the airport or alter the characteristics or visual setting of the historic properties in the Burdell Ranch Complex in a manner that would affect their inclusion or eligibility for the NRHP.

As shown on the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) noise contour map (Enclosure 2), the historic properties within the Burdell Ranch Complex are located outside of the 65 decibel CNEL noise contour associated with the airport. FAA regulations at Title 14 CFR Part 150 *Airport Noise Compatibility Planning* identify noise levels below 65 decibels CNEL as generally compatible with all types of land uses. Aircraft noise levels associated with the Gness Field Airport would remain compatible with the existing uses of Olompali State Park and the Burdell Ranch Complex and not alter the existing characteristics of the Burdell Ranch Complex that have resulted in portions of the complex being on or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Inadvertent Discoveries

Although no historic properties are known to occur in the Direct APE, the CR Report identified that archeological or other historic sites could potentially be discovered during construction of the proposed runway extension. As part of the environmental requirements for this project, the FAA would require Marin County have an archeological site monitor present during the initial site excavation of the proposed runway extension. Marin County would be required to stop work and evaluate any archeological or other historic site discovered during the excavation or subsequent construction of the proposed project.

In addition, Marin County is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, which require that the County Coroner be contacted immediately if human remains or associated funerary artifacts are discovered during project construction. If human remains were determined to be Native American, the County Coroner would notify the California Native American Heritage Commission, who would notify and appoint a Most Likely Descendent. The Most Likely Descendent would work with a qualified archeologist to decide the proper treatment of human remains and any associated funerary objects.

Tribal Coordination

The CR Report (Enclosure 1, Appendix B pages 8 - 9) and Enclosures (3) and (4) documents coordination with tribal organizations. The FAA has communicated with all

the Native American individuals and organizations identified by the California Native American Heritage Commission as potentially having knowledge of cultural resources in the area.

After updating the CR Report in October 2010, the FAA provided the revised report to all the Native American individuals and organizations identified by the California Native American Heritage Commission as potentially having knowledge of cultural resources in the area. The FAA transmitted the revised CR Report by letter of January 31, 2011, and requested that the tribal organizations provide any comments or concerns regarding the report by March 7, 2011. To date, the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (FIGR), a federally-recognized tribe, have been the only tribal or Native American organization to indicate an interest in the proposed project.

The FIGR provided comments on the CR Report in its letter of February 15, 2011 (Enclosure 3). The FIGR concurred with the CR report's conclusion that no known archeological sites have been identified in the APE. The FIGR recommended that an archeological monitor be on-site during excavation of the project site and identified its interest in receiving copies of reports prepared by the archeological monitor. The FAA explained in its letter of June 23, 2011 (Enclosure 4) that an archeological monitor would be required for the project and how the FIGR's requests for information could be accommodated.

Please advise me within 30 days of receipt of this letter if you have any questions regarding this letter. I can be reached at telephone 650-876-2778, extension 612, or e-mail douglas.pomeroy@faa.gov.

Sincerely,

original signed by

Douglas R. Pomeroy
Environmental Protection Specialist

Enclosure 1: October 25, 2010 Cultural Resources Report
Enclosure 2: Community Noise Level Contour Map for Proposed Project
Enclosure 3: FIGR letter of February 15, 2011 to FAA
Enclosure 4: FAA letter of June 23, 2011 to FIGR



October 6, 2011

Mr. Tristan Tozer
Historian
Review and Compliance Unit
State Historic Preservation Officer
California Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Subject: Completion of National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106, Consultation Requirements for the proposed, Gness Field Airport Runway Extension Project, Marin County, California

Dear Mr. Tozer:

This letter confirms our conversation of September 26, 2011, that the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has completed consultation requirements with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Section 106, and its implementing regulations, Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800, *Protection of Historic Properties*, for the proposed Gness Field Airport Runway Extension Project, Marin County, California. A summary of the consultation is provided below for your records:

- After coordination with tribal representatives, the FAA provided the Direct and Indirect Area of Potential (APE) effect for California SHPO review by letter of June 28, 2010.
- The California SHPO concurred with the Direct and Indirect APEs by letter of July 20, 2010
- The FAA provided the Cultural Resources Report for tribal review and comment to potentially interested tribes by letter of January 31, 2011
- FAA submitted the Determination of No Effect for the proposed Gness Field Airport Runway Extension Project including tribal comments, to the California SHPO on June 23, 2011, with receipt by the California SHPO on June 27, 2011.
- The California SHPO requested FAA provide an estimated depth of ground disturbance by e-mail from Tristan Tozer on July 25, 2011.
- The FAA provided an estimated depth of ground disturbance of 3 feet to Tristan Tozer by e-mail from Douglas Pomeroy of FAA on July 25, 2011.

- In accordance with 36 CFR 800.3 (c)(4) and 800.4 (d)(1)(i) as the California SHPO did not object within 30 days of receipt (i.e. by July 27, 2011) of an adequately documented finding of no effect on historic properties provided by the FAA, the FAA's consultation requirements under the NHPA, Section 106 and 36 CFR 800 are now complete.

The FAA and the County of Marin will include the California SHPO on the distribution list for the FAA's Draft Environmental Impact Statement and the County of Marin's Draft Environmental Impact Report for the proposed project.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, I can be reached at telephone 650-876-2778, extension 612, or e-mail douglas.pomeroy@faa.gov.

Sincerely,

original signed by

Douglas R. Pomeroy
Environmental Protection Specialist

Archived: Monday, October 17, 2011 8:41:14 AM

From: Douglas Pomeroy

To: ttozer@parks.ca.gov

Bcc: Douglas Pomeroy

Subject: Gness Field Airport Runway Extension project - Appears NHPA Section 106 process is complete

Tristan Tozer, Historian
Review and Compliance Unit
Office of Historic Preservation
(916) 445-7027
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Hi Tristan,

Based on our FAA letter of June 23, 2011, and clarifying e-mail of July 25, 2011, more than 30 days has now elapsed since FAA's submittal of our No Effect determination for the Gness Field Airport Runway Extension Project.

My understanding is that based on the information the FAA has provided and 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) and (d)(1)(i), that the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 process is now complete as there was no objection to the FAA's no effect determination.

The FAA will require Marin County to follow the protective measures identified in our documentation to the State Historic Preservation Office, and would reconsult if a discovery of previously unknown historic properties is made during the subsequent grading or construction of the project.

Doug Pomeroy
FAA San Francisco Airports District Office
Environmental Protection Specialist
650-876-2778 ext 612

P.S. My office will move to a new building with new telephone numbers in September. E-mail should remain the same. Will provide the new contact information when we receive it.
Thanks. Doug

----- Forwarded by Douglas Pomeroy/AWP/FAA on 08/23/2011 10:20 AM -----

From: Douglas Pomeroy/AWP/FAA
To: TTOZER@parks.ca.gov
Date: 07/25/2011 03:34 PM
Subject: Re: Gness Field Airport Runway Extension project

Hi Tristan,

Assume 3 feet. We are mostly adding fill, not removing it. Federal Aviation Administrative Airports Division just got furloughed. I have included standard furlough message below so you know my status.
Doug

"I am not in the office due to a furlough resulting from an expiration of funding. I will respond to your e-mail message upon my return."

-----"Tozer, Tristan" wrote: -----

To: Douglas Pomeroy/AWP/FAA
From: "Tozer, Tristan" <TTOZER@parks.ca.gov>
Date: 07/25/2011 11:35AM
Subject: Gness Field Airport Runway Extension project

Hi Doug,

I am close to completing my review of the Gness Field Airport Runway Extension project and need an additional item of information. Would you provide me with the estimated depth of ground disturbance that will be required for site excavation?

Thanks,

Tristan Tozer
Historian
Review and Compliance Unit
Office of Historic Preservation
(916) 445-7027
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816