

## **APPENDIX B: SITE INVENTORY and CONSTRAINTS ASSESSMENT**





October 17, 2014

Sergio Lima  
SWA Group  
2200 Bridgeway Boulevard  
Sausalito, CA 94965

Re: Inventory and Site Analysis, Paradise Beach County Park, Marin County, California

Dear Mr. Lima:

The purpose of this Inventory and Site Analysis is to provide a Biological and Cultural Resources Constraints Map of the site ecology, vegetation, species diversity, soils, drainage patterns, and sensitive cultural resources that are present at Paradise Beach County Park. This information is intended to help guide the planning process for the Paradise Beach Park Master Plan that is currently being prepared for Marin County Parks and will also be used in the environmental analysis for the Master Plan pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Based on our review of existing information available for the park, as well as preliminary Master Plan design input, this assessment also identifies the potential need for additional technical studies and surveys that may be required in order to implement the Master Plan.

### ***Existing Conditions of Project Area***

Paradise Beach County Park is a 19-acre regional park located on the side of the Tiburon peninsula adjacent to the San Francisco Bay (Figure 1, Project Site Location Map). Having spectacular views of the Bay and with direct water access, the park is a popular destination for Marin County residents. The existing park features include a fishing pier, walking/hiking/jogging paths, outdoor teaching and environmental interpretation settings, wildlife viewpoints, sites for group events, various group picnic areas, informal lawn areas, a kayak launch, horseshoe court, modern restroom facilities, and a small beach with public access (Figure 2, Aerial of the Project Site). The park's peak use is generally during daylight hours on Saturdays and Sundays with sporadic use during the weekdays. The main activities at Paradise Beach County Park include group gatherings at the picnic areas and fishing off the pier. Special events, such as weddings, corporate functions, school outings, summer camps and filming, are also held on occasion.

The park is located in the unincorporated area of Marin County and within the Town of Tiburon's sphere of influence. The Town of Tiburon is a predominantly built out, low-density residential community.

Access to the park is from Paradise Drive via Trestle Glen Boulevard and Tiburon Boulevard (State Route 131). Paradise Drive is a local street that provides access for motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians to and from the east and west. The site entrance is located at 3450 Paradise Drive.



Figure 1. Project Site Location Map

Paradise Beach County Park Master Plan  
Tiburon, California



Map Date: September 2014  
Map By: JH  
Base Source: ESRI/National Geographic



Paradise Beach  
County Park  
Master Plan

Tiburon, California

Figure 2.

Aerial of the Project  
Site



0 25 50 100 150  
Feet

## ***Regulatory Background***

### **Local Plans, Policies, and Regulations**

The Master Plan is subject to the environmental protection policies of the Marin Countywide Plan. The Countywide Plan serves as the general plan for the unincorporated areas of the County and contains goals, policies, and programs that govern existing and future development. Land use designations and development of the project site is further governed by the Marin County Code, including Title 22 (Zoning), Title 23 (Natural Resources) and Title 24 (Development Standards).

### **MARIN COUNTY CODE**

*TITLE 22- DEVELOPMENT CODE; Chapter 22.27- Native Tree Protection and Preservation*  
Section 22.27.040 (k) - Exemption to the Prohibition of Removal of a Protected Tree states that the project proponent must demonstrate that the tree removal is by a public agency to provide for the routine management and maintenance of public land.

### ***TITLE 23- NATURAL RESOURCES***

The provisions of Title 23 are enacted to protect and promote the public health, safety and general welfare, to preserve environmental qualities, and to protect the value, worth and enjoyment of the use of real property to the fullest extent possible, through the regulation of the uses or activities of the property in a manner which will prevent serious public injury.

### **MARIN COUNTY GENERAL PLAN**

#### **Water Resources Policies**

**WR-2.2:** Reduce Pathogen, Sediment, and Nutrient Levels. Support programs to maintain pathogen and nutrient levels at or below target levels set by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, including the efforts of ranchers, dairies, agencies, and community groups to address pathogen, sediment, and nutrient management in urban and rural watersheds.

**WR-2.3:** Avoid Erosion and Sedimentation. Minimize soil erosion and discharge of sediments into surface runoff, drainage systems, and water bodies. Continue to require grading plans that address avoidance of soil erosion and on-site sediment retention. Require developments to include on-site facilities for the retention of sediments, and, if necessary, require continued monitoring and maintenance of these facilities upon project completion.

**WR-2.4:** Design County Facilities to Minimize Pollutant Input. Design, construct, and maintain County buildings, landscaped areas, roads, bridges, drainages, and other facilities to minimize the volume of toxics, nutrients, sediment, and other pollutants in stormwater flows, and continue to improve road maintenance methods to reduce erosion and sedimentation potential.

#### **Noise Policies**

**NO-1.1:** Limit Noise from New Development. Direct the siting, design, and insulation of new development to ensure that acceptable noise levels are not exceeded.

#### **Hazards Policies**

**EH-3.2:** Retain Natural Conditions. Ensure that flow capacity is maintained in stream channels and floodplains, and achieve flood control using biotechnical techniques instead of storm drains, culverts, riprap, and other forms of structural stabilization.

### Aesthetics Polices

DES-4.1: Preserve Visual Quality. Protect scenic quality and views of the natural environment — including ridgelines and upland greenbelts, hillsides, water, and trees — from adverse impacts related to development.

### Biological Resources Polices

BIO-2.7: Protect Sensitive Coastal Habitat. Protect coastal dunes, streams, and wetlands, and sensitive wildlife habitat from development in accordance with coastal resource management standards in the development code.

BIO-1.3: Protect Woodlands, Forests, and Tree Resources. Protect large native trees, trees with historical importance; oak woodlands; healthy and safe eucalyptus groves that support colonies of monarch butterflies, colonial nesting birds, or known raptor sites; and forest habitats. Prevent the untimely removal of trees through implementation of standards in the Development Code and the Native Tree Preservation and Protection Ordinance. Encourage other local agencies to adopt tree preservation ordinances to protect native trees and woodlands, regardless of whether they are located in urban or undeveloped areas.

### San Francisco Bay and Shoreline Band

The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) has regulatory jurisdiction, as defined by the McAteer-Petris Act, over San Francisco Bay (Bay), including San Pablo Bay, and its shoreline (the Shoreline Band), which generally consists of the area between the Bay shoreline and a line 100 feet landward of and parallel to the shoreline. In the northern end of the project site, natural, sandy beach is present. Any part of this beach that is below the mean high water line would be considered part of the Bay. The remaining eastern boundary of the project site is primarily unvegetated, riprapped shoreline, and anything landward of this boundary is not considered part of the Bay. However, the fishing pier extends into the Bay from the riprap shoreline and is thus potentially jurisdictional by BCDC. The eastern part of the park is part of the Shoreline Band. Though this 100-foot-wide zone is primarily composed of what would otherwise be considered non-sensitive biological communities, everything in it is potentially within BCDC jurisdiction. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) also has jurisdiction below the high tide line, which in this case includes parts of the beaches and riprap shoreline, as well as the fishing pier.

### County of Marin Protected and Heritage Trees

Under the County of Marin Native Tree Protection and Preservation Ordinance (NTPPO), certain tree species with diameters ranging from a minimum of 6 to 10 inches at breast height, depending on the species, are considered Protected or Heritage trees and may require a permit for removal. A certified arborist survey is recommended if project activity will involve the removal of or impacts to potential protected or heritage trees.

### ***Environmental Constraints Map***

Figure 3 represents a constraints map of the Paradise Beach Park Master Plan project site. It includes the following layers: topographic survey of the project site, existing facilities, vegetation communities, soils, streams, culverts, and sensitive cultural resources. This map is to be treated confidentially and shall be reviewed only by qualified individuals unless the cultural resources layer is removed from the map.

*Figure 3. Environmental Constraints Map*

*This figure has been removed as it contains  
Confidential Cultural Resource Information.*



## ***Biological Site Inventory and Constraints Assessment***

As a part of the biological site inventory and constraints assessment prepared for the project site, the site was assessed for existing conditions and sensitive biological resources, including sensitive habitats and special-status species.

### *Plants*

Eighty-six special-status plants have been documented in the vicinity of the project site. Two species, Brewer's calandrinia (*Calandrinia breweri*) coastal triquetrella (*Triquetrella californica*), have moderate potential to occur, primarily due to the presence of disturbed coastal scrub habitat. Suitable habitat for the remaining 84 special-status plant species is not present in the project site, primarily due to a lack of serpentine substrate, marshy habitat, non-landscaped grassland, and various wooded habitats. No rare plants were documented at the project site during a site visit on November 8, 2012 and September 3, 2014.

Brewer's calandrinia is known to occur in sandy or loamy disturbed sites or burns in coastal scrub and chaparral. At the project site, there are approximately 0.52 acres of coyote brush scrub and ruderal coastal scrub that have the potential to support this species.

Coastal triquetrella is known to occur on thin, gravelly, rocky, or sandy soil in coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. It grows within 10 miles of the coastline and has been reported from trails, roadsides, picnic areas, playgrounds, and rock outcrops. The project site contains suitable rocky and sandy soils in coastal scrub and disturbed areas. Though this species is known from a small number of occurrences, its general habitat requirements make it difficult to rule out.

Under the NTPPO, certain tree species with diameters ranging from a minimum of 6 to 10 inches at breast height, depending on the species, are considered Protected or Heritage trees and may require a permit for removal. During the September 3, 2014, site visit, several trees were observed at the project site that may meet the size requirements of the NTPPO. However, measurements were not recorded. A certified arborist survey is recommended if project activity will involve the removal of or impacts to potential protected or heritage trees.

### *Wildlife*

Eighty-four special-status wildlife species, four bird and one insect species with breeding sites/roosts protected by CDFW, and one commercially important fish have been documented to occur within the vicinity of the project site. Eighteen species have moderate or high potential to occur, primarily due to the presence of San Francisco Bay waters and oak woodland habitat on the site. Suitable habitat for the remaining 76 special-status wildlife species is not present in the project site, primarily due to a lack of tidal marsh, non-landscaped grassland, and freshwater wetland habitats. No special-status wildlife species were observed at the project site during a site visit on November 5, 2012 and September 3, 2014. Species with moderate or high potential to occur on the project site are discussed in more detail below.

### *Fish*

Green sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris*), Federal Threatened Species, CDFW Species of Special Concern Green sturgeon is considered an anadromous species and utilizes both freshwater and saltwater habitats. Adults live in oceanic waters, bays, and estuaries, and

migrate to freshwater to spawn in deep pools in large, turbulent river mainstems. The study area does not contain spawning habitat for the species; however, green sturgeon have a moderate potential to occur in the study area as it is located within NMFS designated critical habitat for green sturgeon and provides marginal foraging habitat for the species. Additionally, the study area is within a migration corridor for the species and individuals may occur in the area during migration to suitable freshwater habitats.

Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), Sacramento winter run ESU (Federal Endangered, State Endangered, NMFS jurisdiction), Central Valley spring run ESU (Federal Threatened, State Threatened, NMFS jurisdiction), and Central Valley Fall/Late Fall run ESU (CDFW Species of Special Concern). Moderate Potential. Chinook salmon are anadromous (adults migrate from a marine environment into the fresh water streams and rivers of their birth) and semelparous (spawn only once and then die). They are fairly faithful to the home streams in which they were spawned, using visual and chemical cues to locate these streams. Eggs are laid in large depressions (redds) hollowed out in gravel beds. Large pools with cold water are essential over-summering habitat for this species. These three ESUs of this species are anadromous and have a moderate potential to occur in San Francisco Bay waters within the project site en-route to spawning grounds in fresher waters further upstream.

Steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), Central California Coast DPS and Central Valley DPS, (Federal Threatened, NMFS jurisdiction). Moderate Potential. Steelhead are anadromous (sea-run) forms of rainbow trout that exhibit highly variable life histories. Within California, steelhead can occupy freshwater streams, estuaries or coastal marine waters, depending on their developmental stage. Steelhead utilize the San Francisco Bay as adults during migration and as smolts for migration, foraging, and rearing. The project site is within the range of the Central California Coast DPS and the Central Valley DPS for steelhead and within NMFS designated critical habitat for the species. The project site does not provide spawning habitat for the species; however, there is a moderate potential for this species to occur within the study area during migration. Additionally, the study area provides marginal rearing and foraging habitat for outmigrating smolts. These two DPSs of this species are anadromous and have a moderate potential to occur in San Francisco Bay waters within the project site en-route to spawning grounds in fresher waters further upstream.

Longfin smelt (*Spirinchus thaleichthys*), Federal Candidate, State Threatened, CDFW Species of Special Concern. Longfin smelt is an anadromous smelt found in California's bays, estuaries, and nearshore coastal environments, including San Francisco Bay. Adult longfin smelt are mostly found in mid-water or near the bottom of estuaries and bays, and migrate to freshwater or low salinity areas to spawn. In April and May, juveniles are believed to migrate downstream to San Pablo Bay. Juveniles tend to inhabit the middle and lower portions of the water column. Longfin smelt tend to be abundant near freshwater outflow, where higher-quality nursery habitat occurs and potential feeding opportunities are greater. This species is anadromous and has a moderate potential to occur in San Francisco Bay waters within the project site en-route to spawning grounds in fresher waters further upstream.

River lamprey (*Lampetra ayresi*), CDFW Species of Special Concern. River lamprey prey on a variety of fishes in the 10-30 cm TL size range, but the most common prey seem to be herring and salmon. Unlike other species of lamprey in California, river lamprey typically attach to the back of the host fish, above the lateral line, where they feed on muscle tissue. Little is known about habitat requirements in California, but presumably, the adults need clean, gravelly riffles in permanent streams for spawning, while the ammocoetes require sandy backwaters or stream edges in which to bury themselves, where water quality is continuously high and temperatures do not exceed 25°C. Adults migrate back into fresh water in the fall and spawn during the

winter or spring months in small tributary streams. This species is anadromous and has a moderate potential to occur in San Francisco Bay waters within the project site en-route to spawning grounds in fresher waters further upstream.

Pacific herring (*Clupea pallasii*). Pacific herring is a coastal marine fish that uses large estuaries for spawning and early rearing habitat. Though this species is not listed as a sensitive species, it is of note because it is an important commercial fishery species in San Francisco Bay. On the basis of spawning biomass (i.e., an estimate of the number of spawning fish), the San Francisco Bay estuary is the most important spawning area for eastern Pacific populations of the species (CDFG, 2002). Pacific herring supports a commercial fishery, primarily for roe (herring eggs) but also for fresh fish, bait and pet food. In the Bay, the Pacific herring fishery is the last remaining commercial finfish fishery (BEIS 2003). The peak spawning period in San Francisco Bay and Tomales Bay is from January to March (Miller and Schmidtke 1956). Herring will typically spawn in rocky intertidal areas or areas with marine vegetation but may also spawn on boats, pilings, tires, and other debris. The species typically avoids spawning in sand and mud. Pacific herring have a high potential to occur in the study area as it contains pilings that provide suitable spawning structure for the species.

#### *Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)*

The project site is also located within designated as EFH for various life stages of fish species. Fishery Management Plans (FMP) for species with EFH within the Study Area include Pacific Groundfish FMP (e.g., English sole, brown rockfish, starry flounder, leopard shark etc.), Coastal Pelagic FMP (e.g., northern anchovy, Pacific sardine), and Pacific Coast Salmon FMP.

#### *Birds*

Oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern. High Potential. The oak titmouse occurs in open woodlands oak woodland, open broad-leaved evergreen forests containing oaks, and riparian woodlands. The nest is built in woodpecker holes and natural cavities; titmice sometimes partially excavate their own cavity. There is a high potential for the bird to occur within the project site due to the presence of suitable oak woodland habitat, and it may forage within the landscape trees on the rest of the site.

Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*). USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern. High Potential. Nuttall's Woodpecker, common in much of its range, is a year-round resident throughout most of California west of the Sierra Nevada. Typical habitat is oak or mixed woodland, and riparian areas (Lowther 2000). Nesting occurs in tree cavities, principally those of oaks and larger riparian trees. This species forages on a variety of arboreal invertebrates. The project site contains highly suitable woodland habitat for the species, and it may forage within the landscape trees on the rest of the site. Nuttall's woodpecker has a high potential to occur in the study area.

Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern. Moderate Potential. Allen's Hummingbird, common in many portions of its range, is a summer resident along the majority of California's coast and a year-round resident in portions of coastal southern California and the Channel Islands. Breeding occurs in association with the coastal fog belt, and typical habitats used include coastal scrub, riparian, woodland and forest edges, and eucalyptus and cypress groves (Mitchell 2000). This species feeds on nectar, as well as insects and spiders. Areas most likely to be utilized for breeding include riparian corridors interfacing with scrub habitats and planted tree groves. There is a moderate potential for Allen's

hummingbird to occur in the project site, which contains some nectar-producing flowers and marginal breeding habitat for the species.

Olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*), CDFW Species of Special Concern, USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern. Primarily a year-round resident in open habitats including woodland, grassland, savannah and agricultural areas. Prefers areas with sparse shrubs, trees, posts, and other suitable perches for foraging. Preys upon large insects and small vertebrates. Nests are well-concealed in a densely-foliaged shrub or tree. The project site contains woodland habitat that could support breeding in this species, and the mix of human-influenced and more natural habitats could support foraging.

Long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), CDFW Species of Special Concern. The long-eared owl is a resident in open woodlands, forest edges, riparian strips along rivers, and wooded ravines and gullies. Breeding habitat includes thickly wooded areas for nesting and roosting with nearby open spaces for foraging. There is a moderate potential for long-eared owl to occur in the woodland portions of the project site as trees may provide suboptimal oak-woodland edge habitat for nesting and individuals may occasionally use the area for foraging.

California brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*), Federal Delisted, State Delisted, CDFW Fully Protected Species. The California brown pelican nests in colonies on offshore islands, from the Channel Islands southward, that are free of mammalian predators and human disturbance. This pelican is found throughout the San Francisco Estuary and nests and roosts on rocky or low brushy slopes of undisturbed islands. The species is a winter/non-breeding visitor to estuarine, marine subtidal, and marine pelagic waters along the California coast. Individuals use breakwaters, jetties, sand spits and offshore sand bars for loafing and night roosts. In the project area, there is a moderate potential for individuals to use the pier for daily loafing and may occasionally forage in the surrounding water. Nesting habitat is not supported in the study area as California brown pelicans do not nest in the San Francisco Bay area. Limited potential noise disturbance to loafing and foraging birds may occur; however, any disturbance associated with the project would be temporary and therefore not anticipated to impact the species.

American white pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*); CDFW Species of Special Concern. This pelican is primarily an inland species, occurring in the San Francisco Bay region as a migrant and winter visitor (though it is found nearly year-round here). The nearest breeding locations are in northeastern California. Prey consists primarily of small, schooling fishes; foraging typically occurs in shallow waters, often cooperatively. On the project site, there is a moderate potential for individuals to use the pier for daily loafing and may occasionally forage in the surrounding water. Nesting habitat is not supported in the study area as American white pelicans do not nest in the San Francisco Bay area.

### *Mammals*

Townsend's Western Big-Eared Bat, (*Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii*), State Candidate (Threatened), CDFW Species of Special Concern, WBWG High Priority. Moderate Potential. This species ranges throughout western North America, from British Columbia to the central Mexico. They are typically associated with caves, but are also found in man-made structures, including mines and buildings. While many bats wedge themselves into tight cracks and crevices, big-eared bats hang from walls and ceilings in the open. Males roost singly during the spring and summer months while females aggregate in the spring at maternity roosts to give birth. Females roost with their young until late summer or early fall, until young become independent, flying and foraging on their own. Hibernation roosts tend to be made up of small

aggregations of individuals in central and southern California. Foraging occurs in open forest habitats where they glean moths from vegetation. This species may use accessible buildings on the project site for roosting and may forage in the area.

Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), CDFW Species of Special Concern, WBWG High Priority, Moderate Potential. The pallid bat is found in a variety of low elevation habitats throughout California. It selects a variety of day roosts including rock outcrops, mines, caves, hollow trees, buildings, and bridges. Night roosts are usually found under bridges, but also in caves, mines, and buildings. Pallid bats are sensitive to roost disturbance. Unlike most bats, pallid bats primarily feed on large ground-dwelling arthropods, and many prey are taken on the ground (Zeiner, et al. 1990). CNDDDB records show maternity colonies found in residential buildings in the vicinity of the project site. (CDFW 2014). Suitable roost habitat is present throughout the site in tree cavities and accessible buildings. This species may also forage in the project site. Presence of this species may also indicate suitable habitat for other sensitive bats including such species as Townsend's big-eared bat and others.

### **Soils**

According to the Soil Survey of Marin County, California (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2012), the predominant soil type at the project site is Tocaloma-McMullin complex, 50 to 75 percent slope. The Tocaloma series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils that formed in material weathered from sandstone and shale. The McMullin series consists of shallow, well and somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in material weathered from shale, sandstone, basic igneous and metamorphic rocks. McMullin soils are on ridges and south-facing slopes in Oregon and on north-facing slopes in California.

Rocks of the Franciscan Complex comprise the geology of this area. The Franciscan Assemblage is primarily sandstone with mudstone, chert, limestone, conglomerate, serpentine, and schist. These rocks are from the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods of 200 to 65 million years ago.

### **Cultural Resources**

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources survey for the Paradise Beach Park for the Inventory and Site Analysis (see Attachment A). The study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, contact with the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American representatives, and field survey of the park. The report and portions of the summary provided below contains information regarding locations of archaeological resources. These resources are vulnerable to vandalism, and are protected by law. To safeguard these resources, this report should not be circulated publicly.

#### Archival Study Findings

Archival research for this study included lands within 0.5 miles of the study area. Research revealed that one of the first archaeological surveys to include this area was an inventory of San Francisco Bay shellmounds conducted by Nels Nelson circa 1907. Nelson's notes were used to create archaeological site records, and locations for the sites were placed on the archaeological base maps held at the NWIC. The NWIC base maps show four Nelson shellmounds (46, 47, 48, 49) within 0.5 miles of the park. Most of Nelson's sites have not been relocated, in part because his notes gave vague information about their locations, and he often used ambiguous terms (for instance, "up" and "down" to mean both north and south in direction, and higher and



lower in elevation). Also, with the passage of time the landscape has changed dramatically and many of his reference points are gone.

In 1989, a prehistoric archaeological site was identified [REDACTED]. The site (CA-MRN-641) was documented by Richard Stradford and Sinead Norenus (1989), [REDACTED]. In 1996, a group from the College of Marin examined [REDACTED] and prepared documentation for that part of the site (Goerke *et al.* 1996). Stradford and Norenus thought the site to be [REDACTED] but that claim was questioned by Goerke *et al.* in 1996. [REDACTED]

Research also found that most of the study area had yet not been surveyed for the presence of cultural resources. A small portion (9 by 11 feet) was surveyed in 2009 for a bicycle parking project sponsored by the Marin Department of Public Works (Koenig 2009).

No ethnographic villages or camps are reported within or near the study area (Barrett 1908).

There are no other local, state, or federally recognized historic properties within or near the study area (OHP 2012; State of California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976). Review of historical maps found no buildings, or other historical features within the study area prior to 1942 when the U.S. Army Corps map depicts two buildings (GLO 1856; USACE 1942; USCGS 1895, 1916, 1921; USGS 1899, 1942). As shown in Figure 3 of Attachment A, the property was heavily developed during the 1940s when the U.S. Navy built the Floating Drydock Training Facility.

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

### Field Survey Findings

#### Archaeology

Field survey found no new archaeological sites. The portion of site CA-MRN-641 that is located on park property was found and note made of its current condition. Since the site was recorded in 1989, grading has occurred [REDACTED]. Shell midden was observed [REDACTED]. The site is subject to disturbance from continued use by park visitors and occasional maintenance. Supplemental documentation was completed and is included in this report as Appendix B.

#### Built Environment

There are no historical buildings or structures remaining in the study area. Surplus net weights from World War II are being used as a seawall but are not considered historical resources.

## Recommendations for Known Resources

### Archaeology

The location of site CA-MRN-641 should be excluded from future development. Historical photographs suggest that construction for the Navy's drydock school did not extend to the location of this site, and while the site has had some disturbance from park activities, its ability to yield important data is not necessarily impaired. No further ground disturbing work should occur in this area without having a treatment plan in place.

### Built Environment

No historical buildings or structures are within the study area and no resource-specific recommendation are needed.

## Recommendations for Accidental Discovery

There is the possibility that buried archaeological materials could be found. If buried materials are encountered, all soil disturbing work should be halted at the location of any discovery until a qualified archaeologist completes a significance evaluation of the find(s) pursuant to Section §15064.5 [f] of the CEQA guidelines. Prehistoric archaeological site indicators expected within the general area include: chipped chert and obsidian tools and tool manufacture waste flakes; grinding and hammering implements that look like fist-size river tumbled stones; and for some rare sites, locally darkened soil that generally contains abundant archaeological specimens. Historic remains expected in the general area commonly include items of ceramic, glass, and metal. Features that might be present include structure remains (e.g., cabins or their foundations) and pits containing historic artifacts.

The following actions are promulgated in Public Resources Code 5097.98 and Health and Human Safety Code 7050.5, and pertain to the discovery of human remains. If human remains are encountered, excavation or disturbance of the location must be halted in the vicinity of the find, and the county coroner contacted. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify the person or persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent makes recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains with appropriate dignity.

## ***Environmental Review***

Under the assumption that the Master Plan will qualify for a CEQA Initial Study/Mitigated Declaration, WRA reviewed project information including the California Natural Diversity Data Base, existing stream and wetland data, aerial photography and a site visit. Based on this information as well as preliminary Master Plan design input, it is possible that additional studies, surveys and/or permits may be required by the County and/or regulatory agencies in order to implement the Master Plan. These efforts include but may not be limited to:

- Traffic Report (if proposed Master Plan improvements significantly increase the existing use of the park during weekdays and weekends).
- A certified arborist survey is recommended if project activity would involve the removal of or impacts to potential protected or heritage trees.

- Biological Surveys and Consultation (dependent upon final proposed Master Plan improvements and work windows)
  - Special Status Plant Species
    - Brewer's Calandrinia
    - Coastal Triquetrella
  - Nesting Birds
  - Roosting Bats
  - Special-Status Fish, Critical Habitat, and Essential Fish Habitat consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service
- Phase II Cultural Resources Analysis (if Master Plan improvements are proposed within areas identified as being culturally sensitive).
- Consultation with BCDC may be necessary if work is to be done within the shoreline.
- Construction within the sandy beach and tidal waters may require permits from the Corps, and/or the RWQCB.
- In-water work would require consultation with NMFS for Special-Status Fish, Critical Habitat, and Essential Fish Habitat and surveys for may be recommended, depending on the location and extent of in-water work.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Geoff Reilly". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Geoff Reilly  
WRA, Inc.

Attachments:

- A. Cultural Resources Survey

## **Attachment A: Cultural Resources Survey**

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**A Cultural Resources Survey for the  
Paradise Beach Park Master Plan  
Tiburon, Main County, California**

Vicki R. Beard, M.A.

October 2014





**A Cultural Resources Survey for the  
Paradise Beach Park Master Plan  
Tiburon, Main County, California**

Prepared by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "V. R. Beard", is written over a horizontal line.

Vicki R. Beard, M.A.

Tom Origer & Associates  
Post Office Box 1531  
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(707) 584-8200

Prepared for:

WRA, Inc.  
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October 2014

## ABSTRACT

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources survey for the Paradise Beach Park Master Plan, Tiburon, Marin County, California. The study area included 19 acres, located in southern Marin County, about 1.25 miles north of Tiburon, on the east side of Paradise Drive. Geoff Reilly of WRA, Inc. requested the study, which was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

This study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University (NWIC File No. 14-0230), examination of the library and files of Tom Origer & Associates, contact with the Native American Heritage Commission, and field inspection of the subject parcel. Field survey found that the previously known site, CA-MRNH-641 extends into the study area. No important historical-era resources were found. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 14-108).

**Confidentiality Statement:** *This report contains information regarding locations of archaeological resources. These resources are vulnerable to vandalism, and are protected by law. To safeguard these resources, this report should not be circulated publicly.*

### Synopsis

Location: Tiburon, Marin County, California  
Quadrangle: San Quentin 7.5' series  
Study Type: Intensive survey  
APN: 058-041-03, 058-021-03, 058-021-02  
Scope: 19 acres  
Finds: A portion of prehistoric site CA-MRN-641

## **Project Personnel**

This report was prepared by Vicki R. Beard, who has been with Tom Origer & Associates since 1990. Ms. Beard holds a Master of Arts in cultural resources management with an emphasis in historical resources, and meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for archaeology, history, and architectural history. Graduate coursework and applied studies included building and structure evaluation, and historical research. Post-graduate work has been completed in historical architecture through the Architecture Department at the University of California Berkeley; heritage resource management at the University of Nevada, Reno; and architectural history and historic landscapes through the National Preservation Institute, Alexandria, Virginia. Professional affiliations include the Society of California Archaeologists, Society of Architectural Historians, Northern California Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians, and Vernacular Architecture Forum. She is also listed on the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

Fieldwork was completed by Nelson (Scotty) Thompson and Julia Franco. Mr. Thompson has been with Tom Origer & Associates since 1983. He has a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology from Sonoma State University, and has been working in California for over 30 years. Ms. Franco holds a Bachelor of Science in Anthropology from California State Polytechnic University, Pomona. She is currently pursuing a Master of Arts in Cultural Resources Management at Sonoma State University.

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## INTRODUCTION

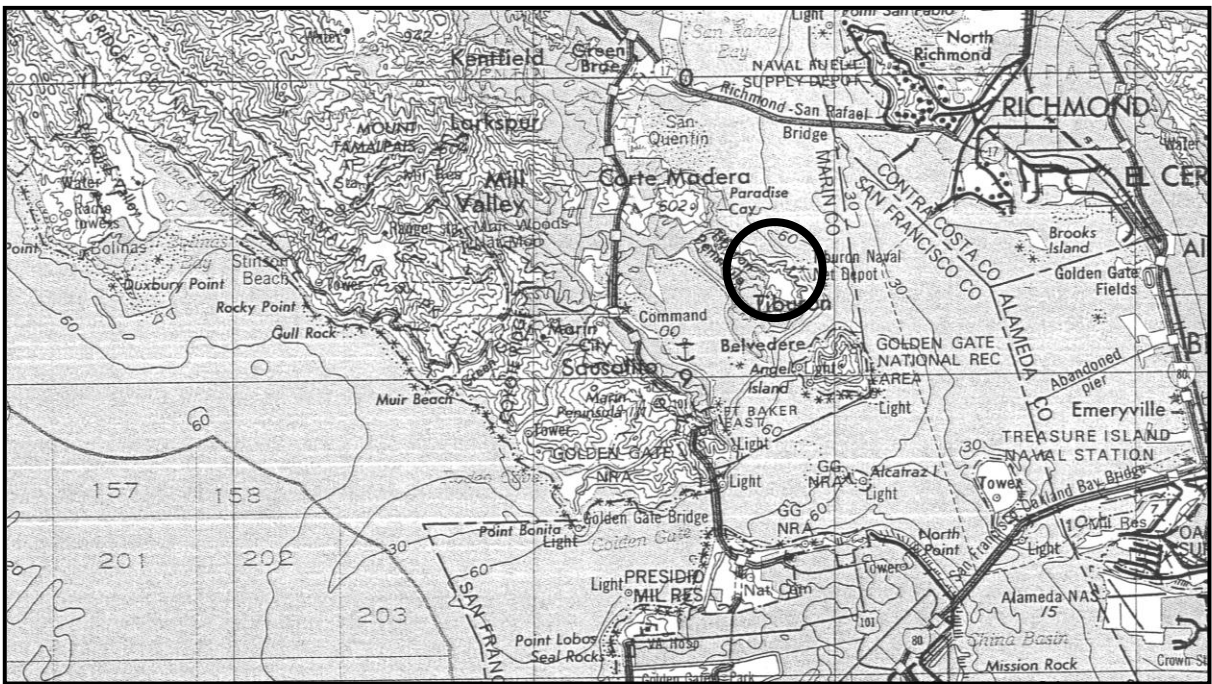
This report describes a cultural resources survey for the Paradise Beach Park Master Plan, Tiburon, Marin County, California. Geoff Reilly of WRA, Inc. requested the study, which was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 14-108).

Paradise Beach Park (study area) is located in southern Marin County, near the southeast end of the Tiburon Peninsula (Figure 1). The park consists of about 19 acres situated between Paradise Drive and San Francisco Bay. The Master Plan will address potential park improvements and recommendations for future use.

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that cultural resources be considered during the environmental review process. This is accomplished by an inventory of resources within a study area and by assessing the potential that cultural resources could be affected by development.

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



**Figure 1.** Project vicinity (adapted from the USGS 1970 San Francisco 1:250,000-scale map).



## Resource Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Significance Criteria

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

An important historical resource is one which:

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

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

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

## **PROJECT SETTING**

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

The 19-acre study area is located in southern Marin County, on the southeast side of the Tiburon Peninsula, between Paradise Drive and San Francisco Bay, as shown on the San Quentin 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle (Figure 2). A seasonal stream marks the southeastern boundary of the property, and a second seasonal stream runs through the study area to join the first near San Francisco Bay.

Soils of the study area are of the Tocaloma-McMullin complex, consisting of moderately deep and well-drained loam and gravelly loam (Kashagawi 1985:Sheet 13, 64-65). These soils derived from sandstone or shale and are found on uplands with slopes of from 50 to 75 degrees. Native vegetation supported by these soils consists primarily of hardwoods and brush.

Rocks of the Franciscan Complex comprise the geology of this area. The Franciscan Assemblage is primarily sandstone with mudstone, chert, limestone, conglomerate, serpentine, and schist. These rocks are from the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods of 200 to 65 million year ago.

### **Cultural Setting**

Archaeological evidence indicates that human occupation of California began at least 11,000 years ago (Erlandson et al. 2007:59). Early occupants had an economy based largely on hunting, with limited exchange, and social structures based on the extended family unit. Later, milling technology and an inferred acorn economy were introduced. This diversification of economy appears to be coeval with the development of sedentism, and population growth and expansion. Sociopolitical complexity and status distinctions based on wealth are also observable in the archaeological record, as evidenced by an increased range and distribution of trade goods (e.g., shell beads, obsidian tool stone), which are possible indicators of both status and increasingly complex exchange systems.

At the time of European settlement, the study area was included in the territory controlled by the Coast Miwok (Kelly 1978:414). The Coast Miwok were hunter-gatherers who lived in rich environments that allowed for dense populations with complex social structures (Barrett 1908; Kroeber 1925). Based on his study of mission records, Milliken (1995) describes the Richardson Bay vicinity as being controlled by the Huimens, a tribe of Coast Miwok speakers.

Historically, the study area is within the Rancho Corte Madera del Presidio, granted to John Reed in 1834 (Hoover *et al.* 1966:178). Reed died in 1843 leaving his wife, Hilaria, to manage his various enterprises, and in 1856 the U.S. Land Commission patented 4,469 acres of the rancho to Reed's heirs (General Land Office [GLO] 1858).

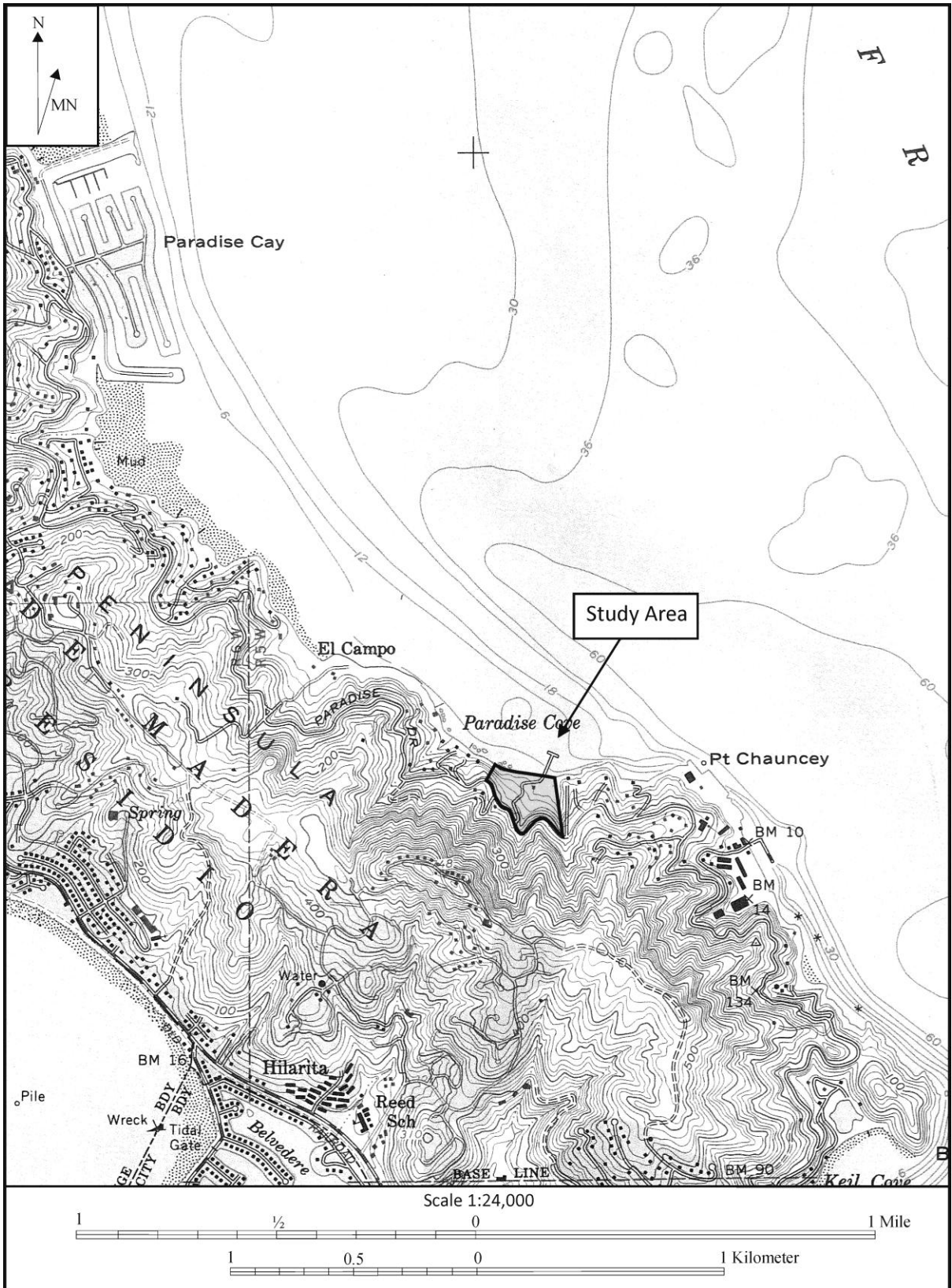


Figure 2. Study area location (adapted from the 1980 USGS San Quentin 7.5' map).

Prior to 1942, the Navy used this location for storing net weights and floats for the anti-submarine and anti-torpedo nets manufactured at the Navy Net Depot, located about 0.5 miles southeast of Paradise Cove Park. In November of 1942, the Navy began construction of the Floating Drydock Training Facility, Tiburon, which included "barracks, subsistence and administration buildings, a ship pier, and utility services" (Naval History & Heritage Command 1947). The Navy used floating drydocks extensively during World War II because often ship repairs were needed in remote areas. The drydocks followed the fleets, ready to provide support to crippled ships so that they would not need to return to port. At the Tiburon facility, specialized training was given to the officers and enlisted men needed to work the floating drydocks. Mid-20th century photographs and topographic maps (Figure 3) show the development that encompassed most of today's Paradise Cove Park (Fanning 2006; USACE 1948).

## **STUDY PROCEDURES**

### **Native American Contact**

A request was sent to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission seeking information from the sacred lands files, which track Native American cultural resources, and the names of Native American individuals and groups that would be appropriate to contact regarding this project. The Native American Heritage Commission replied with a letter dated September 2, 2014, in which they indicated that the sacred land file has no information about the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.

Letters were also sent to the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, and the Ya-Ka-Ama Indian Educational Center.

Nick Tipon responded on behalf of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, seeking information regarding the lead agency so that the Tribe could contact them directly. No other responses have been received as of the date of this report. A log of contact efforts is appended to this report, along with copies of correspondence (see Appendix A).

### **Archival Study Procedures**

Archival research included examination of the library and project files at Tom Origer & Associates. A review was completed of the archaeological site base maps and records, survey reports, and other materials on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park (NWIC File No. 14-0230). Sources of information included but were not limited to the current listings of properties on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and California Points of Historical Interest as listed in the Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Property Directory* (OHP 2012).

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

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

### Archival Study Findings

Archival research for this study included lands within 0.5 miles of the study area. Research revealed that one of the first archaeological surveys to include this area was an inventory of San Francisco Bay shellmounds conducted by Nels Nelson circa 1907. Nelson's notes were used to create archaeological site records, and locations for the sites were placed on the archaeological base maps held at the NWIC. The NWIC base maps show four Nelson shellmounds (46, 47, 48, 49) within 0.5 miles of the park. Most of Nelson's sites have not been relocated, in part because his notes gave vague information about their locations, and he often used ambiguous terms (for instance, "up" and "down" to mean both north and south in direction, and higher and lower in elevation). Also, with the passage of time the landscape has changed dramatically and many of his reference points are gone.

In 1989, a prehistoric archaeological site was identified [REDACTED]. The site (CA-MRN-641) was documented by Richard Stradford and Sinead Norenus (1989), [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] 1996, a group from the College of Marin examined the adjacent parcel and prepared documentation for that part of the site (Goerke *et al.* 1996). Stradford and Norenus thought the site to be [REDACTED], but that claim was questioned by Goerke *et al.* in 1996. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Research also found that most of the study area had yet not been surveyed for the presence of cultural resources. A small portion (9 by 11 feet) was surveyed in 2009 for a bicycle parking project sponsored by the Marin Department of Public Works (Koenig 2009).

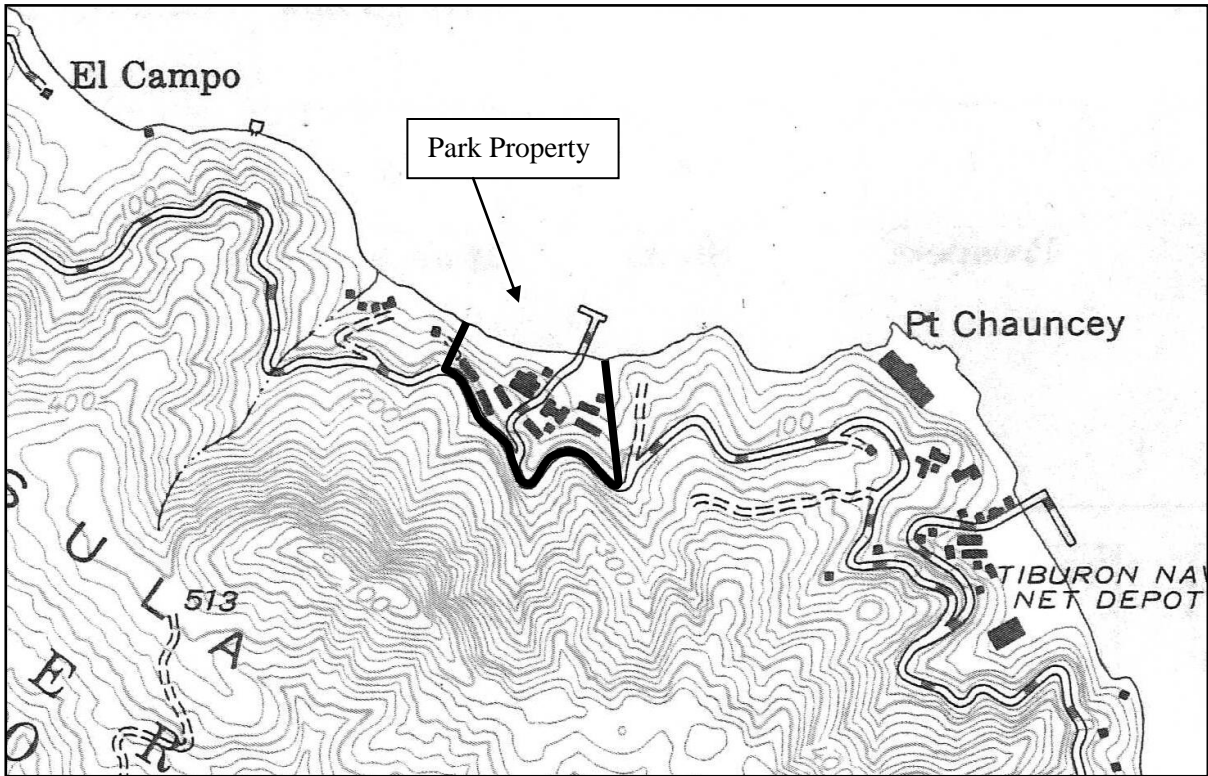
No ethnographic villages or camps are reported within or near the study area (Barrett 1908).

There are no other local, state, or federally recognized historic properties within or near the study area (OHP 2012; State of California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976).

Review of historical maps found no buildings, or other historical features within the study area prior to 1942 when the U.S. Army Corps map depicts two buildings (GLO 1856; USACE 1942; USCGS 1895, 1916, 1921; USGS 1899, 1942). As shown in Figure 3, the property was heavily developed during the 1940s when the U.S. Navy built the Floating Drydock Training Facility.

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





**Figure 3.** 1948 map showing the Floating Drydock Training Facility.

### **Field Survey Procedures**

An intensive field survey was completed on October 1, 2014, by Nelson Thompson and Julia Franco of Tom Origer & Associates. Visibility was fair, with vegetation being the chief hindrance. As needed, hoes were used to clear vegetation so that the ground surface could be inspected, and cut banks and the perimeters of buildings and paving were inspected.

### **Field Survey Findings**

#### ***Archaeology***

Field survey found no new archaeological sites. The portion of site CA-MRN-641 that is located on park property was found and note made of its current condition. Since the site was recorded in 1989, grading has occurred [REDACTED]. Shell midden was observed [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] The site is subject to disturbance from continued use by park visitors and occasional maintenance. Supplemental documentation was completed and is included in this report as Appendix B.

#### ***Built Environment***

There are no historical buildings or structures remaining in the study area. Surplus net weights from World War II are being used as a seawall but are not considered historical resources.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### Known Resources

#### *Archaeology*

The location of site CA-MRN-641 should be excluded from future development. Historical photographs suggest that construction for the Navy's drydock school did not extend to the location of this site, and while the site has had some disturbance from park activities, its ability to yield important data is not necessarily impaired. No further ground disturbing work should occur in this area without having a treatment plan in place.

#### *Built Environment*

No historical buildings or structures are within the study area and no resource-specific recommendation are needed.

### Accidental Discovery

There is the possibility that buried archaeological materials could be found. If buried materials are encountered, all soil disturbing work should be halted at the location of any discovery until a qualified archaeologist completes a significance evaluation of the find(s) pursuant to Section §15064.5 [f] of the CEQA guidelines. Prehistoric archaeological site indicators expected within the general area include: chipped chert and obsidian tools and tool manufacture waste flakes; grinding and hammering implements that look like fist-size river tumbled stones; and for some rare sites, locally darkened soil that generally contains abundant archaeological specimens. Historic remains expected in the general area commonly include items of ceramic, glass, and metal. Features that might be present include structure remains (e.g., cabins or their foundations) and pits containing historic artifacts.

The following actions are promulgated in Public Resources Code 5097.98 and Health and Human Safety Code 7050.5, and pertain to the discovery of human remains. If human remains are encountered, excavation or disturbance of the location must be halted in the vicinity of the find, and the county coroner contacted. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify the person or persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent makes recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains with appropriate dignity.

## SUMMARY

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources survey of the 19-acre Paradise Beach County Park on the Tiburon Peninsula, Marin County. This report contributes to a Master Plan being prepared for the park. The study was requested by Geoff Reilly of WRA, Inc. A portion of prehistoric archaeological site CA-MRN-641 was found within the study. Recommendations were made for its preservation.

## MATERIALS CONSULTED

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1995 *Instructions for Recording Historic Resources*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

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Naval History & Heritage Command

1947 *Building the Navy's Bases in World War II: History of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Civil Engineer Corps, 1940-1946. Volume I, Part II: The Continental Bases*. <<http://www.history.navy.mil/library/online/buildbaseswwii/bbwwii1.htm#page224>>

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United States Army Corps of Engineers

1942 San Francisco 15' map. 30th Engineer Battalion Reproduction Plant, Fort Belvoir.

United States Coast and Geodetic Survey

1895 Resurvey of San Francisco Bay, Pt. Cavallos to Strawberry Pt., Chart T-2485. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

1899 San Francisco Bay, California City Pt. to Pt. San Quentin, and Head of Richardson Bay, Chart T-2485. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

1916 San Francisco Bay, Richardson Bay to Pt. San Quentin, Chart T-3660. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

1921 San Francisco Bay, Richardson Bay to Pt. San Quentin, Chart T-3660a. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

United States Geological Survey

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1932 San Francisco 15' USGS map. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

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**APPENDIX A**

**Native American Consultation**

**Native American Contact Efforts  
Paradise Beach Park Master Plan  
Tiburon, Marin County**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Results</b>
<u>Native American Heritage Commission</u> Debbie Pilas-Treadway	Form sent	08/25/14	Letter received 09/02/14 No known resources in the vicinity.
<u>Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria</u> Gene Buvelot Greg Sarris	Letters sent	09/02/14	Nick Tipon called on behalf of the Tribe and was provided information about the lead agency so that he could contact them directly.
<u>Ya-Ka-Ama</u> Board of Directors	Letter sent	09/02/14	No comments have been received as of the date of this report. Ya-Ka-Ama has asked us not to call them. They will call us if they have comments.

## **Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request**

### **NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364

Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 373-3710

(916) 373-5471 – Fax

nahc@pacbell.net

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: Paradise Beach

County: Marin

USGS Quadrangles

Name: San Quentin

Township T1N Range R5W Section(s) Corte de Madera del Presidio MDBM

Date: August 25, 2014

Company/Firm/Agency: Tom Origer & Associates

Contact Person: Vicki Beard

Street Address: PO Box 1531

City: Rohnert Park

Zip: 94927

Phone: (707) 584-8200

Fax: (707) 584-8300

Email: origer@origer.com

Project Description:

The project proponent is preparing an initial study for the Paradise Beach County Park Master Plan.



STATE OF CALIFORNIAEdmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1650 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100  
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



September 2, 2014

Vicki Beard  
Tom Origer & Associates  
P.O. Box 1531  
Rohnert Park, CA 94927

Sent by Fax: (707) 584-8300  
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Paradise Beach, Marin County.

Dear Ms. Beard,

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) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez  
Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Contact List**

Marin County  
August 29, 2014

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

Ya-Ka-Ama  
7465 Steve Olson Lane      Pomo  
Forestville , CA 95436      Coast Miwok  
cbelleau@yakaama.org or      Wappo  
(707) 887-1541

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

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) 279-4844 Cell  
(707) 566-2288 ext 103

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the 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 Paradise Beach Project, Marin County.

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

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September 2, 2014

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

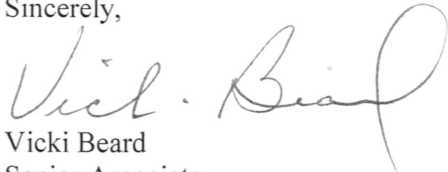
Re: Paradise Beach County Park Master Plan, Marin County

Dear Mr. Buvelot:

I write to notify you of a proposed project in Marin County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. We are part of a team preparing an Initial Study/MND for the Paradise Beach County Park Master Plan. The Master Plan is being completed for Marin County Parks.

The park includes about 19 acres off of Paradise Drive on the Tiburon Peninsula. Enclosed is a portion of the San Quentin 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Vicki Beard  
Senior Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

---

September 2, 2014

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

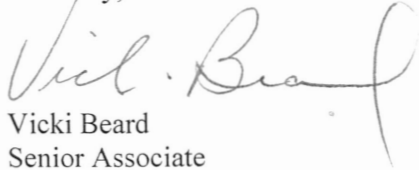
Re: Paradise Beach County Park Master Plan, Marin County

Dear Mr. Sarris:

I write to notify you of a proposed project in Marin County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. We are part of a team preparing an Initial Study/MND for the Paradise Beach County Park Master Plan. The Master Plan is being completed for Marin County Parks.

The park includes about 19 acres off of Paradise Drive on the Tiburon Peninsula. Enclosed is a portion of the San Quentin 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Vicki Beard  
Senior Associate

# Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

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September 2, 2014

Ya-Ka-Ama  
7465 Steve Olson Lane  
Forestville, CA 95436

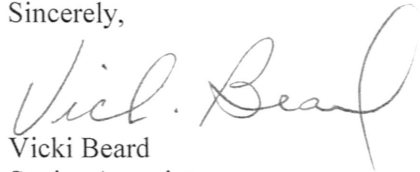
Re: Paradise Beach County Park Master Plan, Marin County

To Whom it May Concern:

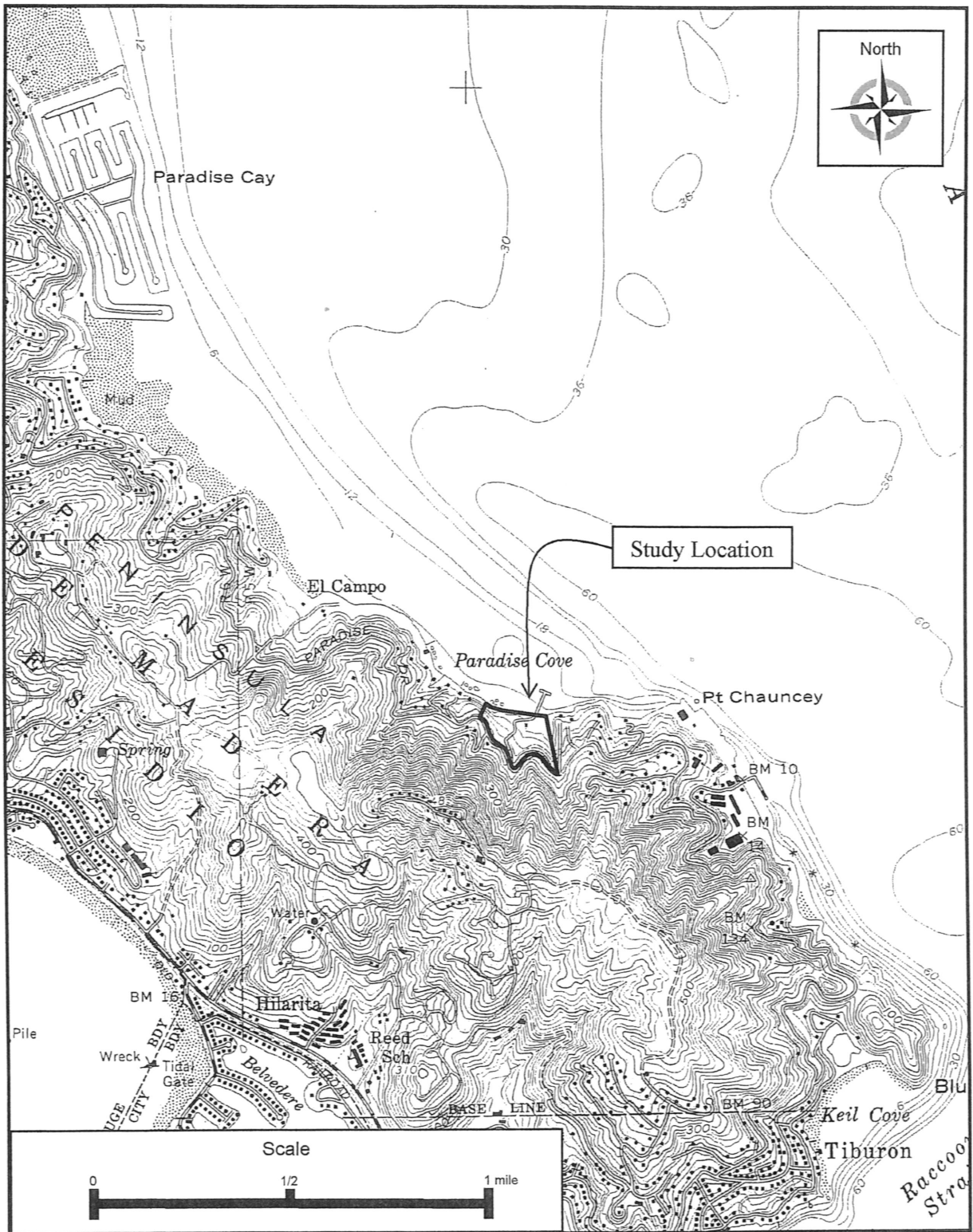
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The park includes about 19 acres off of Paradise Drive on the Tiburon Peninsula. Enclosed is a portion of the San Quentin 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Vicki Beard  
Senior Associate



Study location (adapted from the 1980 USGS San Quentin 7.5' map).

*Appendix B*

*Resource Documentation  
CA-MRN-641*

*This Appendix has been removed as it  
contains Confidential Cultural Resource  
Information.*