

Appendix C: Cultural Resources Supporting Information

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING

March 1, 2018

Mr. Dana Douglas DePietro,
Division Lead, Cultural Resources
FirstCarbon Solutions
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Re: Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment Report for Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project.
City of Cotati, Sonoma County, California

Dear Mr. DePietro:

Condor Country Consulting is pleased to provide FirstCarbon Solutions with this report that presents the results of an archaeological reconnaissance survey and Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater (of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN 144-170-003 and -010) in the city of Cotati, Sonoma County, California.

This report is intended to provide you with a compliance document that can be used by state or federal agencies in complying with the California Environmental Quality Act. The Study Area (Figures 2-4) includes the subject parcels and a proposed road. This letter presents the results of the cultural resources inventory and archaeological survey of the Study Area.

SUMMARY

A record search was conducted by Dana DiPietro of FirstCarbon Solutions at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (File # 5068.0001) on December 19, 2017. The record search revealed that the Study Area has been previously surveyed. Portions of the Study Area have been covered by eight additional survey reports. An additional 25 survey reports cover portions of the 0.5-mile radius. There is one previously recorded historical site (P-49-004786) in the proposed Study Area. This site is likely disturbed as the parcel has been subject to development and hazardous waste remediation, including the removal of an underground storage tank. Site P-49-004786 has not been evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR).

An intensive archaeological survey of the Study Area was conducted on January 12, 2018. The survey revealed the presence of historic archaeological site P-49-004786 within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 144-170-010 located at 8600 Gravenstein Highway, Cotati, California.

Condor Country Consulting, Inc. evaluated site P-49-004786 for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Site P-49-004786 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR under any of the applicable criteria.

On January 17, 2018, Dr. Kenneth Finger, Ph.D. performed a records search on the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) database. The record search revealed that there are no

previously recorded paleontological resources in the Study Area. The Study Area is, however, sensitive for paleontological resources. No survey for paleontological resources was conducted.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater project includes the development of a hotel, amphitheater, Hard Rock Cafe building, and an access road on approximately 3 acres in Cotati, Sonoma County, California. Project plans include development of a four-story hotel with 134 rooms available for guests. The first floor would include a lobby and reception area, a conference room of approximately 3,000 square feet, a conference room of approximately 1,800 square feet, a bar, a service area, and 14 guest rooms. All remaining guest rooms would be on the second to fourth floors. An outdoor pool would be located behind the hotel.

Adjacent to and northeast of the hotel, an outdoor amphitheater would be constructed. Surrounding the amphitheater on three sides is a proposed Hard Rock Cafe building, approximately 10,500 square feet in size.

Access to the project would be via St. Joseph Way. It is proposed that St. Joseph Way would be a right-in/right-out roadway only. A future access road south of the buildings is proposed off Old Redwood Highway, with a traffic signal proposed at the intersection of Old Redwood Highway and the future access road. A parking area with 179 parking spaces would be installed west and north of the hotel. Landscaping is proposed at the perimeter of the project buildings and within the parking area. A California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Park & Ride lot currently located in the Study Area would be removed.

STUDY AREA/ AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Study Area is located in Section 26, Township 6 North, Range 8 West on the Cotati quadrangle (1980 USGS 7.5-series topographic map). It consists of two Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN 144-170-003 and -010), and a proposed access road running from the southwest end of parcel APN 144-170-003 south and southeast of the parcels totaling approximately 3 acres (inclusive of parcels and proposed road). The Study Area is located south of State Route 116 (SR-116, also known as the Gravenstein Highway) between U.S. Highway 101 (U.S. 101) on the west and Old Redwood Highway on the east in the city of Cotati in Sonoma County, California. The westernmost lot is developed with a Caltrans Park & Ride lot; the easternmost lot is vacant. Access to the project site is available from St. Joseph Way, a public street that connects St. Joseph's Catholic Church (located south of the Study Area) to Old Redwood Highway (Figure 3). All project activities and construction staging are anticipated to occur within the Study Area.

The Study Area is currently designated as part of the Downtown Specific Plan in the Cotati General Plan and is zoned as Downtown Commercial (City of Cotati 2009, 2015). To the north of the Study Area is SR-116; to the northeast is a Chevron Station; to the east and southeast are commercial businesses; to the south is an open field; to the south-southwest is a baseball/softball field with two bleachers and a snack bar stand, and to the west is US 101.



ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Present Environment

The Study Area is located within the city of Cotati in Sonoma County in central Sonoma County, approximately 50 miles north of San Francisco (Figure 1). The city of Cotati extends east and west of U.S. Highway 101, and lies south of the city of Rohnert Park and north of the city of Petaluma. As of 2010 U.S. Census, the city of Cotati included 1.88 square miles of land or approximately 1,152 acres and had a population of 7,265 people.

The Sonoma Mountains to the east separate Cotati from the cities of Petaluma and Santa Rosa, and from the Sonoma Valleys. The Study Area lies in a valley at the north end of the southern margin of the Santa Rosa Plain and the Mayacamas Mountains in the Coast Ranges of California. The Santa Rosa Plain extends from the Valley of the Moon in the east to the rolling hills near the city of Sebastopol in the west. The valley in which Cotati lies occupies a northwest trending structural depression in the central Coast Ranges about 50 miles north of San Francisco. It is bounded by parts of the Coast Ranges and it is drained by the Laguna de Santa Rosa, a tributary of the Russian River. The valley is composed of alluvial fans that stretch to the terraces and foothills of the Coast Ranges. Topography in the valley is generally flat, as it is in the Study Area.

Plants within the Study Area appear to be those typical of grasslands and seasonal wetlands. There are multiple intermittent drainages in the Study Area, and it is likely that this area remains saturated during winters with rain. Plants and trees in the Study Area include perennial grasses, Pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*) mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), Yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), periwinkle (*Vinca* sp.), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), Queen Anne's Lace (*Daucus carota*), California dandelion (*Agoseris grandiflora*), oak trees (*Quercus* sp.), blackberry brambles (*Rubus* sp.), and Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.) trees.

The Study Area and its immediate surroundings are dominated by transportation infrastructure, Caltrans Park & Ride lot, U.S. Highway 101 and State Route 116. Assessor's Parcel Number 144-170-010 has been subject to extensive modification and ground disturbance; however, the remainder of the Study Area has been subject to minimal landform modification, including tree removal and the paving of a parking lot.

The climate of Sonoma County is classified as Mediterranean, with mild, wet winters, and hot, dry summers. The average July high temperature is 82°F and the average January low is 38°F (Sperling 2018). Regional climate is primarily influenced by the marine airflow and the effects of geography in diverting the airflow. Cotati lies in a marine zone that is under direct ocean influence, which extends inland to the river canyons. During the summer, the fogbank often follows the U.S. Highway 101 corridor from the cities of Petaluma to Santa Rosa. Most precipitation falls from November through April and it is generally associated with winter storm systems. Cotati receives an average of 31 inches of rain per year (Sperling 2018). Any rainfall that occurs during the summer is usually light and associated with isolated showers or thundershowers.



Soils

The entire Study Area is mapped on Pleistocene alluvium. The half-mile radius surrounding the Study Area includes Holocene deposits and Pliocene Petaluma Formation. (Fox et al. 1973). The Petaluma Formation, a primarily lacustrine and fluvial deposit with estuarine and transitional marine horizons likely extends into the Study Area (Finger 2018:1). The soil consists of Haire fine sandy loam, hummocky with 0 to 5 percent slopes; the parent material is alluvium derived from sedimentary rock (USDA NCRS 2017). This reddish-brown colored soil consists of moderately drained, moderately fine, or fine materials with slow infiltrations rates. These deposits appear to consist of unconsolidated clays, silts, sands, and gravels underlain by bedrock of siltstone. The typical soil profile is 0-20 inches fine sandy loam; 20-36 inches clay; and 36-60 inches very cobbly clay loam (USDA NCRS 2017). Very fine to fine pebbles in the Study Area measured between 2-4 mm in diameter and appeared rounded to angular in shape. Sonoma County contains alluvium filled valleys with scant surface prehistoric archaeological materials on the valley floor in comparison to those above the valley floor; this suggests that geomorphological phenomena may have led to the burial of early cultural deposits.

Regional Paleoenvironment

The San Francisco Bay Area, which encompasses Sonoma County, has experienced major environmental changes from the Pleistocene (1.6 million to 10,000 years ago) to the current day, which has affected indigenous cultures. San Francisco Bay is part of a late Pliocene (5.33 million to 2.59 years ago) depression that repeatedly flooded during interglacial periods of the Pleistocene (Moratto 1984:219). At the end of the last glacial period, around 15,000 years ago, melting glaciers led to a rapid rise in the San Francisco Bay causing it to exceed its shores and flood surrounding areas. Water levels increased in the San Francisco Bay and its peripheral channels and tributaries until around 8,000 years ago (Moratto 1984:219-221) after which, it noticeably slowed. Approximately 4,500 years ago, sea-level rise reduced to modern rates of less than 0.1 inches annually (Atwater et al. 1977). This slowing resulted in mudflats and tidal marshes which formed sometime between 7,600 and 7,200 years ago (Wells 1995).

Marshlands developed around the tributaries of the San Francisco Bay, approximately 4,000 years ago. Water fluctuations in San Francisco Bay played a significant role in when and where local estuarine adaption occurred and resulted in significant changes in Bay Area microclimates and biotic communities that likely affected food resources throughout the early and middle Holocene (beginning around 10,000 years ago and stretching to around 3,000 years ago) (Moratto 1984:221; Atwater and Hedel 1976). Archaeologists have recorded the presence of Native American sites near waterways, including the entire Laguna de Santa Rosa watershed, which covers a 250 square mile area. The Laguna de Santa Rosa waterway is the largest tributary to the Russian River. Today it runs northwest from Cotati/Rohnert Park to enter the Russian River north of Forestville. The Laguna watershed in turn exists within the 1,485 square mile Russian River watershed. The Laguna de Santa Rosa drainage basin is a 88-square mile area drained by the Laguna de Santa Rosa upstream of Santa Rosa Creek tributary (Sweetkind et al 2013:35). The drainage basin originates west of the city of Cotati and near the southern boundary of the Santa Rosa Plain Watershed (Sweetkind et al 2013:35). The Laguna de



Santa Rosa drainage basin in Sonoma County, supported Southern Pomo, Wappo, and Coastal Miwok tribelets who lived along the watershed and its tributaries, (Baumhoff 1980; Baumhoff and Orlins 1979; Elsasser 1955; Moratto 1984:221,475; Origer and Fredrickson 1980).

Originally, the Laguna de Santa Rosa included a mix of vernal pools, lakes, marshes, woodlands and grasslands. Over time, many of the watercourses have since been straightened or they have filled with sediment, and many of the marshes and wetlands have been built on or drained for agriculture. In the past, the drainage included two ephemeral lakes in the Cotati/Rohnert Park area (Martin 1859). In prehistoric times, it provided marsh resources (Moratto 1984:475). The Laguna de Santa Rosa and its tributaries would have been subject to periodic inundation during periods of heavy rainfall. The Cotati Creek is a small tributary that today flows into the Laguna de Santa Rosa channel from the west, under Old Redwood Highway close to downtown Cotati, to join the Laguna de Santa Rosa channel near Marsh Way, just south of East Cotati Avenue.

Riverine environments were vital to early Native Americans supplying fresh drinking water and sustaining plants and animals, and in the case of Laguna de Santa Rosa watershed, providing seasonal habitat for egrets, herons, migratory and resident dabbling ducks, shorebirds and many amphibians and invertebrates (Dawson and Sloop 2010:6). Creeks in the region, including the Copeland and Crane creeks likely supported trout and salmon (Cummings 2005). Wetland environments provided Native Americans with an abundance of food sources, including seeds, roots, reeds, fish, waterfowl, shorebirds, various amphibians, and other small mammals adapted to these habitats (Moratto 1984:36). In the past, the Study Area was likely open with groves of oaks separated by large expanses of grassland and forbs, mixed with seasonal wetland with riparian trees and shrubs, especially along the main channels of the Laguna de Santa Rosa. Herds of elk and pronghorn antelope, and grizzly bears roamed Sonoma County in the past.

Regional climatic fluctuations in temperature and precipitation would have affected occupation and resource procurement in the Bay Area. Generally, warm/dry episodes were interspersed with intermittent cool/moist periods (Moratto et al. 1978). Around 3,200 years ago, the Sierran Recess Peak Glacial Advance brought cooler temperatures and increased precipitation to central California; peak rainfall occurred between 1,850 and 1,375 years ago. Rainfall decreased and temperatures warmed between 1,375 – 900 years ago (Bryne 1979). Subsequent glacial events have caused climatic fluctuations into the modern era. In particular, there have been two main periods of global climatic change in the last 1,200 years. The first, called the Medieval Climatic Anomaly, encompassed two extended periods of drought occurring between 1,250 and 1,000 cal BP and 700 and 575 cal BP, which may have affected the Bay Area (Ingram 1998). The second, called the “Little Ice Age,” occurred between 575 and 150 cal BP and brought cooler winters. Climatologists believe that shifts in the Northern Hemisphere atmospheric circulation patterns caused the first (Graham et al. 2010). They further hypothesize that the climate that occurred during the “Little Ice Age” was a response to “natural radiative forcing changes related to El Niño and the North Atlantic Oscillation-Arctic Oscillation” (Mann et al. 2009). To what extent these changes affected the climate and early Native Americans in the Bay Area are unknown. Following the introduction of livestock by EuroAmericans, the abundant and widespread native grasslands of central and parts of northern California were replaced by the non-native species that dominate today.



However, it is clear from observing fluctuations in rainfall today that excess rain can result in heavy river flows causing erosion, affecting sediment inputs, and causing fluctuations in salinity. Temperature changes and rainfall causing siltation at creek mouths affects the availability of food sources, likewise tributary discharge can diminish environmental water quality. Weather patterns in the Bay Area during the winter and spring after El Niño or La Niña events can show considerable alteration, including increased or decreased rainfall and temperature fluctuations in the air and ocean, which can cause flooding or droughts and can affect fish and sea mammals, their food sources, and the birds that feed upon the fish.

Understanding changes within the paleoenvironment of the Bay Area can provide insight into where Native Americans located their occupation sites, and where these sites might be today. In drought years, the climatic effects would have been evident in the disappearance of perennial fresh water streams. Depositional and erosion patterns and fluctuations in sea levels would certainly have affected where people chose to live and could have resulted in the more frequent use of seasonal sites. Prolonged droughts in this area might have caused perennial streams to dry and Native Americans to seek resources at alternate waterways (Morgan and Dexter 2008:19-21).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Lillard, Heizer, and Fenenga (1939) developed an early systematic cultural chronology for Central California. The Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS), as their culture chronology came to be known, identified three broad divisions, or Horizons, among sites in the Sacramento Valley, based primarily upon analyses of burials and associated artifacts. The Early, Transitional (later known as Middle) and Late Horizons, were viewed as both cultural and chronological. These Horizons framed much of the cultural chronological thinking about archaeological sites in Central California for several decades.

However, by the late 1940s, the need for refinement in this scheme as applied to the San Francisco Bay Region was increasingly clear. Analysis of assemblages from deep well-stratified sites like ALA-309 (the Emeryville Shellmound) offered opportunities for this kind of refinement. Notable in this regard is Beardsley's (1954) typological examination of mortuary data in the Bay Region. Beardsley (1954) examined burial lots from a number of shellmound sites throughout the Bay Region and characterized each burial as to stratigraphic position, burial position and orientation, and types and numbers of grave associations. Based on these analyses, Beardsley (1954) identified two distinctive components in assemblages from the Emeryville cone (mound), the Ellis Landing Facies, lying in the lower portion of the deposit, which he associated with the Middle Horizon in the CCTS, and an upper component that he described as the Emeryville Facies of the CCTS early Late Horizon. A facies is a distinctive phase of a prehistoric cultural tradition. Beardsley noted that a third component, described as the Fernandez Facies, is weakly represented in the uppermost levels of the mound. Distinctive artifacts and other identifiable traits are associated with each of these Facies, such that it is possible to identify similar components, presumably chronologically related, among other archaeological sites in the region.



In the North Bay, Beardsley (1954) developed a temporal sequence for northern Marin and southern Sonoma Counties. Derived from the CCTS (Lilliard et al 1939), he defined three facies representative of temporarily distinguishable cultural manifestations. He named these facies after prehistoric archaeological sites and their distinct artifact assemblages within northern Marin/southern Sonoma counties; they are the Estero (Late Horizon), Mendoza (early Late Horizon), and McClure (Middle Horizon). Eight prehistoric archaeological sites excavated in the 1960s along San Antonio Creek located near the Marin/Sonoma County line, including site CA-MRN-357, helped define the Estero and McClure Facies cultural deposits (King et al. 1966).

Beardsley's analyses were undertaken before the advent of radiocarbon assay, so he lacked the means of obtaining absolute dates for archaeological components. Further, Beardsley sought to tie his analyses in many respects to the CCTS, the applicability of which has since been questioned. Nonetheless, the components Beardsley defined have stood up very well under recent analyses, although discussion continues regarding the appropriate relationship between the facies Beardsley defined and larger chronological and cultural units. There has been some difficulty in correlating absolute dates obtained through radiocarbon assays with the relative dates tied to facies linked to the CCTS.

David Fredrickson (1973a,b and 1974) re-examined the CCTS and proposed a cultural classification scheme to address early cultures of the North Coast range. Expanding on his earlier work at such sites as CA-CCO-30 just south of the city of Walnut Creek, Fredrickson introduced the concept of "Pattern" in his 1974 article "Cultural Diversity in Early Central California: A View from the North Coast Range" (Fredrickson 1974). *Pattern* is a term for a chronological era. Fredrickson defined three major cultural patterns, the Windmill, the Berkeley, and the Augustine (West and Welch 1996:4-5). Windmill Pattern refers to earlier prehistoric sites and is restricted to the eastern Delta, the area around the Camanche Reservoir, and adjacent areas of the lower Sacramento Valley from the middle of the Cosumnes River to Stockton. Windmill relates to the Early Horizon of the CCTS while the Berkeley Pattern can be equated with the Middle Horizon in the lower Sacramento Valley, but some early phases could relate to the early period in the San Francisco Bay Area. The Augustine Pattern refers to sites occupied late in the prehistoric (West and Welch 1996:5). Patterns are subdivided into *Periods*, with the Berkeley Pattern extending from the Lower, through the Middle and Upper Archaic periods, and the Augustine Pattern represented by the Lower and Upper Emergent periods. Table 1 helps clarify Bay Area history schemes.



Table 1. Bay Area Prehistory Schemes

CCTS – Lilliard, Heizer & Fenega (1939)	(Beardsley 1954)	Fredrickson (1973a, 1994)	Fredrickson 1973b	
Late Horizon	Estero	Upper Emergent Period	A.D. 1500	Augustine Pattern
	Mendoza	Lower Emergent Period	A.D. 1000	
Middle Horizon	McClure	Upper Archaic Period	A.D. 500	Upper Berkeley Pattern
		Middle Archaic Period	3000 B.C.	
Early Horizon		Lower Archaic Period	6000 B.C.	Lower Berkeley Patter
		Paleo-Indian		

(David Chavez and Associates 2005:12)

While there is still considerable debate among archaeologists regarding Fredrickson’s scheme, it remains widely used, although it is has been subject to modification by Fredrickson (1973a,b, 1984, 1993). Fredrickson’s scheme is the most widely used system in Sonoma County, where the proposed project is located.

An additional cultural development that should be noted is the Meganos Complex. This cultural display occurs in the Berkeley and Augustine Patterns (West and Welch 1996:5). Concerning Fredrickson’s work subsequent refinement by Elsasser introduced additional standardized terminology. In Elsasser's analysis, *Patterns* are crosscut by geographic *Districts* (*Provinces* in the CCTS), which are geographic areas possessing a broadly similar and contiguous environment. Patterns also are made up of *Facies*, which he describes as “a group of intimately related components, being defined as an archaeological record of human occupation at a specific locality at a specific time (Elsasser 1978:37).” These are sometimes referenced as “*Phases*.” Elsasser (1978) summarizes the assemblages of a number of District-specific facies within each pattern. Bennyhoff (1986), in a review of Emeryville and other Bay Region data, suggests that a better understanding of Bay Region prehistory may lie in further refinement of these facies, and exploration of the links between facies in adjoining Districts.

Scholars have debated whether the Early Horizon inhabitants of the San Francisco Bay region were culturally related to populations that are more interior or developed independently (Bickel 1981; and Gerow and Force 1968). The exact dynamics of cultural change and interchange between these two groups is still being unraveled by archaeologists.



The earliest time that humans first set foot in the region is unknown. Evidence of the first human visitation or occupation in the area may lie under water. There is evidence from archaeological sites in the region, which point to people being in the San Francisco Bay Area at least 5,000 years ago. Looking farther afield there is evidence from the Clear Lake area to the north of San Francisco of human occupation perhaps 10,000 years ago or more (Moratto 1984:258).

By examining and comparing the archaeological finds from sites in the Central Valley of California, the Monterey Coastal region, and the San Francisco Bay Area, a few generalizations can be made about the people who inhabited this region. Typically, sites are found in settings adjacent to water resources, which would have placed humans in close proximity to a wide variety of plant and animal resources.

These people were not farmers, nor were they highly focused on procuring a single food source such as acorns. Instead, they were hunter-gatherers who could be thought of as “generalists”; that is their diet would reflect a population that collected, gathered, and hunted a wide variety of foods. A diet rich in fish, shellfish, game such as deer, and gathered seeds would have been the norm for many of these people. Based on the numerous grave goods found with human burials from this early period some archaeologists have concluded that trade networks with other groups had already been established and ceremonialism was an important aspect of daily life. Burials were typically found in a prone position and facing west. Artifacts that might be found in association with a burial might include large projectile (spear or dart) points, fishing weights, hooks, animal bones, seed grinding implements, and shell beads.

About 4,000 years ago, the archaeological sites from the San Francisco Bay Area and surrounding regions begin to suggest greater specialization. Sites from this period are found in a wider variety of environmental settings, which suggests populations were focused on more specific food resources. The sites tend to contain an abundance of milling and grinding stones suggesting a greater reliance on plant resources. The chronological sequence for the region of the proposed Study Area begins with sites dating from 2,500 years ago. Earliest occupation of the area has been identified to about years ago 5,000 years ago. Unfortunately these early sites have been buried as a result of extensive deposition of alluvium accompanied by a raise in sea level in the past 15,000 years (Moratto 1984) and are not well documented in this part of California (Ragir 1972).

It has been suggested that the Early Middle Horizon (4,500 to 2,500 years ago), or now referred to as Windmill, is associated with an influx of peoples from outside of California. The archaeological evidence suggests these Early Middle Horizon populations employed technologies adapted to river-wetland environments (Moratto 1984:207). Typical Windmill sites are often situated in riverine, marshland, and valley floors settings that offered a variety of plants and animal resources. These sites often contain burials that are extended ventrally and oriented to the west. Burial artifacts include a variety of fishing paraphernalia, (net weights, spear points and bone hooks) large projectile points as well as faunal and large and small mammal remains.

The subsequent Middle Horizon or Berkeley Pattern covers a period from 2,500 to 1,500 years ago in the northern California delta area. Sites from this period are more numerous and are better documented in the region. The sites are indicative of an economy focused on riverine



environments, but are more widely distributed than earlier patterns. As described by Allan et al (1997:9), sites from this period include deeply stratified midden deposits, containing large assemblages of milling and grinding stones for the processing of vegetal resources, as well as smaller and lighter projectile points. Further distinguishing traits from earlier patterns include artifacts such as slate pendants, steatite beads, stone tubes, and ear ornaments. A shift in burial pattern is also evident with variable directional orientation, flexed body positioning, and a general reduction in mortuary goods (Fredrickson 1973a; Moratto 1984).

David Fredrickson (1973a,b) has defined the late prehistoric period that ranges from 1,500 to 150 years ago as the Augustine Pattern in the delta region. The pattern is characterized by intensive hunting, fishing and gathering, a focus on acorn processing, large population increases, intensified trade and exchange networks, more complex ceremonial and social attributes, and the practice of cremation in addition to flexed burials. Moratto (1984:211) adds that grave goods were often burned in the burial pit before interment of the body. As pointed out by Allan et al. (1997:9), certain artifacts also typify the pattern: bone awls for use in basketry manufacture, small notched and serrated projectile points, the introduction of the bow and arrow, occasional pottery, clay effigies, bone whistles, and stone pipes. Artifact typologies suggest a southward-moving influx of Wintun populations into the Sacramento Valley during the late prehistoric period. This was apparently not a peaceful expansion as evidence from several sites evinces mutilation of skeletons and Wintuan-type barbed points imbedded in human remains (Johnson et al., 1976; Moratto 1984: 212; Ragir 1972).

The Meganos Complex intrudes into the Berkeley and Augustine Patterns (Fredrickson 1974:48; West and Welch 1996:5) in the lower San Joaquin Valley and the western Delta region. It is identified as having a large number of extended burials, but without any preference as to orientation. In addition, its cemeteries are not associated with midden contexts (West and Welch 1996:5). The summaries below are adapted from the Route 101 Project, Route 12 to Steele Lane Archaeological Survey Report (Caltrans District 4 and Sonoma State University 2003).

Paleo-Indian Period – 10,000 to 6,000 B.C.

This period represents the earliest documented period of human presence in Northern California. It occurred during a time of changing climate, rising sea levels, and environmental change. People living in this period likely lived in small highly-mobile groups occupying a wide geographic area, suggesting a lack of intensity or duration to leave recognizable archaeological sites. Occupation surfaces during this period are also likely buried under alluvium or other earthen deposits. A possible Paleo-Indian site is CA-SON-2098 in eastern Santa Rosa. At this site, Meyer (1993) identified a “stable culturally-sterile Early Holocene surface, yielding a mean calibrated date of circa 6500 B.C. at depth of 3.4 meters below the surface” (David Chavez and Associates 2005:12).

Fluted points, single-shaped point, and crescents are representative of this cultural period (Fredrickson 1985:23). These artifacts are associated with a proposed shift from lacustrine gathering to hunting of game. There is scant evidence of a Paleo-Indian occupation in the modern day Sonoma region. Origer and Fredrickson (1980) found small chert crescentic artifacts on Laguna de Santa Rosa, which lies in a lacustrine environment (David Chavez and Associates 2005:12).



Lower Archaic Period – 6000 to 3000 B.C.

This period is characterized by accelerated warming, which likely altered wetland environments, including those of the Laguna de Santa Rosa. This period is also referred to as the “Altithermal,” which included persistent warm and dry climatic conditions. Water would have decreased and grasses and forbs become more abundant. During this period, archaeologists see relatively widespread use of millingstones and handstones. On the Santa Rosa plain, artifact assemblages that reflect this period include obsidian wide-stem projectile points, lanceolate points and small-stemmed points, unifacial basalt cobble tools, small angular obsidian cores, and milling slabs and handstones. The artifact assemblage is especially notable for its large and diverse forms of projectile point that occur in the four North Coast Ranges obsidians (David Chavez and Associates 2005:13).

Middle Archaic Period – 3000 to 500 B.C.

Native American culture on the Santa Rosa Plain is well represented during this period, which suggests occupation by larger and more sedentary populations than in previous periods and changes to the environmental landscape to facilitate these occupations. In the Sonoma region, this period is characterized by obsidian or chert concave points, obsidian or chert narrow leaf-shaped points, chert stemmed points, obsidian biface blanks, biconically drilled schist charmstones, and a continuation of angular obsidian cores. Utilization of milling slabs and handstones continues, and this period sees the appearance of mortars and pestles. Bifaces are constructed from Napa Valley and Annadel obsidians while the remainders are made of Annadel glass. The early component of site CA-SON-2098 is thought to be associated with this culture, despite the notable absence of concave points – a defining characteristic of this culture. Large non-shouldered lanceolate forms comprised primarily of Napa Valley obsidian dominate at this site (David Chavez and Associates 2005:13).

Upper Archaic Period – 500 B.C. to A.D. 1000

Changes in artifact assemblages and settlement patterns in this period are thought to be due to either local adaptation to a cooler and wetter environment and/or to the arrival of new cultural groups to the region. Fredrickson (1984:524-525) has suggested that the appearance of the Berkeley Pattern traits and mode of settlement may represent Miwok expansion from the San Francisco Bay region – thought to be a response to intensified resource competition along the bayshore and wetlands to the immediate north (David Chavez and Associates 2005:13-14). Berkeley Pattern traits including well developed midden and a reliance on acorn processing is evident in the region of the Laguna de Santa Rosa and surrounding Santa Rosa plain (David Chavez and Associates 2005:13-14). During this period, population grew, became semi-sedentary, developed social stratification, and formalized trade between groups. In the Sonoma region, this period is represented by the Berkeley Pattern, which includes non-shouldered lanceolate forms, obsidian shouldered lanceolate forms, *Olivella* saddle beads and bowl mortar and pestle. Milling slabs and handstones are seen infrequently in this period. Acorn processing becomes a dominant subsistence practice during this period. Mortuary practices reflect Berkeley Pattern customs, which include loosely- and tightly flexed burials with no consistent orientation, usually in midden sites. Red ochre is common in burials and there is a differential distribution of associated funerary items, including large quantities of *Olivella* shell beads (thought to be associated with high status and/or wealth). It is not known to what extent the burial



practices associated with this period extend to the Santa Rosa plain, as archaeologists have recovered few burials likely due, in part, to acidic soils. (Caltrans District 4 and Sonoma State University 2003:13; David Chavez and Associates 2005:13-14).

Site CA-SON-377 near the intersection of Petaluma Boulevard and Old Redwood Highway is representative of this period. Excavations from this site revealed cultural materials indicative of the Berkeley Pattern (Upper Archaic Period) in the early deposits and the Augustine Pattern (Lower Emergent Period) in the more recent deposits. From the data recovered, archaeologists were able to determine that the Native Americans at this site were hunting with projectile points or using them for self-protection; processing food with bifaces, flake tools, mortar and pestles; and creating or refurbishing with hammerstones, core fragments, and flaking debris (David Chavez and Associates 2005:14-15; Hayes 1986:27). Based on temporal differentiation in obsidian use and the presence of point forms more common to the north, site CA-SON-377 appears to be closely aligned with the Santa Rosa region to rather than traditions of southern Sonoma and Marin Counties or the San Francisco Bay Area to the south (David Chavez and Associates 2005:13-14).

Lower Emergent Period – A.D. 1000 to 1500

During the transition between the Upper Archaic Period and the Emergent Period, it is thought that changing climatic conditions and widespread population movements occurred in California (Moratto 1984:560). Site CA-SON-2098 is associated with the Lower Emergent Period. At this site, a 6,000-year-old buried surface was exposed around 2,000 years ago when a second nearly 1,000 year occupation occurred. This site was then buried by aggradation that occurred during the last 1,100 years or less (Meyer 1993:120-121). Fredrickson (1973a,b) originally dates the Lower Emergent Period at this site to circa A.D. 500, although in a re-examination, he has suggested a later date (Fredrickson 1994:100). The site that best represents this period is site CA-SON-1269 in Rincon Valley in eastern Santa Rosa (Roscoe 1981). During this period, archaeologists noted the introduction of the bow and arrow, which replaced the atlatl and dart point. The prominent projectile point in central California is a small, serrated corner-notched point. Also seen during this period are rectangular-shaped *Olivella* beads, abundant mortars and pestles, abundant obsidian flaking debris. Of the obsidian hydration spans in Wicks tom's (1986) sequence for the Santa Rosa Plain, the span that includes the Lower Emergent Period showed the highest number of sites in use (David Chavez and Associates 2005:14). This period also includes occupations of sparsely used and/or occupied areas; this may suggest that tribelets were defining and occupying at least temporarily their boundaries. Site CA-SON-377 is another site in the region that is recognized as Lower Emergent Period culture (David Chavez and Associates 2005:14).

Upper Emergent Period – A.D. 1500 to Historic Period

Upper Emergent (Augustine Patter) culture is thought to be similar to that of the contact period. The artifact assemblage includes obsidian non-serrated corner-notched points, obsidian notchless point preform, chert bead drills, clam disc beads, *Olivella* lipped beads and hopper mortar and pestles. Native Americans in the Sonoma region constructed clam shell disc beads that were utilized as a form of currency for exchange. The beads were also considered a form of wealth, they were worn on necklaces to indicate status, and they are often seen in burials. Cremation is thought to



have been for wealthy individuals with higher status. These wealthier individuals were generally interred near the village in the midden, whereas lower-status individuals were buried in a flexed position away from the village (David Chavez and Associates 2005:14-15).

The Upper Emergent Period is represented by site CA-SON-455, which is located in the foothills above the Santa Rosa Plain near modern day Petaluma Hill Road. This site typifies the movement away from the Laguna de Santa Rosa toward elevated creek sides (David Chavez and Associates 2005:13-14). Site CA-SON-518 is also associated with this period. Excavation of this site showed well-preserved remains of a large circular house floor that has been radiocarbon dated to circa A.D. 1700.

Ethnography

Language and Territory

The Study Area falls under the territory of the Coastal Miwok, who lived in what are now the cities of Novato, Marshall, Tomales, San Rafael, Petaluma, Cotati, and Bodega Bay. It may also include the territory of the Southern Pomo who resided in what is now the Sebastopol area, with their territory stretching from south of the Russian River to the southern Santa Rosa area (Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria 2018). The Study Area is now considered to fall in the territory of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria. The discussion below focuses on the Coastal Miwok. Miwok is a California Penutian language that consists of several continuous and discrete groups (Merriam 1907:pl.XX; Kroeber 1925:pl.1; Callaghan 1970: map facing title page). The Study Area is located within the traditional territory of the Licatiut Coast Miwok, who occupied the lands in Sonoma County from the modern day city of Cotati west to the towns of Bloomfield and Two Rock (Slaymaker 1982:356-360). The town of Cotati likely derives its name from the Coast Miwok village of Kót-ati, which means, “to punch” (Kroeber 1925; Callaghan 1970). Four closely related groups occupied the Bloomfield/Cotati area, the Licatiut, Geluayomi, Tamsimela, and Yoleyomi, and there have been some inconsistencies in the mapping of the Coast Miwok groups (Milliken 2009:16,94; Slaymaker 1978). The area that the Licatiut occupied was a low watershed divide between streams that flow south into San Francisco Bay, north to Laguna de Santa Rosa and west through Estero Americano to the Pacific Ocean.

History

Early Spanish explorers, including Sir Francis Drake in 1579 and Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeño in 1595 have provided written accounts of their encounters of Coast Miwok culture (Kroeber 1925:275-278; Heizer 1947; Heizer and Elmendorf 1942). Further European encounters with the Coast Miwok occurred in 1811 and 1812, when the Russians established a colony at Fort Ross to hunt sea otters for their pelts (Bancroft 1886-1890, 2:630). The founding of the Mission San Francisco de Asís in 1776, Mission San Rafael de Arcángel in 1817, and the Mission San Francisco Solano in the town of Sonoma in 1823, led to the evangelization of many Native Americans from the local tribes, and led to the dislocation of tribal populations and the deterioration of tribal culture. Many members of the Licatiut tribe relocated to Mission San Rafael Arcángel between 1820 and



1825 (Milliken:1995:247); however, as of 1821, the Bloomfield/Cotati Coast Miwok still maintained significant numbers of individuals living in tribal communities (Milliken 2009:34). For the combined Licatiut, Geluayomi, Tamsimela, and Yoleyomi groups residing in the region, Milliken (2009:95) was able to identify 118 individuals in the mission registers. Using mission data and estimating contact period losses to historic diseases, he infers that the population density of this inland region was about five people (statistically 4.7) per square mile. The Coast Miwok populations were small, precontact the population may have numbered as high as 2,000; however, by the early 1850s Kroeber (1925:275) estimates their numbers only at 250 and only 60 by 1880. Milliken (2009:95) places the contact period numbers for the combined Licatiut, Geluayomi, Tamsimela, and Yoleyomi tribes at around 256 individuals. American exploitation of Native American lands and labor beginning around 1846 centered on lumber, dairy, and agriculture, and saw a few Coastal Miwok working in sawmills and fields.

Tribal Organization

A chief headed each large Coast Miwok village, and the position was not hereditary. The chief was tasked with taking care of people, offering counsel, and addressing the tribal members. There was also a woman chief in the village whose task was to oversee certain traditional dances, such as the Acorn Dance. A second woman was in charge of the women's ceremonial house, and as such played an important cultural role. Old dancers amongst the tribe were also looked to for healing rituals during times of illness (Kelly 1978:419). The Miwok social scheme is described as having divided the people into balanced halves or moieties, which are totemic, and adherence to which is hereditary. Descent was patrilineal. Marriage was preferential amongst relatives of the opposite moiety.

Subsistence

The Coast Miwok in the Study Area lived on a mostly flat valley with creeks and numerous drainages. Vegetation would have included marsh plants, grasses, and oak, redwood, and pine trees. An economy based on hunting, fishing, and gathering supplied the Coast Miwok with a reliable subsistence year-round. The land likely provided abundant and diverse resources from marine foods along the waterways, to deer, bear, rabbit, woodrats, gophers, squirrels, terrestrial birds, and waterfowl. Acorns were a staple food, the leached meal was boiled with hot stones to create a mush, which was consumed in a bowl or made into cakes and bread. Buckeye fruits were also leached and prepared into a mush that was eaten with salt. Dried acorns, seeds, and tubers, as well as salmon runs, mud hens, and migratory birds, such as late winter geese would have sustained the Coast Miwok through winter and spring. Marine resources represented a large portion of the diet of the Coast Miwok, and included steelhead trout, salmon, and shellfish, such as mussels and clams (Kelly 1978:415).

Structures

Coast Miwok dwellings were conical and grass-covered, and erected on a frame of two forked interlocking poles of willow or driftwood, against which additional poles leaned and were woven together to form a frame. Grass, rushes, or tule reeds were tied together with lupine-root rush to form a shingle-like exterior. Dwellings likely had a slightly excavated hearth in the center below the



smoke hole. Dwellings could accommodate six to 10 individuals. Large villages had a circular sweathouse, which was placed about 4-5 feet deep in the ground. Forked posts were laid around the perimeter, with their top level to the surface and were connected by poles to a large forked post in the center of the pit. Transverse sticks covered with brush, grass, and earth formed the exterior. The entrance is described as “gallery like, with a drop” (Kelly 1978:417). Sweathouses were larger structures, and served as a social and work center for men. Some larger Coast Miwok villages contained a ceremonial chamber or dance house, which had a similar construction to the sweathouses. The ceremonial chambers that included both sexes measured approximately 15 feet in diameter and were excavated about 2 feet deep. The chambers used for women, were smaller and had grass or tule roofs, without an earthen covering.

Clothing and Items of Adornment

The Coast Miwok men wore deer skin loin clothes, which may have consisted of two pieces of skin tied at the waist. Tule or deer hide shirts consisted of a sleeveless shoulder throw. Women wore a double apron of deer hide that may have been fringed or they wore small tules split by hand. Blankets and capes were made from the skins of jackrabbits or other small mammals that were cut into strips and held together with lupine cordage. Footwear is not known to have been worn by either men or women but likely existed. Perforated clamshell disks beads were worn as a form of adornment, and also valued as currency. These were perforated via a pump drill. Ear piercing and tattooing was also a practice of the Coast Miwok. Feathered wrist bracelets and belts were worn for ceremonial occasions (Kelly 1978:417).

Charms, Instruments, and Tools

Charms for hunting and fishing were constructed from polished stones, including obsidian and green chalcedony (Kelly 1978:417-418). Stones were used to make a variety of lithics included projectile points used as utility knives, and butchering knives. From wood, the Coast Miwok hollowed log foot drums, double-bladed balsa paddles, and utensils. Boulders were used to create mortars. The Coast Miwok made cordage from lupine root (*Lupinus chamissonis*), and by twining the cordage together made a 3-ply rope. Nets were also made from twine. Primarily women made baskets for various purposes for willow and the techniques were both coiled and twined. Baskets included mush bowls, cooking baskets, storage baskets, hopper and parching trays, and burden baskets (made by men) (Kelly 1978:417-418).

The chief weapon and hunting tool of the Coast Miwok was the bow and arrow. The bow was backed with sinew, often from the wing of a brown pelican, which had been reshaped. The string was made of sinew or lupine cordage with one fixed end and the other hooked. Arrows had three feathers, a long arrow for game, and a shorter one measuring about 18 inches (20.3 cm) in length for flight, and sharpened shafts for hunting small game, some with a projectile point. Weapons also included a sling with a deerskin pocket and a bola for ducks, made by securing a heavy bone to the ends of a cord (Kelly 1978:418).

Spiritual Beliefs and Burial Rituals

The Coast Miwok believed in animism – a religious belief in which objects, places, and creatures, all possess a distinct spirit. One form of this belief was practiced as the Kuksu religion or Kuksu Cult;



it involved acting, ceremonial dancing, feather dress costumes, singing, ritual fasting, offerings, and prayer.

The deceased were either cremated or interred in a flexed position in the earth; cremation appears to be more common than flexed burial (Kroeber 1976:452). Kelly (1978:421) writes, “At death, the body was lashed o three long poles and carried to the nearby cremation grounds, where the corpse and litter were burned.” The Coast Miwok burned the deceased individual’s property, including most Shamanistic equipment and shell disc beads, although if the individual had many children, the shell disc beads might be saved (Kelly 1978:421). Mourning ceremonies included wailing and dancing (Heizer 1947:265; Kroeber 1976:452; Merriam 1907:335). The ceremony was completed with a ritualistic washing of the mourners by people of the opposite totemic moiety (Kroeber 1976:452). Mourners may have also cut their hair off in demonstration of grief and thrown it in the water; after which, speaking the name of the deceased became taboo. Widows also pitched or darkened their faces. Other mourning rituals may have included a ceremonial dance (poló-lo dance) (Loeb 1932:117) and the creation of clay and tule figures representing the deceased, which may have been burned in memory of the deceased (Kelley 1978:421; Kroeber 1976:452).

Historic Period

The historic period of Sonoma County can be divided into three major periods. The following discussion is derived from Allan et al. (1997).

Spanish Period (in California)	1775-1822
Mexican Period	1822-1848
American Period	1848-present

EuroAmerican contact with the Miwok first occurred in 1579, as described in a diary kept by Chaplain Fletcher aboard Sir Francis Drake’s ship (Heizer and Elmendorf 1942:213; Kroeber 1925:275-278). Additional information on contact came from journals of Spanish and Russian explorers between 1595 and 1812. Russian explorers and traders later established posts in Bodega Bay and Fort Ross in 1809 and 1812 respectively. The Spanish-colonial presence was firmly established in Alta California in 1775 when Captain Juan Manuel Ayala’s expedition studied the San Francisco Bay and ventured up the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers in search of a suitable mission site (Wood 1976:205). During the Mission period, which dates from approximately 1769-1834, the Spanish established Missions in San Francisco in 1776 (Mission San Francisco de Asís or Mission Dolores as its known today), in San Rafael in 1817 (Mission San Rafael de Arcángel), and in Sonoma in 1823 (Mission San Francisco Solano de Sonoma). By 1806 to 1810 most of the Native Americans from the inner Bay Area had already been baptized and peoples who lived further from the missions began to experience the same events and processes that earlier caused the first migration to the missions. Foremost in the list of these processes were famine and diseases such as measles and syphilis (Milliken 1995:172,193,218-219). Many Native Americans, including the Coast Miwok and Pomo from the Sonoma region travelled to the Missions for baptism and many served as a source of labor for the missions (Milliken 1995:243).



In 1834, Governor José Figueroa ordered the missions secularized. The Mexican Period was marked by secularization as the Spanish-colonial mission system collapsed and the lands fell from Mission control. Mission San Francisco Solano de Sonoma was secularized in 1835 under the command of commander of the Presidio Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo. With secularization, many Costanoans (Ohlone), Miwok, Pomo, and Yokuts formed multiethnic communities around the Bay Area in an attempt to maintain some aspects of their traditional lifestyle. These communities gradually shrank in size. By 1845, most land holdings were in the form of large Ranchos. There were 27 land grants allotted in the mid-nineteenth century in Sonoma County, the 17,238.60-acre Rancho Cotate named for the local Native American tribe Kota'ti, which encompassed the modern day cities of Cotati, Rohnert Park, and Penngrove includes the Study Area. Rancho Cotate began west of the Sonoma Mountain range and it was bounded to the east by Rancho Roblar de Miseria, to the north by Rancho Llana de Santa Rosa, and to the southwest by Rancho Petaluma. The Study Area lies in the western portion of Rancho Cotate. Governor Manuel Micheltorena originally granted Rancho Cotate to Captain Juan Casteneda on July 7, 1844. Rancho Cotate was sold shortly thereafter to Dr. Thomas Stokes Page in 1849. Dr. Page did not occupy the rancho long; instead, he chose to return to his native Chile and left the rancho in the care of his agents, who engaged in cattle ranching. Dr. Page and his family returned to California around 1869, and constructed a large barn atop a small hill overlooking the rancho (JRP Historical Consulting 2005:7-8). The Pages later took up residence in San Francisco, California. Around this time, Dr. Page sold portions of the rancho, mostly those portions located east of the railroad that divided the rancho in half, and he formed a small community, which was named Penn Grove, that lay at the southern end of the rancho. Page died three years after the sale of those portions of the rancho, and in his will, he stated that the lands could not be further subdivided until his youngest son turned 25 years of age. His older sons assumed management of the rancho raising cattle and breeding racing horses. In 1892, the sons formed the Cotati (Land) Company and surveyed the rancho. They divided the majority of the land west of the railroad into multiple subdivisions with semi-rural lots ranging in size from 7 to 20 acres in size. The remaining portions of the rancho were sold over the next 30 years (Johnson 1994; JRP Historical Consulting 2005:7-8; Ricksecker and Walkup 1900; Thompson and West 1877; Veranda 1973).

During the Mexican Period, Sonoma County represented the northernmost boundary of the Mexican territory. In 1846, the Bear Flag Rebellion, in which a small group of American settlers rebelled against Mexican occupation, ended Mexican dominance in the region. Deterioration of the relations between the United States and Mexico resulted in the Mexican-American War of 1847, which saw Mexico relinquish California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848.

The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848 brought an influx of people into the northern half of California as emigrants sought gold or jobs producing goods or services for gold miners. Land use changes resulted as livestock grazed some native grasses to extinction, woodlands were cut for lumber and railroads, and mines and agriculture developed on nearly arable lands. Early American development from the 1850s through 1870s in the San Francisco East Bay hills included extensive redwood logging operations, grazing operations, as well as early development of water sources by a myriad of small private water companies.



The development of Sonoma County and the city of Cotati concentrated around trails, roads, waterways, and railroads. The main route of travel was along a dirt road that ran between Petaluma and Healdsburg that dated to the Mexican Period (JRP Historical Consulting 2005:19). The town of Cotati was surveyed in the early 1890s and it developed along the main road from Petaluma to Healdsburg. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, two communities developed on the lands of Rancho Cotate, Penn Grove (now Penngrove) and Cotati, which was established by the Page brothers (Arthur, Charles, Wilfried, George Page, and brother-in-law John Malliard). The brothers hired surveyor Newton V. Smyth, who laid out Cotati's hexagonal downtown street pattern. The downtown was laid out approximately a mile southeast of Page's Station, a water and wood shop located on the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad. In 1901, Cotati's downtown hexagonal plaza became a regional landmark when the state of California chose to place the Petaluma-Santa Rosa Highway through the center of Cotati. The Cotati Company divided their land into at least nine subdivisions, comprising hundreds of small farm lots measuring between 5 and 20 acres. The Cotati Company retained the land east of the Laguna de Santa Rosa for cattle ranching. This land remained agricultural until the mid-twentieth century, when it was developed into subdivisions for the new town of Rohnert Park. The Cotati Company advertised the rancho land as suitable for agricultural uses, including the growing of fruits, vines, hops, grain, and vegetable crops, as well as dairy and poultry farms (Cotati Historical Society 2010). To encourage land sales, the Cotati Land Company offered low-interest loans to prospective buyers, and Petaluma feed companies offered credit to future poultry farmers. Despite these enticements sales and growth in the community of Cotati was slow. By the early 1900s, Cotati had two general stores, two churches, a public school, a telegraph, and a post office. The population by around 1910 was approximately 1,000 persons (JRP Historical Consulting 2005:12; Reynolds and Proctor 1897).

A segment of Old Redwood Highway constructed from Santa Rosa to just north of Petaluma was completed in 1918. This road brought increased visitors to the town and led to the establishments of businesses between the farm supply and general stores (Cotati Historical Society 2010).

Agriculture remained a large industry in Sonoma County in the nineteenth century. Grapes were planted in the 1800s but the biggest cash crop in the county was potatoes. By the mid-to-late nineteenth century, livestock and wheat production were two of the largest crops. Sheep, hog, and horse-raising were also common in the county. The Russian River area became known for butter production beginning in the 1860s and extending into the twentieth century. Milk and wool also became important products after the 1870s. Petaluma, in the southern portion of the county became known as the "Egg Capitol of the World" (Bronstein and Kann 1977). By 1898, Sonoma County was the largest poultry-producing region in California, with an industry valued at \$1 million annually (Kann 1993; San Francisco Chronicle 1903).

During World War I, the government appealed to the populace to get "back to the soil" to feed "war torn Europe." Unimproved lots were priced at \$150, while an improved dairy or poultry farm cost \$175 to \$500 an acre (JRP Historical Consulting 2005:12). Southern Sonoma County weathered the depression of the 1930 and continued to grow.

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor in World War II, troops were stationed at one of four military installations in Sonoma County, including the Naval Landing Field Cotati (OLF), originally



conceived as an auxiliary air station to Naval Air Force Station Alameda. The landing field was constructed on approximately 240 acres, and while it was later moved to Santa Rosa due to drainage issues, it led to a non-agricultural modification of the landscape. The airfield was constructed 1.5 miles north of Cotati's town center (north of Rohnert Park Expressway and west of Highway 101.) The area served as a naval reserve training center after the war, until it was deactivated in 1947. Today the area houses large commercial buildings and a mobile home park. (Garcia 1997; JRP Historical Consulting 2005:13; Shettle Jr. n.d.).

Following World War II, poultry-raising saw a shift from individual farms to larger mechanized egg collection facilities. The result of this change was that many small family farms were sold or turned toward agribusiness. Some farms were sold and in their place, new homes and businesses were constructed (Cotati Historical Society 2010; Lowry 1999). Increased population in Sonoma County in the 1940s and 1950s, particularly in Santa Rosa led to a need for increased roads to accommodate traffic. Increased traffic on Old Redwood Highway and Sebastopol Road, led to the development of Highway 101 (historically called Redwood Highway) was erected between Petaluma and Santa Rosa in the 1950s, which opened up new land for development in the county. The Cotati Bypass was completed in July 1957.

By the 1970's, many small family farms had given way to subdivisions and commercial development. Between 1970 and 1990, Sonoma County expanded in population size over 75 percent (JRP Historical Consulting 2005:23). Despite commercial developments, agriculture remains a dominant part of life in Sonoma County, and especially between Cotati and Petaluma (JRP Historical Consulting 2005:23). Cotati continues to retain a small town feel with its mix of organic farming and agriculture, limited suburban and commercial development, and laidback cafés and music venues.

RESULTS OF THE RECORD AND LITERATURE SEARCH

On December 19, 2017, Dr. Dana DePietro of FirstCarbon Solutions conducted a records search (NWIC File # 5068.001) at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System, located at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park for FirstCarbon Solutions. The results of this record search were provided to Condor Country Consulting by FirstCarbon Solutions. The record search at the NWIC included searches of archaeological site and historic property files, the National and California Registers of Historic Places, the Historic Property Data File for Sonoma County, and California Historic Landmarks.

On January 17, 2018, Dr. Kenneth Finger, Ph.D. performed a records search on the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) database for the Cotati Reverb and Amphitheater project in Sonoma County. The paleontology report is attached as Appendix A at the end of this report.

The records search at the NWIC revealed that the entire Study Area was subject to previous archaeological survey (Massey 2013). Eight additional archaeological surveys cover portions of the Study Area (Beard 2012; Chavez and Hupman 2005; David Chavez and Associates 2005; Dowdall 1996; Massey and Praetzellis; Offerman 1978; Watts 1980; Webb 2005). An additional 25 survey reports cover portions of the 0.5-mile radius. There is one previously recorded historical site (P-49-004786) in the proposed Study Area. This site has not been evaluated for eligibility to the National



Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). There are 17 previously recorded cultural resources in the 0.5-mile radius surrounding the Study Area. These include one previously recorded prehistoric site (P-49-00648; CA-SON-000705), a midden site with the shell and lithics originally recorded in 1973 (King 1973). A list of the archaeological survey reports are attached as Appendix B at the end of this report. Additional reports that covered portions of the Study Area were ascertained from reading some of the listed survey reports.

Previously recorded cultural resources within the Study Area

There is one previously recorded archaeological site in the proposed Study Area, on Assessor's Parcel Number 144-170-010. Site P-49-004786 is an historic-period domestic refuse scatter. The site was recorded by Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) Staff Archaeologist Sandra Massey in March 2015 during a pedestrian survey for the relocation of PG&E pipeline relocation. The site is described as including fragments of white improved earthenware ceramic tableware vessels; colorless pressed glass vessels; window glass; ¼-inch thick aqua flat glass, and ferrous metal hardware. The ceramic vessels and fragments display hand-painted polychrome floral decorations, and blue transfer print Chinese motif decorations. An ashy soil matrix was present surrounding the artifacts, some of which showed evidence of burning. The surface deposit measures approximately 3 feet north to south by 1.5 feet east to west (Massey 2005, 2013). This site had not been evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and/or the CRHR. The site appears disturbed. The presence on parcel 144-170-010 of a Unocal Station from 1962 to 1992, at least one diner-style restaurant from 1945 to 2000, and an unknown structure that appears in a 1942 aerial photograph (EDR 2014) suggest the ground is likely disturbed. An underground storage tank from the Unocal station was removed in 1993, which necessitated substantial ground disturbance. Subsequent investigation and remediation of the Unocal station was completed in 2006 (Dellavale 2015). There are no recorded paleontological resources in the Study Area.

Previously recorded cultural resources within a quarter-mile of, but outside of the Study Area

There are 17 previously recorded cultural resources within a half-mile of the Study Area. Of these, 13 are historic-era buildings; two are historic sites, one is an element of an historic district, and one is a prehistoric site. The historic sites include Historic Landmark #879 Cotati Downtown Plaza or colloquially, "Cotati Hub," which recognizes Cotati's hexagonal town plan, one of only two in the United States designed in 1890s by Newton Smyth as alternative to traditional grid planning. The other historic-era site, P-49-001180 (CA-SON-1265H), is an historic-era trash scatter with machinery, representing the probable remains of a blacksmith shop. Prehistoric site (P-49-00648/CA-SON-705) is a 1-meter deep midden that includes shell, lithics made from obsidian, and obsidian shatter originally recorded in 1973 (King 1973). This site is located approximately 0.27-miles north of the Study Area. The Coast Miwok village of Kota'ti is thought to have been located north of the modern city of Cotati (Barrett 1908:308). This potentially places the village within the vicinity of the Study Area. A list of sites within the Study Area and in the 0.5-mile radius is provided in Appendix B at the end of this report.

The UCMP database lists 10 late Pleistocene (Rancholabrean) vertebrate localities in Sonoma County. The nearest locality to the Study Area is UCMP locality 3023, which is located approximately 2.5 miles to the southwest and it includes *Glossotherium harlani* (Harlan's ground sloth) in its assemblage. The database also includes 11 vertebrate localities in the Petaluma Formation in



Sonoma County, from which a composite of 12 specimens have been collected (Finger 2018:2). The complete results of the UCMP record search are available in Dr. Finger's report in Appendix A.

Other sources consulted

Aerial photographs and historic topographic maps showing the Study Area was inspected (EDR 2014; USGS 1954). No Sanborn maps were available for Cotati. Information relating to former buildings on the site was obtained from the Cotati Historical Society during the consultation process, and from a hazardous waste study by Peter Dellavalle (2015) and another study by Scott and McFarland (2010) that included APN 144-170-010.

Condor Country sent letters regarding the proposed project to the Cotati Historical Society, Sonoma County Historical Society, the California Native American Heritage Commission, six individuals listed on the California Native American Heritage Commission's contact list, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) for Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, Stewart's Point Rancheria Kashia Band of Pomo Indians, the Middletown Rancheria, and lawyer Brenda Tamaras from Tamaras & Ogas, LLC., a law firm representing Lytton Rancheria of California. Dr. Fitzgerald followed each mailing with a phone call and/or email approximately a week after the mailing. Please see a copy of the attached letters and conversation records (enclosure). Written responses were received from Mr. John Allred, President of the Cotati Historical Society, Ms. Buffy McQuillen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, Mr. Jeremy Nichols from the Sonoma County Historical Society, Ms. Stephanie Reyes, Tribal Historic Preservation Office for Middletown Rancheria, and Ms. Brenda Tamaras, representing the Lytton Rancheria. Verbal responses were received from five individuals and are described below.

Chairperson Scott Gabaldon from the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley said that he did not believe that the area was especially sensitive for prehistoric cultural materials; however, he said that Cotati has a long history and that he has concerns regarding the previously undeveloped areas of the Study Area. He requested that the tribe please be notified of any ground-disturbing activities, including any test excavations that may occur in the proposed Study Area. Mr. Gabaldon said that the tribe could provide Native American monitors to the client if needed.

Ms. Brenda Tamaras, a lawyer representing the Lytton Rancheria of California stated in writing that she and the tribe would like to be kept apprised of the project as it moves forward, and they request that monitoring be provided for the ground-disturbance in the native soils.

Mr. Buvolot of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria referred Condor Country Consulting to the tribe's THPO, Ms. Buffy McQuillen. Ms. McQuillen stated that there is a recorded prehistoric archaeological site less than 0.5 miles from the Study Area, as such, she said that she has concerns that cultural resources could be present in the Study Area. She requested that a cultural resources monitor (and possibly Native American monitor) be present for all ground-disturbing work in the



Study Area. She also requested that Condor Country Consulting, Inc. provide the tribe with the results of the research efforts and recommendations.

Mr. Lorin Smith, THPO for Stewart's Point Rancheria Kashia Band of Pomo Indians stated in a telephone conversation that he had no concerns regarding the proposed project at this time.

No additional comments have been received as of February 20, 2018. Consultation letters and correspondence records are included in Appendix C.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD METHODS

The entire Study Area was subject to an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey. The result of the current cultural resources investigation is positive for archaeological resources. All portions of the Study Area with exposed ground surface were subject to a pedestrian survey by Condor Country Consulting Staff Archaeologist II, Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald, Ph.D., RPA.

Dr. Fitzgerald surveyed the entire Study Area using linear transects spaced 5 meters apart, or closer as conditions dictated. Parcel APN 144-170-010, while currently vacant has been subject to landform modifications, including excavations for building construction, utility placement, and removal of underground gasoline storage tanks. This parcel has also been cut and filled. The western parcel (APN 144-170-003) is paved with asphalt. The southern and southeastern portions of the Study Area are open land. Visibility within the Study Area ranged from zero to 40 percent, with the best visibility along the margins of the parcels, with the exception of the southeastern margin of APN 144-170-003, which was under approximately 2 feet of water during the survey. The worst visibility was in paved or filled areas and in the open field south of the parcels. Dense foliage in the area of the proposed road leading south from St. Joseph's Way resulted in particularly poor visibility due to dense foliage, blackberry brambles, and an active homeless encampment. Dr. Fitzgerald stopped every 10 meters to scrape the ground surface with a trowel to inspect the immediate subsurface for archaeological materials or evidence of previous human occupation. Soil around rodent holes, drainages, and road cuts were examined for any evidence of color or texture change. A thorough examination was made of historical archaeological site P-49-004786, including removing some grasses and scraping the soil to a depth of 3 inches below the surface in a small area of concentrated artifacts to test for signs of subsurface archaeological materials. No test excavations were conducted. An update to the site was created on Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms. Condor Country Consulting also completed an evaluation of site P-49-00786 for NRHP/CRHR eligibility.

RESULTS

The results of the survey in the Study Area were positive for archaeological resources. The survey verified the presence of historic archaeological site P-49-004786. A historic debris field is present, and includes primarily surficial artifacts including fragments of white improved earthenware ceramic table vessel fragments with hand painted polychrome floral motif, blue and white transfer print Chinese motif decorated ceramic fragments, white ceramic fragments, industrial white ceramic materials, fragments of clear pressed glass, window glass, painted glass, mirror glass, thick clear glass, metal tool fragments, ferrous fragments, terracotta, and irregularly shaped bricks and cement blocks



with modern rebar. Additionally, there are fragments of colored pebble conglomerates throughout the northern and western ends of parcel APN 144-170-010 and there is a pile of fractured colored pebble conglomerates on the far western end of APN 144-170-003. It is not clear whether these pebble conglomerates are historic or modern debris; they appear to be patio material. An ashy soil matrix was present surrounding artifacts at the site, and some artifacts appeared burned and melted. While Massey (2013a,b) observed ¼-inch thick aqua flat glass, none was observed during the survey at archaeological site P-49-004786; however, the area was covered in thick dense grasses, and a partially collapsed metal fence obscured some areas of the ground, so it is possible the aqua glass was overlooked. Bioturbation was also evident at the site and it may have led to the movement of some materials. With the exception of the archaeological site, soil color and texture was fairly consistent throughout the remainder of the Study Area -- a reddish-brown sandy loam mixed occasionally with very fine to fine rounded to angular pebbles.

No resources defined by CEQA as “historical resources,” or “historic properties” as defined by Section 106 of the NHPA, were located within the Study Area. No structures in excess of 45 years old exist within the Study Area.

The Study Area has been identified as an area of high paleontological sensitivity. The Pleistocene and Pliocene unit mapped within a 0.5-mile search area of the Study Area have produced significant paleontological resources elsewhere in Sonoma County (Finger 2018:2).

EVALUATION OF SITE P-49-004786

For the evaluation of site P-49-004786, Condor Country Consulting considered the historical context of the site from information obtained from the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS); consultation with Cotati historical society members and Native American representatives; the results of an intensive survey, and technical reports produced by engineers for the parcel and adjacent parcel (Dellavalle 2015; Scott and McFarland 2013).

In compliance with CEQA, archaeological site P-49-004786 is considered for eligibility for the NRHP, CRHR, Sonoma County’s local register, and as a historic resource under CEQA. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria are being used here to evaluate the significance and integrity of archaeological site P-49-004786 identified during the January 2018 survey, research, and consultation. This investigation will adhere to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to ensure that the proposed project for the site location is in compliance should the project become an undertaking with the potential to cause effects on historic properties under Section 106 of NHPA or historical resources under CEQA.

Regulatory Setting and Evaluation Criteria

Section 106 NRHP: A NRHP determination of eligibility is based on an evaluation, description, statement of significance, and a list of sources, maps, photographs, or other illustrations. Consideration is given to the significance of the property under the NRHP criteria and integrity of the property. The evaluation considers the historic context of the property, including but not limited to, its relation to other known historic properties. To evaluate a potential historic property for eligibility for the NRHP, the Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4) are applied, which state that



“the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and: A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.” Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. There are seven aspects of integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association); to retain integrity, a property must retain most of the aspects of integrity.

CEQA: CEQA Section 15064.5 “Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archeological and Historical Resources,” requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted are evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. Historical resources are defined as “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

The criteria established for CEQA are directly comparable to those established for the NRHP. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a site must meet at least one of the following four criteria: (1) “It 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) it 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; and (4) it has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation” (OHP 2011). As with the NRHP, to be listed in the CRHR, a cultural resource must retain sufficient integrity to retain its significance. An archaeological resource must retain authenticity of its historical character, as evidenced by “characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance.” Integrity is defined with the same seven aspects on integrity utilized by the NRHP. An archaeological resource not eligible for the NRHP may still be eligible for the CRHR if it retains the potential “to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data” (OHP 2011).

Integrity:

Site P-49-004786 appears to be a mixed domestic/industrial use trash scatter or waste pile with periodic use dating from post-1916 to modern day. The site cannot be traced to any source. Additionally, the site is in a transportation corridor. It lies near an exit from U.S. Hwy 101 and near the intersection of the Greenstein Highway (SR-116) and Old Redwood Highway. A gas station and a restaurant shared the parcel where the site is located. Neither building was an historic property or historic resource, as defined by Section 106 of NHPA and CEQA respectively. The contextual relationship among and between artifacts and the now extant buildings on the parcel is diminished because the artifacts may have been removed from their initial disposal site or tossed from a vehicle, thus muddling the integrity of the site. None of the artifacts at the site is complete; all artifacts are



highly fragmented. No vessel could be assembled or discerned from the fragments present. None of the artifacts present can be confidently associated with any of the former buildings on the parcel. None of the artifacts is stylistically or temporally diagnostic. Further complicating analysis, some artifacts appear to be burned and/or melted, which further reduces the amount of information that can be gleaned from the site. While burning and burying trash was common in the 1800s and early 1900s, it is still common in some rural and semi-rural areas today, so it does not help to place the scatter temporally. The parcel on which the site lies has undergone extensive ground disturbance, so it is possible that the trash scatter represents a secondary deposition from elsewhere on the parcel and from an unknown depth. The associated source property and context cannot be identified. It is unknown if the trash is from one source or many. Therefore, site P-49004786 has diminished integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and cannot be determined eligible for the CRHR and NRHP.

National Register of Historic Places Significance Evaluation:

Site P-49-004786 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under any of the applicable criteria.

Site P-49-004786 is an isolated trash scatter that cannot be associated with any events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of history in Rancho Cotate, in the city of Cotati, or Sonoma County. Therefore, site P-49-004786 is not recommended eligible under NRHP Criterion A.

Dr. Thomas Stokes Page, one of the early owners of Rancho Cotate might have used the parcel that the site is located on for dry land hay and/or poultry production before Rancho Cotate was divided; however, Rancho Cotate was comprised of many parcels and this was not the only parcel Dr. Page, his sons and/or agents may have utilized. The local historical society only recalls that the land was used for dry land hay production in the early days (Dellavalle 2015:1). None of the business owners associated with the parcel is significant to Cotati or Sonoma County's past. Therefore, site P-49-004786 is not recommended eligible under NRHP Criterion B.

Trash scatters are a commonplace resource. None of the artifacts at this trash scatter embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master. No maker's marks were noted on any of the ceramics or other materials, and none of the items is temporally diagnostic of an historic period or possesses high artistic value. Therefore, site P-49-004786 is not recommended eligible under NRHP Criterion C.

While William Rathje and his students at the University of Arizona have shown that useful cultural information can be gathered from what we throw away (i.e. The Garbage Project), not every site provides equal data. An analysis of the technological, stylistic, chronological, and functional attributes of the artifacts provides very little information. There are no temporally or stylistically diagnostic artifacts, all artifacts are highly fragmented and in poor condition, and no artifacts can be directly associated with any building on the parcel; therefore, it is unlikely that site P-49-004786 can yield information important to history or prehistory that cannot be found through further archival/historic research. Therefore, site P-49-004786 is not recommended eligible under NRHP Criterion D.

California Register of Historical Resources Significance:

Site P-49-004786 is recommended not eligible for the CRHR listing under 1, 2, 3, and 4 following the reasons outlined above regarding eligibility for the comparable NRHP criteria.



Sonoma County Local Register of Historic Resources:

Site P-49-004786 is recommended not eligible for the local listing under criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4 following the reasons outlined in the preceding section regarding eligibility for the comparable NRHP criteria.

California Environmental Quality Act Significance Criteria Evaluation:

Site P-49-004786 does not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA, as it does not meet any of the definitions set forth by CEQA. Site P-49-004786 is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR; it is not included in a local register; or identified as significant as a historical resource; nor is it determined to be historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

REMARKS

There is the potential for buried cultural resource deposits to exist within the Study Area. Assessor's Parcel Number 144-170-003 does not appear to have been previously developed nor has the field to the south and southeast. Additionally, the Study Area is sensitive for paleontological resources. Dr. Kenneth Finger suggested in his report that it would be prudent to have a paleontological monitor present for ground-disturbing activities in native soil. Additionally, Ms. McQuillen, THPO for the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria and Ms. Tamaras representing the Lytton Rancheria have requested that a cultural resources monitor be present for ground-disturbing activities in native soil. Chairperson Scott Gabaldon from the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley asked that he be notified prior to commencement of any ground-disturbing work on the project. Condor Country Consulting, Inc. does not recommend cultural resources monitoring at this time.

If buried cultural materials are encountered during ground-disturbing activity associated with the development of this Study Area, it is recommended that all work in the vicinity of the discovery halt within a 50-foot radius until a qualified archaeologist, osteologist, or paleontologist can assess the find and follow the proper protocol for the specific type of cultural material. If in the future the project expands to areas outside the current Study Area, then additional cultural resources inventory may be necessary.

Sincerely,



Michelle K. Fitzgerald
Staff Archaeologist II
Condor Country Consulting, Inc.



Sean D. Dexter
Principal Archaeologist,
Condor Country Consulting, Inc.



Enclosures: Figures 1-4
Appendix A: Paleontology Report
Appendix B: NWIC Record Search Report List
Appendix C: Copies of Native American and Historical Society Consultation
Appendix D: Résumés of Researchers
Appendix E: **Confidential:** Updated Site Record



REFERENCES CITED

- Allan, James M., Carrie D. Wills, and William Self
1997 *Archaeological Survey, Testing and Data Recovery, West Antioch Creek Storm Drain Project, Contra Costa County, California*. William Self Associates. Orinda, California.
- Atwater, B.F., and C.W. Hedel
1976 *Distribution of seed plants with respect to tide levels and water salinity in the natural tidal marshes of the Northern San Francisco Bay estuary*. United States Geological Survey: Open-File Reports 76-389. Menlo Park, California.
- Atwater, B.F., E.J. Helley, and C.W. Hedel
1977 *Late Quaternary depositional history, Holocene seal level changes, and vertical crustal movement, southern San Francisco Bay, California*. United States Geological Survey, Professional Papers 104. Washington DC.
- Bancroft, Hubert H.
1886-1890 *The History of California*. Seven volumes. The History Company, San Francisco, California.
- Banks, Peter M. and Robert I. Orlins
1984 *Investigation of Cultural Resources Within the Richmond Harbor Redevelopment Project 11-A, Richmond, Contra Costa County, California*. California Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Woodland, California. Prepared for the City of Richmond, Richmond, California.
- Barrett, S. The Ethnogeography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians. *University of California 1908 Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology*, Vol. 6, No. 1:1-322. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Baumhoff, M.A.
1980 *Warm Springs' cultural resources study revised research design, investigation of prehistoric archaeological sites*. Sonoma State University Anthropological Studies Center, Rohnert Park, California.
- Baumhoff, M.A., and R.I. Orlins
1979 An archaeological assay on Dry Creek, Sonoma County, California. *Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility*, 40, Berkeley, California.
- Beard, Vicki R.
2012 *Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Downtown Specific Plan Area Revitalization Project, Cotati, Sonoma County, California CML 5383 (010)*. Report on file (#S-040389) at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- Beardsley, Richard K.
1954 Temporal and Areal relationships in Central California Archaeology. *University of California Archaeological Survey 24 and 25*. Berkeley, California.



Bennyhoff, J. A.

1986 The Emeryville site, viewed 93 years later. Symposium: A New Look at Some Old Sites. G.S. Breschini and T. Haversat, eds. *Archives of California Prehistory*. 6:65–75. Coyote Press. Salinas, California.

Bickel, P. McW.

1981 San Francisco Bay Archaeology Ala-328, Ala-13, and Ala-12. *University of California Archaeological Research Facility Contributions*, 43, Berkeley, California.

Bronstein, Zelda, and Kenneth Kann

1977 Basha Singerman, Comrade of Petaluma. *California Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 56, No.1, pp. 20-33.

Bryne, R.

1979 Commentary on “Archaeology and California’s Climate.” *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 1:196-198.

Callaghan, Catherine A.

1970 Bodega Miwok Dictionary. University of California *Publications in Linguistics* 60. Berkeley, California.

California Department of Transportation and District 4 and Sonoma State University (Caltrans and SSU)

2003 *Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Widening Project in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, on Route Son-101 from the State Route 12 Interchange to just North of Steele Lane*. Report on file at Caltrans District 4, Oakland, California.

Chavez, David, and Jan H. Hupman

2005 *Highway 101 Widening and Improvement Project from Old Redwood Highway in the City of Petaluma to Rohnert Park Expressway in the City of Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California:04-SON-101 FP 12.1/22.4 (7.6/132.9), EA OA 1800*. Report on file (#S-030873a) at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Rohnert Park, California. Archaeological Sensitivity Analysis. Report on file (#S-030873b) at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

City of Cotati

2009 *Downtown Specific Development Plan Project Final Environmental Impact Report*. Electronic document, http://www.ci.cotati.ca.us/sections/departments/Compiled-FEIR-Technical-Appendix_2009-06-18.pdf, accessed January 11, 2018. Electronic document, http://ci.cotati.ca.us/docs/HotelDevelopment_Phase1ESA.pdf, accessed January 16, 2016.

City of Cotati

2015 Cotati Zoning Map. Electronic document, <http://www.ci.cotati.ca.us/sections/departments/CotatiZoningMap.pdf>, accessed January 11, 2018.



City of Cotati

2017 "City Council Approves Development Agreement for a Proposed Reverb Hotel in Cotati." Public Information City of Cotati dated November 29, 2017, City of Cotati, Cotati, California. Electronic document, <https://nextdoor.com/agency-post/ca/cotati/city-of-cotati/city-council-approves-development-agreement-for-a-proposed-reverb-hotel-in-cotati-71577043/>, accessed January 11, 2017.

Cotati Historical Society

2010 History of Cotati. Online source, <http://cotatihistoricalsociety.org/history-of-cotati>, accessed February 4, 2018.

Cummings, J.

2005 "A Big Puddle: The Early Laguna de Santa Rosa, Sonoma County." Report at Sonoma County Library, History Annex, Santa Rosa.

David Chavez and Associates

2005 *Archaeological Survey Report, Highway 101 Widening and Improvement Project from Old Redwood Highway in the City of Petaluma to Rohnert Park Expressway in the City of Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California:04-SON-101 FP 12.1/22.4 (7.6/132.9), EA OA 1800*. Report on file (#S-030873) at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Rohnert Park, California.

Dawson, Arthur and Christina Sloop

2010 *Laguna de Santa Rosa Historical Hydrology Project Headwaters Pilot Study*. Electronic source, http://www.lagunafoundation.com/knowledgebase/sites/default/files/Laguna%20Historical%20Hydrology%20Pilot%20Report_FINAL.pdf, accessed February 2, 2018

Dellavalle, Peter A.

2015 *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, 147 St. Joseph Way, Cotati, California*. Prepared by West Yost Associates for City of Cotati, March 2015. Electronic document, http://ci.cotati.ca.us/docs/HotelDevelopment_Phase1ESA.pdf, accessed January 18, 2018.

Dowdall, Katherine M.

1996 *Negative Archaeological Survey Report, proposed guardrail replacement at six locations, 04-SON-101 P.M. 2.82/12.79 04-218500*. Produced by California Department of Transportation (Report ID Caltrans EA 218500). Report No. S-0170803 on file at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

EDR

2014 Hotel Development Phase I ESA, Appendix B. 147 St. Joseph's Way, Cotati, California 94931. Historical Aerial Photographs 1942-2012. East Park and Ride APN 144-170-003; Inquiry Number: 4140951.9, November 25, 2014. Online source, http://ci.cotati.ca.us/docs/HotelDevelopment_Phase1ESA_AppendixB.pdf



Elsasser, A.B.

1955 A Charmstone site in Sonoma County, California. *Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey*, 28:29-33.

Elsasser, Albert B.

1978 Development of Regional Prehistoric Cultures. In "California" *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, edited by R. F. Heizer, William C. Sturtevant, general editor, pp. 37, 58. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

ENSR

2006. Conceptual Site Model, Former Unocal Station 4978, 8600 Gravenstein Highway, Cotati, California, July 26, 2006.

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria

2018 Coast Miwok and Southern Pomo. Online source, <http://www.gratonrancheria.com/culture/>, accessed February 8, 2018.

Finger, Kenneth L.

2018 *Paleontological Records Search: Cotati Reverb Project (5068.0001), Sonoma County*. Letter Report submitted by Dr. Kenneth L. Finger, Castro Valley, California to Dana DePietro at FirstCarbon Solutions, Walnut Creek, California. Report on file at FirstCarbon Solutions, Inc., Walnut Creek, California and Condor Country Consulting, Inc., Martinez, California.

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

1973 Preliminary geologic map of eastern Sonoma County and western Napa County, California: U.S. Geological Survey MF-483, scale 1:62, 500.

Fredrickson, David A.

1973a Early Cultures of the North Coast Ranges, California. Ph.D. Dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of California at Davis, Davis, California.

Fredrickson, David A.

1973b Spatial and Cultural Units in Central California Archaeology. In *Toward a New Taxonomic Framework for Central California Archaeology*, edited by R.E. Hughes. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility, Berkeley, California.

Fredrickson, David A.

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

Fredrickson, David A.

1984 Central California Archaeology: The Concepts of Pattern and Aspect. In *Toward a New Taxonomic Framework for Central California*, edited by R.E. Hughes. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility. Berkeley, California.



Fredrickson, David A.

1985 *Cultural Resources Management Plan for Northern California's Geysers Geothermal Region (Prehistoric Archaeology)*. Anthropological Studies Center. Rohnert Park. Report on File with the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Ukiah District Office, Ukiah, California.

Fredrickson, David A.

1994 Archaeological Taxonomy in Central California Reconsidered. In *Toward a New Taxonomic Framework for Central California Archaeology: Essays by James a. Bennyhoff and David A. Fredrickson, Richard E. Hughes*, pp. 91-103. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility 52, Berkeley, California.

Fredrickson, David A.

1996 Obsidian Studies, Social Boundaries, Theoretical Models, and the Development of Tribelet Structure in Central California. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 9:25-29.

Garcia, Larry

1997 "Short Wartime Saga of the Cotati Naval Outlying Field," *The Community Voice*, June 10, 1997, p. A10-A11.

Gerow, B.A., and R.B. Force

1968 *An Analysis of the University Village Complex with a Reappraisal of Central California Archaeology*. Stanford University Press, Stanford.

Graham, N.E., C.M. Ammann, D. Fleitmann, K.M. Cobb, and J. Luterbacher.

2010. Support for global climate reorganization during the "Medieval Climate Anomaly" *Journal of Climate Dynamics*. September 13, 2010. DOI 10.1007/s00382-010-09114-z.

Hayes, John F.

1986 Data Recovery Excavation of CA-SON-377, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California. Report No. S-8233 on file at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Heizer, Robert F.

1947 Francis Drake and the California Indians, 1579. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 42(3):251-302. Berkeley, California.

Heizer, Robert F.

1947 Francis Drake and the California Indians, 1579. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 42(3):251-302 Berkeley, California.

Heizer, Robert F., and William W. Elmendorf

1942 Francis Drake's California Anchorage in the Light of the Indian Languages Spoken There. *Pacific Historical Review* 11(2):213-217.



Ingram, B. Lynn

1995 Differences in Radiocarbon Age between Shell and Charcoal from a Holocene Shellmound in Northern California. *Quaternary Research*, Vol. 49 (102-110). University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Ingram, B. Lynn

1998 Differences in Radiocarbon Age between Shell and Charcoal from a Holocene Shellmound in Northern California. *Quaternary Research* 49:102-110.

Johnson, J.J., ed. with C. Assad, G. Greenway, B. Poswall, W. Soule, W. Wiant, K. Wilson, H. Keesling, J. Wood, D. Sumner, and P. Morgan.

1976 *Archaeological investigations at the Blodgett site (CA-SAC-267), Sloughhouse locality, California*. Report to the National Park Service, San Francisco, California.

Johnson, Katherine

1994 West Penngrove Historic Resources Survey, Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

JRP Historical Consulting, Inc.

2005 *Historic Resources Evaluation Report: Highway 101 HOV Lane Widening and Improvements Project: Old Redwood Highway, Petaluma to Rohnert Park Expressway, Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California 04-SON-101, KP 12.1/22.3 (7.6/13.9) EA # 0A1800*. Prepared for California Department of Transportation, District 4, Oakland, California.

Kann, Kenneth L.

1993 *Comrades and Chicken Ranchers: The Story of A California Jewish Community*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.

Kelly, Isabel

1978 Coast Miwok, In *Handbook of North American Indians*, edited by William C. Sturtevant, pp. 414-425. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

King, R.

1973 California State College, Sonoma, Department of Anthropology, Archaeological Site Record, site CA-SON-705 (P-49-000648). On file at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

King, Thomas L., Ward Upson, and Ralph Miller

1966 Archaeological Investigations in the San Antonio Valley. *Northwestern California Archaeological Society Occasional Papers* No. 1, Coyote Press, Salinas, California.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 78, Washington, D.C.



Kroeber, Alfred L.

1976 *Handbook of California Indians*, Dover Publications, Inc. New York, New York., pp. 442-462.

Lightfoot, Kent G.

1997 Cultural Construction of Coastal Landscapes: A Middle Holocene Perspective from San Francisco Bay. In *The Archaeology of the California Coast During the Middle Holocene*, edited by Jon M. Erlandson and Michael A. Glassow, pp. 129-141. Perspectives in California Archaeology 4, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles, California.

Lillard, Jeremiah B., Richard F. Heizer, and Franklin Fenenga

1939 *An Introduction to the Archaeology of Central California*, pp. 485-495. Sacramento Junior College Department of Anthropology Bulletin 2. Board of Education of the Sacramento City Unified School District, Sacramento, California.

Loeb, Edwin M.

1932 The Western Kuksu Cult. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 33(1):1-137, Berkeley, California.

Lowry, Thea S.

1993 *Petaluma's Poultry Pioneers: Recall the Heyday of Chicken Ranching*, Manifold Press, Ross, California.

Mann M.E., Z. Zhang, S. Rutherford, R.S. Bradley, M.K. Hughes, D. Shindell, C. Ammann, G. Faluvegi, and F. Ni.

2009 Global signatures and dynamical origins of the "Little Ice Age" and "Medieval Climate Anomaly." *Science* 326:1256–1260.

Martin, H. B.

1859 "Plat of Road Survey from Santa Rosa to Petaluma." Book "A" of Road Surveys. Sonoma County Recorder's Office.

Massey, S.

2013 State of California – The Resources Agency, Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record, Site P-49-004786. On file at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Massey, S., and A. Praetzelis

2005 *Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Cotati Commons Project on State Highway 116 Cotati, Sonoma County, California (Addendum)*. Document No. S-30672 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Merriam, C. Hart

1907 Distribution and Classification of the Mewan Stock in California. *American Anthropologist* 9(2):338-357.



Meyer, Jack

1993 *Geo-archaeological Investigation of CA-SON-2098: A Buried Archaeological Site in Sonoma County, California*. Report S-15744 on file at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Milliken, Randall

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

Milliken, Randall

2009 *Ethnohistory and the Ethnogeography of the Coast Miwok and their Neighbors, 1783-1840*. Technical Paper for the National Park Service, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Cultural Resources and Museum Management Division, San Francisco, California prepared by Archaeological/Historical Consultants, Oakland, California, dated June 2009. Electronic document, <https://www.nps.gov/goga/learn/historyculture/upload/2009-Final-Coast-Miwok-Report.pdf>, accessed January 17, 2018.

Morgan, Sally, and Sean D. Dexter.

2008 *Archaeological Analysis of CA-SFR-4/H Yerba Buena Island. San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge East Span Seismic Safety Project*. Submitted to: The California Department of Transportation, Toll Bridge Program, District 4. URS Corporation, Oakland, California.

Moratto, M.J., T.F. King, and W.B. Woolfenden

1978 Archaeology and California's Climate. *The Journal of California Anthropology* 5(2):147-161.

Moratto, M.J.

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

Morgan, Sally S., and Sean D. Dexter

2007 *Results of Data Recovery at Yerba Buena Island (CA-SFR-04/H)*. Unpublished manuscript. Manuscript on file at URS Corporation and the California Department of Transportation, District 4, Oakland, California.

Offerman, Janis

1978 *An Archaeological Survey of the Old Redwood Highway, Between LaPlaza and U.S. Interstate 101, Cotati, California*. Report No. S-000906 on file at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Office of Historic Preservation

2011 California Office of Historic Preservation Technical Assistance Series #6 California Register and National Register: A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register). Online source, <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/technical%20assistance%20bulletin%206%202011%20update.pdf>, accessed February 18, 2018.



Origer, T.M., and D.A. Fredrickson

1980 *The Laguna Archaeological Research Project, Sonoma County*. Report to the Public Works Department of Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa, California.

Ragir, S.R.

1972 *The Early Horizon in Central California Prehistory. Contributions of the University of California Archeological Research Facility* 15. Berkeley, California.

RESNA

1993, Removal of Underground Storage Tanks at Unocal Station No. 4978, 8600 Gravenstein Highway, Cotati, California, August 27, 1993.

Reynolds and Proctor

1898 *Illustrated Atlas of Sonoma County, California* 1898.

Ricksecker, L.E., and W.B. Walkup

1900 *Official Map of Sonoma County, California*. Bitton and Rey, San Francisco, California.

Roscoe, J.M.

1981 *Final Report: A Cultural Evaluation of the Cotati Creek Channel Improvement Project*. Report No. S-15565 on file at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

San Francisco Chronicle

1903 "When the Hen Reigns Supreme in the Land: Petaluma Has More Than a Million Fowls and Receives a Small Fortune in Profits Every Day," San Francisco Chronicle, May 2 1903.

Scott, Elias W, and Todd G. McFarland

2010 *Letter Report: No Further Action Request Report Chevron Site #30-6612 (Former Unocal Service Station #4978) 8600 Gravenstein Highway, Cotati, California (SCDHS-EHD SITE #00001479, CRWQCB-NCR SITE #1TSO008)*. Report produced by Holguin, Fahan & Associates on behalf of Chevron Environmental Management Company for Ms. Darcy Bering, Sonoma County Department of Health Services, Environmental Health Division. Online source, https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/esi/uploads/geo_report/5744177579/T0609700005.PDF, accessed February 19, 2018.

Simmons, Dwight D., Theresa Lechner, Patricia Welsh, and Jena Rogers

2002 *Bird Remains from CA-ALA-309 and CA-ALA-310*. Archaeological Research Center, California State University, Sacramento, Sacramento, California.

Shettle Jr., M.L.

n.d. *Aerofiles: A Century of Aviation, "Naval Flying Fields in the USA."* Online source, <http://www.aerofiles.com/usn-bases.html>, accessed January 26, 2018.



Slaymaker, Charles M.

1978 *A Model of Chamay Demography and Political Organization*. Research paper presented for graduate seminar led by Dr. Martin Baumhoff at the University of California, Davis, Davis, California.

Slaymaker, Charles M.

1982 A Model for the Study of Coast Miwok Ethnogeography, Ph.D. Dissertation in Anthropology. University of California at Davis, Davis, California.

Sperling's Best Places

2018 Cotati California, Electronic document,

<https://www.bestplaces.net/climate/city/california/cotati>, accessed January 11, 2018.

Sweetkind, Donald S., Joseph A. Hevesi, Tracy Nishikawa, Peter Martin, and Christopher D. Farrar

2013 Hydrology of the Santa Rosa Plain Watershed, Sonoma County, California, In *Hydrologic and Geochemical Characterization of the Santa Rosa Plain Watershed, Sonoma County, California*, edited by Tracy Nishikawa. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia. Online source, <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>, accessed February 7, 2018.

Thompson and West

1877 *Historic Atlas Map of Sonoma County*. Thompson and West, Oakland, California.

United States Census Bureau

2010 United States Census Bureau QuickFacts Cotati, California 2010. Electronic document, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/cotaticitycalifornia,US/PST045217?>, accessed January 17, 2018.

United States Population Census, Sonoma County, California.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA NCRS) 2017 Web Soil Survey. Online source,

<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>, accessed February 7, 2018.

United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey

1916, 1944, 1954 Cotati, California Quadrangle.

Veranda, Charmaine Burdell

1973 *History of Sonoma County*. Pacific Press (reprint), Oakland, California.

Watts, D.

1980 *Archaeological Reconnaissance Report, 04-SON-101 12.7, Proposed Construction of Fringe Parking lot for Car Pool Use, Cotati, Sonoma County, 04226*. Report No. S-01265 on file at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.



Webb, Toni

2005 *Historic Resources Evaluation Report. Highway 101 HOV Lane Widening and Improvements Project: Old Redwood Highway. Petaluma to Rohnert Park Expressway, Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California: 04-Son-101, KP 12.1/R.22.4 (7.6/13.9) EA OA 1800*. Report No. S-030873c on file at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Wells, Lisa E.

1995 Environmental Setting and Quaternary History of the San Francisco Estuary. In *Recent Geologic Studies in the San Francisco Bay Area*, edited by E. Sangines, D. Anderson, and A. Buising. The Pacific Section of the Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists, Vol. 76, May 3-5, 1995 San Francisco.

West, J.G., and Patrick Welch

1996 *Class II Archeological Survey of the Contra Costa Canal, Contra Costa County, CA. Sacramento, California*. Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Region.

Wickstrom, Brian P.

1986 An Archaeological Investigation of Prehistoric Sites CA-SON-1250 and 1251. Master's Thesis in Cultural Resources Management, Department of Anthropology, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Wood, Raymund F.

1976 The Discovery of the Golden Gate Legend and Reality. *Southern California Quarterly*, Vol. 58, No. 2, pp. 205-225.



FIGURE 1: PROJECT VICINITY



Document Path: S:\GIS Projects\Fig_1 Project vicinity Roverb Hotel 4.3.2018.mxd

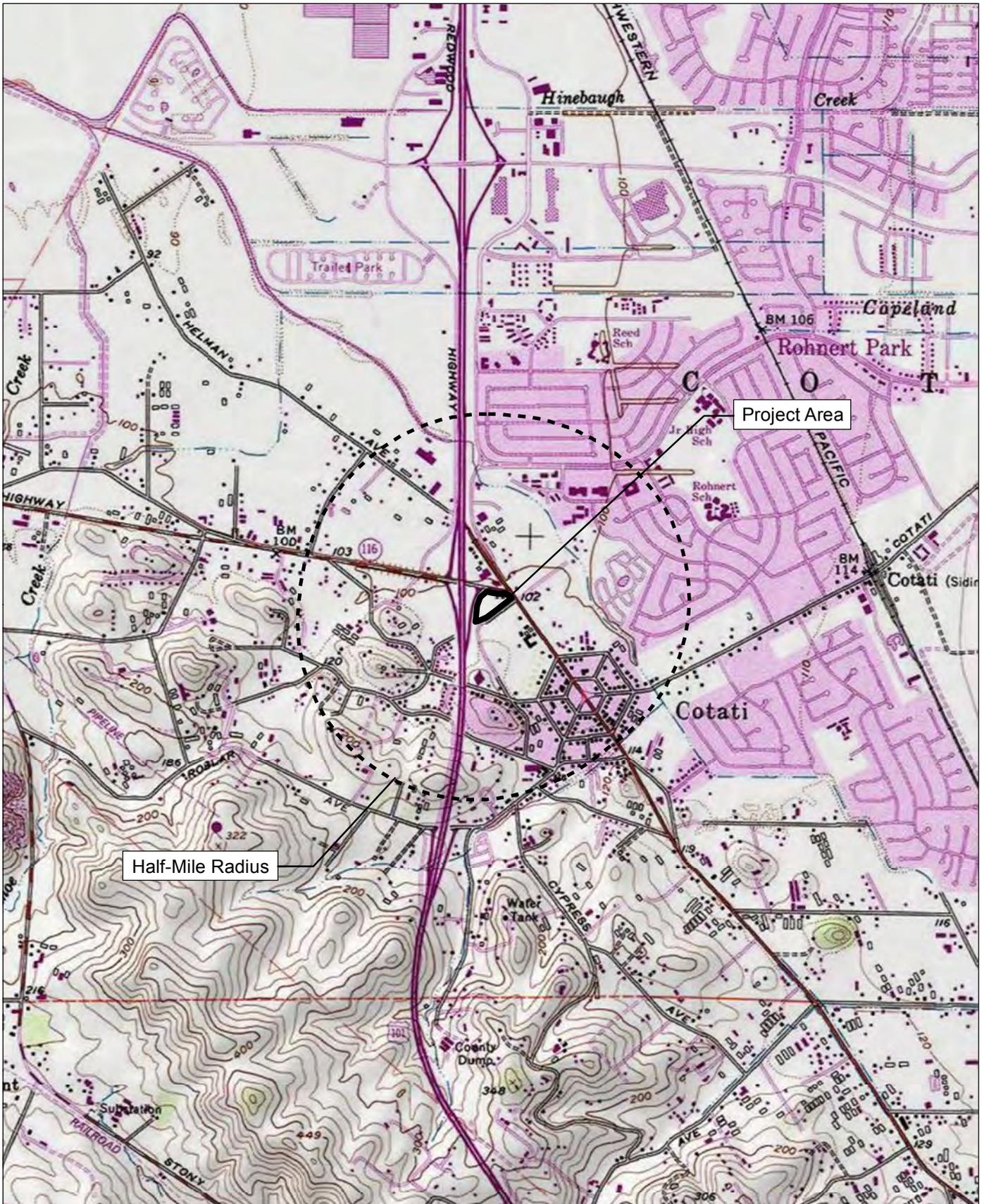
Ted Robertson 3 April 2018

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Figure 1: Project Vicinity
Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project
 City of Cotati, Sonoma County, California



FIGURE 2: LOCATION MAP



Source: USGS Cotati 7.5' Quadrangle / T6N,R8W,sec26



FIGURE 3: AREA CONTEXT MAP



Plot Sep 29, 2015 at 3:35pm
 159041_DMTX.dwg

AREA CONTEXT MAP

CITY OF COTATI, CALIFORNIA

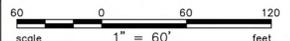
FEBRUARY 2015

PREPARED BY



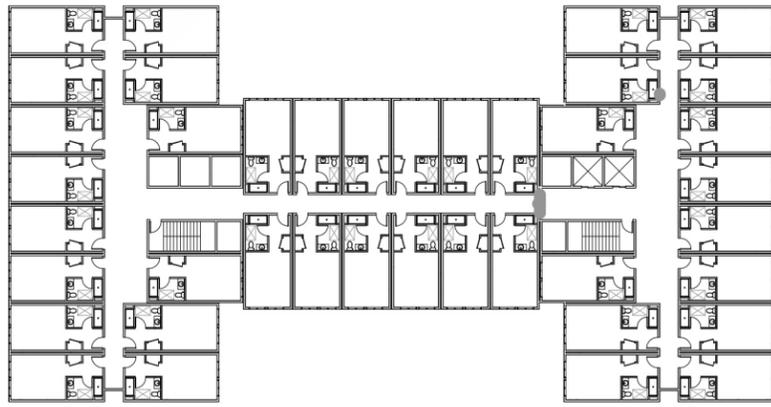
ENGINEERS | SURVEYORS | PLANNERS
 325 TESCONI CIRCLE, SANTA ROSA, CA 95401
 (707) 563-8500 FAX: (707) 563-8539





JOB NO. 20159041
SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS

FIGURE 4: SITE PLAN



FLOORS 2, 3 & 4



APPENDIX A: PALEONTOLOGY REPORT



Kenneth L. Finger, Ph.D. Consulting Paleontologist

18208 Judy St., Castro Valley, CA 94546-2306

510.305.1080

klfpaleo@comcast.net

January 17, 2018

Dana DePietro
FirstCarbon Solutions
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

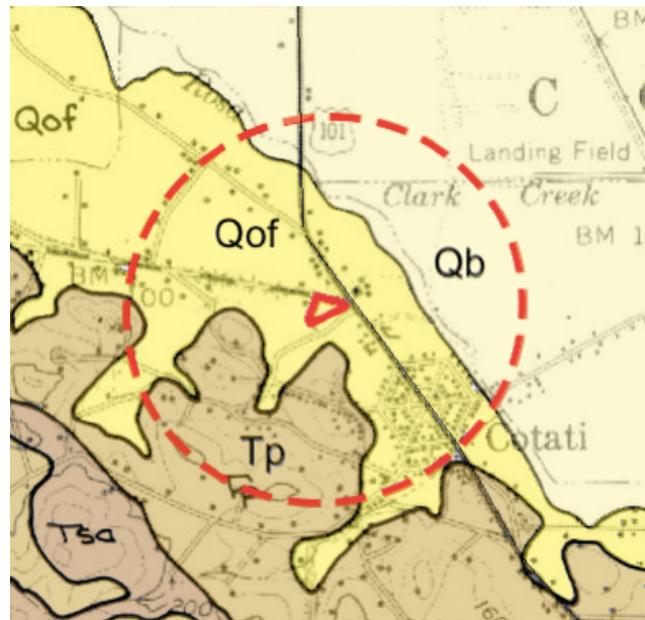
Re: Paleontological Records Search: Cotati Reverb Project (5068.0001), Sonoma County

Dear Dr. DePietro:

As per your request, I have performed a records search on the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) database for the Cotati Reverb project in Sonoma County. The site is basically a triangular parcel bounded by the northbound off-ramp of Redwood Highway, Gravenstein Highway, and St. Joseph Way. It is located in Sec. 26, T6N, R8W, Cotati quadrangle (1980 USGS 7.5-series topographic map). Google Earth imagery shows that this is flat terrain, about half of which is covered by a Caltrans Park & Ride lot.

Geologic Units

The part of the geologic map of Fox et al. (1973; color added here) shows the entire project site is on Pleistocene alluvium (Qof). The half-mile search area (dashed red circle) includes Holocene deposits (Qb) and the Pliocene Petaluma Formation (Tp). The Petaluma Formation is a predominantly lacustrine and fluvial deposit with estuarine and transitional marine horizons consisting of siltstone, sandstone, shale, conglomerate, with minor silicified tuff, chert, lignite, and limestone. It likely extends northward into the subsurface of the project site. Both the Pleistocene and Pliocene units are regionally known to yield significant paleontological resources.



Key to mapped units

- Qb** Interfluvial marsh-like basin deposits (Holocene)
- Qof** Alluvial fan deposits (Pleistocene)
- Tp** Petaluma Formation (Pliocene)
- Tsa** Sonoma Volcanics (late Miocene– Pliocene)

Records Search

The UCMP lists 10 late Pleistocene (Rancholabrean) vertebrate localities in Sonoma County. Nearest to the project site is UCMP vertebrate locality 3023, about 2.5 miles to the southwest, and which yielded *Glossotherium harlani* (Harlan's ground sloth). The composite assemblage also includes *Clemmys* (western pond turtle), *Glossotherium robustus* (robust ground sloth), *Bison bison antiquus* (ancient bison), and *Mammut americanum* (American mastodon). The database also lists 11 vertebrate localities in the Petaluma Formation in Sonoma County from which a composite assemblage of 12 specimens were collected, including the Cryptodira (suborder OF tortoises and turtles) and published specimens of *Equus* (horse) and the type *Neohipparion gidleyi* (Gidley's horse).

Remarks and Recommendations

Thousands of vertebrate fossils have been found in alluvium in California, which is therefore assigned a high paleontologic sensitivity. Those fossil occurrences are usually unpredictable, however, because they tend to be scattered due to their post-mortem stream or floodwater transport and deposition. The Pleistocene and Pliocene units mapped within the half-mile search area for the Cotati Reverb project site have produced significant paleontological resources elsewhere in Sonoma County. A preconstruction paleontological walkover of the site is not recommended because the surface is disturbed. On the other hand, it would be prudent to have paleontological monitoring of all project-related excavations. Should the construction crew or monitor uncover any bones or teeth, all construction-related activities in the immediate vicinity of the find should be diverted until the monitor or paleontologist has assessed the find and, if deemed significant, salvaged it for deposition in a repository such as UCMP, where it will be properly curated and preserved for scientific education and research.

Sincerely,



Reference Cited

Fox, K.F., Sims, J.D., Bartow, J.A., and Helley, E.J., 1973, Preliminary geologic map of eastern Sonoma County and western Napa County, California: U.S. Geological Survey MF-483, scale 1:62,500.

APPENDIX B: NWIC RECORD SEARCH REPORT LIST

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-49-000042		Resource Name - Madrone Complex 2	Building	Historic	HP02; HP04	1994 (Beard, Thompson, Tom Origer & Associates); 1994 (K.Johnson, B.Eastman, SSU Cultural Resource Facility)	S-016164, S-044535
P-49-000043		Resource Name - Madrone Complex 3	Building	Historic	HP02; HP04	1994 (Beard, Thompson, Tom Origer & Associates)	S-016164, S-044535
P-49-000648	CA-SON-000705	Resource Name - SDA-56	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP15	1973 (R. King); 1976 (S. Stoddard, P. Shank)	S-000254, S-002582, S-023118
P-49-001188	CA-SON-001265H	Resource Name - [none]	Site	Historic	AH04; AH10	1980 (Steven Kuhn, Sonoma State College)	S-002582, S-023964
P-49-001737		Resource Name - Nylander House; Other - APN 144-250-022-000	Building	Historic	AH03; AH15; HP02	1995 (Susan Clark, Clark Historical Consultants)	
P-49-001857		Resource Name - Christensen Farmstead	Building	Historic	AH03; AH04; AH11; AH15; HP33	1996 (EASTMAN)	
P-49-002767		Resource Name - Trebino Ranch; Other - Map Reference #14; Other - 10 Helman Lane	Building	Historic	HP33	2000 ([none], Tom Origer & Associates); 2003 (T. Webb, N. Cornwall, JRP Historical Consulting Services)	S-023119, S-030873, S-044535
P-49-003320		Other - 413 School Street; Resource Name - Map Reference #6	Building	Historic	HP02; HP03	2004 (Toni Webb, JRP Historical Consulting)	S-030873
P-49-003321		Other - 8160 Clifford Street; Resource Name - Map Reference #7	Building	Historic	HP02	2004 (Toni Webb, JRP Historical Consulting)	S-030873
P-49-003322		Other - 390 West Cotati Avenue; Resource Name - Map Reference #8	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Toni Webb, JRP Historical Consulting)	S-030873
P-49-003323		Other - 7621 Old Redwood Highway; Resource Name - Map Reference #9	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Toni Webb, JRP Historical Consulting)	S-030873, S-044535
P-49-003324		Other - 7561 and 7581 Old Redwood Highway; Resource Name - Map Reference #10	Building	Historic	HP03	2003 (Toni Webb, JRP Historical Consulting)	S-030873, S-044535

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-49-003325		Other - 7662 Old Redwood Highway; Resource Name - Map Reference #11	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2003 (Toni Webb, JRP Historical Consulting)	S-030873, S-044535
P-49-003326		Other - 7560 Commerce Boulevard; Resource Name - Map Reference #13	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Toni Webb, JRP Historical Consulting)	S-030873, S-044535
P-49-003327		Other - 7600 and 7646 Commerce Boulevard; Resource Name - Map Reference # 12	Building	Historic	HP02; HP06	2003 (Toni Webb, JRP Historical Consulting)	S-030873, S-044535
P-49-003546		Resource Name - 710 W. Grant Avenue	Building	Historic	HP33	2006 (V. Beard, Tom Origer & Associates)	S-044535
P-49-004523		Resource Name - The Cotati Hub; Other - FOE_11712; Other - California State Landmark #879; Other - SHL-0879-0000; Other - Cotati Downtown Plaza; OHP Property Number - 089515	Site	Historic	HP29	1975 ([none], City of Cotati); 2012 (V. Beard, Tom Origer & Associates); 2012 (Andrew Hope, Caltrans)	S-040389, S-046509
P-49-004786		Resource Name - ASC DFM 1303-1	Site	Historic	AH04	2013 (S. Massey, ASC, SSU)	S-046338

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-000272		1976	Mary Praetzellis and Adrian Praetzellis	An Archaeological Survey of the Russian River to Cotati Intertie.		49-000653
S-000906		1978	Janis Offermann	An Archaeological Survey of the Old Redwood Highway, Between La Plaza and U.S. Interstate 101, in Cotati, California	The Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College	
S-001171		1978	Jane C. Adams	An Archaeological Survey of the West Sierra Avenue Improvement Project, Cotati, Sonoma County, California	The Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College	49-000951, 49-000952
S-002280	Caltrans - 04223-38035	1979	Diane C. Watts	Archaeological Survey Report, 04-Son-101, P.M. 2.9/19.6, Proposed Landscaping Improvements along Route 101, Sonoma County, 04223-38035	Caltrans, District 04	
S-011585		1990	Thomas M. Origer	An Archaeological Survey for the Thysen Project Area, Cotati, Sonoma County, California		
S-015565	Submitter - A.R.S. Project 93-23; Voided - S-016155	1993	William Roop	Final Report: A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Cotati Creek Channel Improvement Project	Archaeological Resource Service	49-000951, 49-000952, 49-000953
S-015565a		1994	Jennifer A. Ferneau	Archaeological Monitoring of an Approximate 80' Portion of Cotati Creek Near Page Street, Cotati, Sonoma County, California	Anthropological Studies Center	
S-017803	Caltrans - EA 218500	1996	Katherine M. Dowdall	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, proposed guardrail replacement at six locations, 04-SON-101 P.M. 2.82/12.79 04-218500	California Department of Transportation	
S-019940	Submitter - Project 50001-23/98	1998	Michael Newland	An Archaeological Study of the East Cotati Avenue Sanitary Sewer Interceptor Project Cotati, Sonoma County, California	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University	
S-023964		2001	Thomas Origer and Nelson "Scotty" Thompson	The Search for a Blacksmith Shop at 1818 La Plaza, Cotati, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	49-001188
S-024295	Submitter - File No. 01-87BE	2001	Vicki R. Beard and Toni Douglass	An Architectural/Historical Evaluation of the Property at 203 East Cotati Avenue, Cotati, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	
S-024793	Submitter - File No. 01-156S	2001	Toni F. Douglass and Thomas M. Origer	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Heritage Gardens Subdivision on East Cotati Avenue Cotati, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-025997		2002	John Holson	Archaeological Survey and Record Search Results for the Cingular SF-462-02 Cotati Fire Department Project (letter report).	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	
S-029830	Submitter - File No. 05-08S	2005	Nelson B. Thompson and Thomas M. Origer	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Koenigshofer Property, 190 East Cotati Avenue, Cotati, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	
S-030873	Caltrans - EA OA 1800-04219; Voided - 33908	2005	Kate Lewis	Highway 101 HOV Lane Widening and Improvement Project: Old Redwood Highway, Petaluma to Rohnert Park Expressway, Rohnert Park, 04-SON-101 KP 12.1/R22.4 (PM 7.6/R13.9), EA OA1800-04219, Sonoma County, California	Parsons	49-002767, 49-003315, 49-003316, 49-003317, 49-003318, 49-003319, 49-003320, 49-003321, 49-003322, 49-003323, 49-003324, 49-003325, 49-003326, 49-003327
S-030873a		2005		Archaeological Survey Report, Highway 101 Widening and Improvements Project from Old Redwood Highway in the City of Petaluma to Rohnert Park Expressway in the City of Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California: 04-SON-101 KP 12.1/22.4 (PM 7.5/13.9) EA: 0A 1800	David Chavez and Associates	
S-030873b		2005	David Chavez and Jan H. Hupman	Highway 101 Widening and Improvements Project from Old Redwood Highway in the City of Petaluma to Rohnert Park Expressway in the City of Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California: 04-SON-101 KP 12.1/22.4 (PM 7.5/13.9) EA: 0A1800, Archaeological Sensitivity Analysis	David Chavez and Associates	
S-030873c		2005	Toni Webb	Historic Resource Evaluation Report: Highway 101 HOV Lane Widening and Improvements Project: Old Redwood Highway, Petaluma to Rohnert Park Expressway, Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California: 04-Son-101, KP 12.1/R22.4 (7.6/13.9), EA 0A1800	JRP Historical Consulting	
S-040389	OHP PRN - FHWA 120705A	2012	Vicki R. Beard	Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Downtown Specific Plan Area Revitalization Project, Cotati, Sonoma County, California, CML 5383 (010)	Tom Origer & Associates	49-004523
S-044535	Agency Nbr - PM: 30940447	2013		Cultural Resources Constraints Report: Alder and Helman Cotati Aldyl-A, Sonoma County, California	Parus Consulting, Inc. for Cardno ENTRIX	49-000041, 49-000042, 49-000043, 49-000044, 49-000045, 49-002767, 49-003211, 49-003212, 49-003323, 49-003324, 49-003325, 49-003326, 49-003327, 49-003546

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-046338	Agency Nbr - PM 30950573	2013	Sandra Massey	Cultural Resources Constraints Review, Pipeline Relocation PG&E DFM 1303-01 MP 9.01-9.23	Pacific Gas and Electric Company	49-004786
S-046509	Caltrans - STP: - 5383 (011); Voided - S-46359	2015	Heather Hinews	Historic Property Survey Report, STPL- 5383(011), Old Redwood Highway, East Cotati Avenue to Page Street, City of Cotati, Sonoma County, California	Metropolitan Planning Group (M-Group)	49-004523
S-046509a		2015	Kyle Rabellino and Kate Erickson Green	Archaeological Survey Report for the Old Redwood Highway Improvements Undertaking, City of Cotati, Sonoma County, California	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University	
S-046509b		2015	Lilly Bianco and Heather Hines	Historic Resources Evaluation Report Cotati Hexagonal Town Plan, City of Cotati, Sonoma County, California	Metropolitan Planning Group	

APPENDIX C: NATIVE AMERICAN AND HISTORIC SOCIETY
CONSULTATION



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

January 26, 2018

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

Subject: **Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project, Cotati, Sonoma County, California**

Dear Representative Buvelot,

A long-time Sonoma County family is hoping to develop a Reverb musically themed boutique hotel and amphitheater in Cotati. The proposed project would be located on two lots south of State Route 116 between U.S. Highway 101 on the west and Old Redwood Highway on the east in Cotati.

The proposed Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater project includes the development of a Reverb hotel, amphitheater, Hard Rock Cafe building, and an access road on approximately 3 acres in Cotati. Project plans include development of a four-story hotel with 134 rooms available for guests. The first floor would include a lobby and reception area, a conference room of approximately 3,000 square feet, a conference room of approximately 1,800 square feet, a bar, and a service area, along with 14 guest rooms. All remaining guest rooms would be on the second to fourth floors. An outdoor pool would be located behind the hotel building. Adjacent to and northeast of the hotel, an outdoor amphitheater would be constructed. Surrounding the amphitheater on three sides is a proposed Hard Rock Cafe building, approximately 10,500 square feet in size.

Access to the project would be via St. Joseph Way. It is proposed that St. Joseph Way would be a right-in/right-out roadway only. A future access road south of the buildings is proposed off Old Redwood Highway, with a traffic signal at the intersection of Old Redwood Highway and the future access road. A parking area with 179 parking spaces would be installed west and north of the hotel. A California Department of Transportation Park & Ride lot currently located in the proposed project area would be removed.

FirstCarbon Solutions is analyzing the potential environmental effects of the proposed project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. FirstCarbon Solutions, through subcontractor Condor Country Consulting, Inc., is offering you the opportunity to comment on this project.

A check of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* by NAHC Staff Services Analyst Sharaya Souza on January 17, 2017 was completed with negative results. Condor Country Consulting, Inc. understands that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in the study area.

Archaeologists requested a records search (#5068.0001) at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System in Rohnert Park on December 19, 2017. The records search identified five previous survey reports that include the study area, and 25 that include the 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. The record search identified one previously recorded historic-era refuse scatter in the study area, and 17 cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. There is one prehistoric site (midden and lithic scatter) in the 0.5-mile radius of the study area. This site is located approximately 0.27 miles north of the study area. The proposed project would not affect the site. The other 16 previously recorded cultural resources in the 0.5-mile radius are historic-era buildings, historic sites, or elements of an historic district.

The majority of the study area is paved and/or undeveloped. However, the lot closest to the corner of Highway 116 and Old Redwood Highway was previously developed and it has undergone modification, although it is now vacant. An archaeological survey of the study area identified the previously recorded historic-era site but no other cultural resources. The proposed project will involve ground-disturbing activities in native soil and the use of heavy construction equipment.

At this time, we would like to know whether you are aware of any Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, or sites of historic interest in or immediately adjacent to the study area. We understand that such information is sensitive and confidential and we will not release this information to unauthorized persons. Your involvement is valuable to us and we will do our best to ensure that we address any concerns you may have regarding the proposed project.

A primary contact for information you may have related to Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, and/or sites of historic interest is Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald at Condor Country Consulting, Inc., 815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1617, tel. (925) 335-9308, cell: (707) 315-6013, fax: (925) 231-0571.

Thank you in advance for any assistance you can provide.

Sincerely,

Michelle Fitzgerald, Ph.D., RPA
Staff Archaeologist II
Condor Country Consulting, Inc.

Enclosures: Project Area Maps (2)



[FAQs > \(http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900\)](http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 9405803699300582644463

Remove X

Expected Delivery on

SATURDAY

27 JANUARY
2018 ⓘ

by
8:00pm ⓘ

GENE BUVELOT
FEDERATED INDIANS OF GRATON RANCHERIA
6400 REDWOOD DR
STE 300
ROHNERT PARK, CA 94928-2341

 **Delivered**

January 27, 2018 at 11:29 am
Delivered, In/At Mailbox
ROHNERT PARK, CA 94928

Get Updates 

Text & Email Updates 

Tracking History 

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-03-2018 TIME 1519
VIA Telephone WITH Gene Buvelot, Chairperson
COMPANY Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
ADDRESS 6400 Redwood Drive, Su. 300, Rohnert Park, CA 94928 PHONE NO. Office (707) 566-2288, and Email ext. 103; cell (415) 279-4844; gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.com
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project PROJ/TASK NO. 330

On Saturday February 03, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald telephoned Gene Buvelot of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria to ask if he had received the consultation materials Condor Country Consulting, Inc. sent. Mr Buvelot said that he had received the materials but the tribe had not yet a chance to review them and formulate a response. He said the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) Ms. Buffy McQuillen would be addressing the consultation materials. He suggested that I give her a telephone call next week. Dr. Fitzgerald stated that she would call Ms. McQuillen next week and leave a message for her today.



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

January 26, 2018

Cotati Historical Society
P.O. Box 7013
Cotati, CA 94931

Subject: Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project, Cotati, Sonoma County, California

Dear Cotati Historical Society,

A long-time Sonoma County family is hoping to develop a Reverb musically themed boutique hotel and amphitheater in Cotati. The proposed project would be located on two lots south of State Route 116 between U.S. Highway 101 on the west and Old Redwood Highway on the east in Cotati.

The proposed Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater project includes the development of a Reverb hotel, amphitheater, Hard Rock Cafe building, and an access road on approximately 3 acres in Cotati. Project plans include development of a four-story hotel with 134 rooms available for guests. The first floor would include a lobby and reception area, a conference room of approximately 3,000 square feet, a conference room of approximately 1,800 square feet, a bar, and a service area, along with 14 guest rooms. All remaining guest rooms would be on the second to fourth floors. An outdoor pool would be located behind the hotel building. Adjacent to and northeast of the hotel, an outdoor amphitheater would be constructed. Surrounding the amphitheater on three sides is a proposed Hard Rock Cafe building, approximately 10,500 square feet in size.

Access to the project would be via St. Joseph Way. It is proposed that St. Joseph Way would be a right-in/right-out roadway only. A future access road south of the buildings is proposed off Old Redwood Highway, with a traffic signal at the intersection of Old Redwood Highway and the future access road. A parking area with 179 parking spaces would be installed west and north of the hotel. A California Department of Transportation Park & Ride lot currently located in the proposed project area would be removed.

FirstCarbon Solutions is analyzing the potential environmental effects of the proposed project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. FirstCarbon Solutions, through subcontractor Condor Country Consulting, Inc., is offering you the opportunity to comment on this project.

Archaeologists requested a records search (#5068.0001) at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System in Rohnert Park on December 19, 2017. The records search identified five previous survey reports that include the study area, and 25 that include the 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. The record search identified one previously recorded historic-era refuse scatter in the study area, and 17 cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area.

The majority of the study area is paved and/or undeveloped. However, the lot closest to the corner of Highway 116 and Old Redwood Highway was previously developed and it has undergone modification, although it is now vacant. An archaeological survey of the study area identified the previously recorded historic-era site but no other cultural resources. The proposed project will involve ground-disturbing activities in native soil and the use of heavy construction equipment.

At this time, we would like to know whether you are aware of any sites of historic interest in or immediately adjacent to the study area. We are especially interested in any information you might have to share regarding prior buildings on the study area lots. We understand that such information may be sensitive and confidential, and we will not release this information to unauthorized persons. Your involvement is valuable to us and we will do our best to ensure that we address any concerns you may have regarding the proposed project.

A primary contact for information you may have related to sites of historic interest is Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald at Condor Country Consulting, Inc., 815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1617, tel. (925) 335-9308, cell: (707) 315-6013, fax: (925) 231-0571.

Thank you in advance for any assistance you can provide.

Sincerely,

Michelle Fitzgerald, Ph.D., RPA
Staff Archaeologist II
Condor Country Consulting, Inc.

Enclosures: Project Area Maps (2)



[FAQs > \(http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900\)](http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 9405503699300176236608

Remove X

Expected Delivery on

SATURDAY

27

JANUARY
2018 ⓘ

by

8:00pm ⓘ

COTATI HISTORICAL SOCIETY
PO BOX 7013
COTATI, CA 94931-7013

Delivered

January 27, 2018 at 10:30 am
Delivered, PO Box
COTATI, CA 94931

Get Updates ▼

Text & Email Updates



Tracking History



TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE	<u>2-04-2018</u>	TIME	<u>1013-Email; 10125- Phone</u>
VIA	<u>Email</u>	WITH	<u>Cotati Historical Society</u>
COMPANY	<u>Cotati Historical Society</u>		
ADDRESS	<u>Cotati Historical Society P.O. Box 7013 Cotati, CA 94931</u>	Phone & Email	<u>(707) 794-0305 chsinfo@sonic.net</u>
PROJ NAME	<u>Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project</u>	PROJ/TASK NO.	<u>330</u>

On Sunday February 04, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald emailed the Cotati Historical Society to ask if it had received the consultation materials Condor Country Consulting, Inc. sent. She requested that if the society has any questions, comments, concerns, or information to share that they please give her a call at the numbers provided or send an email. Dr. Fitzgerald also left a phone message for the society at 1025 am.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE	<u>2-05-2018</u>	TIME	<u>1724</u>
VIA	<u>Email</u>	WITH	<u>John Allred, President of Cotati Historical Society</u>
COMPANY	<u>Cotati Historical Society</u>		
ADDRESS	<u>Cotati Historical Society</u>	Phone &	<u>(707) 794-0305;</u>
	<u>P.O. Box 7013</u>	Email	<u>john@professionalframingservices.com</u>
	<u>Cotati, CA 94931</u>		
PROJ NAME	<u>Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project</u>	PROJ/TASK NO.	<u>330</u>

On Monday February 05, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald received a phone message from John Allred, President of the Cotati Historical Society. Mr. Allred stated he was calling regarding the Cotati Reverb Hotel Project and would call again Tuesday.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE	<u>2-06-2018</u>	TIME	<u>1443</u>
VIA	<u>Telephone</u>	WITH	<u>John Allred, President of Cotati Historical Society</u>
COMPANY	<u>Cotati Historical Society</u>		
ADDRESS	<u>Cotati Historical Society</u>	Phone &	<u>(707) 794-0305;</u>
	<u>P.O. Box 7013</u>	Email	<u>john@professionalframingservices.com</u>
	<u>Cotati, CA 94931</u>		
PROJ NAME	<u>Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project</u>	PROJ/TASK NO.	<u>330</u>

On Tuesday February 06, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald telephoned Mr. John Allred, president of the Cotati Historical Society. Mr. Allred said that he had spoken to a 70-year-old member of the historic society who told him that the lot at the corner of Highway 116 and Old Redwood Highway had held multiple buildings in the past, including a gas station (Shell station), and multiple restaurants, mostly drive-ins and diners. He said there used to be a drive-in restaurant/diner called "Tubby's," which later relocated. He said prior to Tubby's, there was a carhop called "Whitey's Drive-in" that operated in the early 1950s. Mr. Allred suggested that Condor Country Consulting, Inc. check the tax records with the county to see what businesses were at that location in the past. Mr. Allred said he would check with museum staff to see if the museum has any maps that might be useful with regard to the project.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE	<u>2-15-2018</u>	TIME	<u>1532</u>
VIA	<u>Email</u>	WITH	<u>John Allred, President of Cotati Historical Society</u>
COMPANY	<u>Cotati Historical Society</u>		
ADDRESS	<u>Cotati Historical Society</u>	Phone &	<u>(707) 794-0305;</u>
	<u>P.O. Box 7013</u>	Email	<u>john@professionalframingservices.com</u>
	<u>Cotati, CA 94931</u>		
PROJ NAME	<u>Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project</u>	PROJ/TASK NO.	<u>330</u>

On Thursday February 15, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald received a phone call and email from John Allred, President of the Cotati Historical Society. Mr. Allred passed on information regarding Tubby's and Whitey's restaurants, which he said he thought were located in the Study Area. Mr. Allred and Dr. Fitzgerald also discussed the development of roadways and train routes in Sonoma County. Mr. Allred also commented that the Study Area may have been used for dry hay production in its early days. Mr. Allred and Dr. Fitzgerald discussed past industries such as cattle and poultry raising. Mr. Allred also said that the Study Area may have been utilized in the past as a general dumping area. Mr. Allred and Dr. Fitzgerald also discussed historic aerial photos of Cotati.



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

January 26, 2018

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of Stewarts Point Rancheria
Chairperson Reno Keoni Franklin
1420 Guerneville Road, Suite 1
Santa Rosa, CA. 95403

Subject: Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project, Cotati, Sonoma County, California

Dear Chairperson Franklin,

A long-time Sonoma County family is hoping to develop a Reverb musically themed boutique hotel and amphitheater in Cotati. The proposed project would be located on two lots south of State Route 116 between U.S. Highway 101 on the west and Old Redwood Highway on the east in Cotati.

The proposed Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater project includes the development of a Reverb hotel, amphitheater, Hard Rock Cafe building, and an access road on approximately 3 acres in Cotati. Project plans include development of a four-story hotel with 134 rooms available for guests. The first floor would include a lobby and reception area, a conference room of approximately 3,000 square feet, a conference room of approximately 1,800 square feet, a bar, and a service area, along with 14 guest rooms. All remaining guest rooms would be on the second to fourth floors. An outdoor pool would be located behind the hotel building. Adjacent to and northeast of the hotel, an outdoor amphitheater would be constructed. Surrounding the amphitheater on three sides is a proposed Hard Rock Cafe building, approximately 10,500 square feet in size.

Access to the project would be via St. Joseph Way. It is proposed that St. Joseph Way would be a right-in/right-out roadway only. A future access road south of the buildings is proposed off Old Redwood Highway, with a traffic signal at the intersection of Old Redwood Highway and the future access road. A parking area with 179 parking spaces would be installed west and north of the hotel. A California Department of Transportation Park & Ride lot currently located in the proposed project area would be removed.

FirstCarbon Solutions is analyzing the potential environmental effects of the proposed project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. FirstCarbon Solutions, through subcontractor Condor Country Consulting, Inc., is offering you the opportunity to comment on this project.

A check of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* by NAHC Staff Services Analyst Sharaya Souza on January 17, 2017 was completed with negative results. Condor Country Consulting, Inc. understands that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in the study area.

Archaeologists requested a records search (#5068.0001) at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System in Rohnert Park on December 19, 2017. The records search identified five previous survey reports that include the study area, and 25 that include the 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. The record search identified one previously recorded historic-era refuse scatter in the study area, and 17 cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. There is one prehistoric site (midden and lithic scatter) in the 0.5-mile radius of the study area. This site is located approximately 0.27 miles north of the study area. The proposed project would not affect the site. The other 16 previously recorded cultural resources in the 0.5-mile radius are historic-era buildings, historic sites, or elements of an historic district.

The majority of the study area is paved and/or undeveloped. However, the lot closest to the corner of Highway 116 and Old Redwood Highway was previously developed and it has undergone modification, although it is now vacant. An archaeological survey of the study area identified the previously recorded historic-era site but no other cultural resources. The proposed project will involve ground-disturbing activities in native soil and the use of heavy construction equipment.

At this time, we would like to know whether you are aware of any Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, or sites of historic interest in or immediately adjacent to the study area. We understand that such information is sensitive and confidential and we will not release this information to unauthorized persons. Your involvement is valuable to us and we will do our best to ensure that we address any concerns you may have regarding the proposed project.

A primary contact for information you may have related to Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, and/or sites of historic interest is Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald at Condor Country Consulting, Inc., 815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1617, tel. (925) 335-9308, cell: (707) 315-6013, fax: (925) 231-0571.

Thank you in advance for any assistance you can provide.

Sincerely,

Michelle Fitzgerald, Ph.D., RPA
Staff Archaeologist II
Condor Country Consulting, Inc.

Enclosures: Project Area Maps (2)



[FAQs > \(http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900\)](http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 9405803699300582644494

Remove X

Expected Delivery on

SATURDAY

27 JANUARY
2018 ⓘ

by
8:00pm ⓘ

RENO K FRANKLIN
KASHIA BAND OF POMO INDIAN OF STEWART RANCHERIA
1420 GUERNEVILLE RD
STE 1
SANTA ROSA, CA 95403-4124

Delivered

January 27, 2018 at 11:05 am
Delivered, Front Door/Porch
SANTA ROSA, CA 95403

Get Updates ▼

Text & Email Updates ▼

Tracking History ▼

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-03-2018 TIME 1541
VIA Telephone WITH Reno Keoni Franklin, Chairperson
COMPANY Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of Stewarts Point Rancheria
ADDRESS 1420 Guerneville Road, Suite 1, Santa Rosa, CA 95403 PHONE NO. Office (707) 591-0580
& Email reno@stewartspoint.org
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project PROJ/TASK NO. 330

On Saturday February 03, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald telephoned Reno Keoni Franklin of the Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of Stewart Point Rancheria to ask if he had received the consultation materials Condor Country Consulting, Inc. sent. There was no answer at the phone number provided by the NAHC, so Dr. Fitzgerald left a detailed voice message and her cell phone number. The message asked Mr. Franklin if he received the materials, and to please call Dr. Fitzgerald if he had any questions, comments, concerns, or information to share.



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

January 26, 2018

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

Subject: Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project, Cotati, Sonoma County, California

Dear Chairperson Gabaldon,

A long-time Sonoma County family is hoping to develop a Reverb musically themed boutique hotel and amphitheater in Cotati. The proposed project would be located on two lots south of State Route 116 between U.S. Highway 101 on the west and Old Redwood Highway on the east in Cotati.

The proposed Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater project includes the development of a Reverb hotel, amphitheater, Hard Rock Cafe building, and an access road on approximately 3 acres in Cotati. Project plans include development of a four-story hotel with 134 rooms available for guests. The first floor would include a lobby and reception area, a conference room of approximately 3,000 square feet, a conference room of approximately 1,800 square feet, a bar, and a service area, along with 14 guest rooms. All remaining guest rooms would be on the second to fourth floors. An outdoor pool would be located behind the hotel building. Adjacent to and northeast of the hotel, an outdoor amphitheater would be constructed. Surrounding the amphitheater on three sides is a proposed Hard Rock Cafe building, approximately 10,500 square feet in size.

Access to the project would be via St. Joseph Way. It is proposed that St. Joseph Way would be a right-in/right-out roadway only. A future access road south of the buildings is proposed off Old Redwood Highway, with a traffic signal at the intersection of Old Redwood Highway and the future access road. A parking area with 179 parking spaces would be installed west and north of the hotel. A California Department of Transportation Park & Ride lot currently located in the proposed project area would be removed.

FirstCarbon Solutions is analyzing the potential environmental effects of the proposed project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. FirstCarbon Solutions, through subcontractor Condor Country Consulting, Inc., is offering you the opportunity to comment on this project.

A check of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* by NAHC Staff Services Analyst Sharaya Souza on January 17, 2017 was completed with negative results. Condor Country Consulting, Inc. understands that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in the study area.

Archaeologists requested a records search (#5068.0001) at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System in Rohnert Park on December 19, 2017. The records search identified five previous survey reports that include the study area, and 25 that include the 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. The record search identified one previously recorded historic-era refuse scatter in the study area, and 17 cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. There is one prehistoric site (midden and lithic scatter) in the 0.5-mile radius of the study area. This site is located approximately 0.27 miles north of the study area. The proposed project would not affect the site. The other 16 previously recorded cultural resources in the 0.5-mile radius are historic-era buildings, historic sites, or elements of an historic district.

The majority of the study area is paved and/or undeveloped. However, the lot closest to the corner of Highway 116 and Old Redwood Highway was previously developed and it has undergone modification, although it is now vacant. An archaeological survey of the study area identified the previously recorded historic-era site but no other cultural resources. The proposed project will involve ground-disturbing activities in native soil and the use of heavy construction equipment.

At this time, we would like to know whether you are aware of any Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, or sites of historic interest in or immediately adjacent to the study area. We understand that such information is sensitive and confidential and we will not release this information to unauthorized persons. Your involvement is valuable to us and we will do our best to ensure that we address any concerns you may have regarding the proposed project.

A primary contact for information you may have related to Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, and/or sites of historic interest is Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald at Condor Country Consulting, Inc., 815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1617, tel. (925) 335-9308, cell: (707) 315-6013, fax: (925) 231-0571.

Thank you in advance for any assistance you can provide.

Sincerely,

Michelle Fitzgerald, Ph.D., RPA
Staff Archaeologist II
Condor Country Consulting, Inc.

Enclosures: Project Area Maps (2)



[FAQs > \(http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900\)](http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 9405803699300582644524

Remove X

Expected Delivery on

SATURDAY

27 JANUARY
2018 ⓘ

by
8:00pm ⓘ

SCOTT GABALDON
MISHEWAL-WAPPO TRIBE OF ALEXANDER VALLEY
2275 SILK RD
WINDSOR, CA 95492-9772

Delivered

January 27, 2018 at 1:11 pm
Delivered, In/At Mailbox
WINDSOR, CA 95492

Get Updates

Text & Email Updates

Tracking History

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-03-2018 TIME 1553
VIA Telephone WITH Scott Gabaldon, Chairperson
COMPANY Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley
ADDRESS 2275 Silk Road, Windsor, CA 95492 PHONE NO. Office (707) 494-9159;
and Email scottg@mishewalwappo
tribe.com
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and PROJ/TASK NO. 330
Amphitheater Project

On Saturday February 03, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald telephoned Mr. Scott Gabaldon, Chairperson of the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley to ask if he had received the consultation materials Condor Country Consulting, Inc. sent. Mr. Galbadon confirmed that he had received the materials. Mr. Galbadon said that he thought more hotels in the area were a good thing and he asked who was developing the property and what CRM firms were involved. Dr. Fitzgerald provided this information. Dr. Galbadon said he was not too concerned about the corner lot as that had been previously developed. He asked for clarification regarding the items found at the historical site, and if a Native American monitor was present during the survey. Dr. Fitzgerald said that a Native American monitor was not present during the survey. Dr. Fitzgerald explained that the site will need to be evaluated and described the types of materials present and confirmed that no Native American artifacts or features were discovered during the survey. While Mr. Galbadon said that he did not think the property was especially sensitive for Native American cultural materials, he had some concerns for the field where the new road would be placed and for the rear lot (lot closest to Highway 101). Mr. Gabaldon said that the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley has monitors available and that he would like to be informed about any earth-moving activities (including any test excavations) on the property before they occur. He said the tribe could provide

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

monitors with 24-hour's notice, and that he himself could monitor if no other tribal members were available. Mr. Gabaldon said that he had worked well with Dana DePietro from FirstCarbon Solutions previously.



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

February 04, 2018

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

Subject: Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project, Cotati, Sonoma County, California

Dear Ms.McQuillen,

A long-time Sonoma County family is hoping to develop a Reverb musically themed boutique hotel and amphitheater in Cotati. The proposed project would be located on two lots south of State Route 116 between U.S. Highway 101 on the west and Old Redwood Highway on the east in Cotati.

The proposed Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater project includes the development of a Reverb hotel, amphitheater, Hard Rock Cafe building, and an access road on approximately 3 acres in Cotati. Project plans include development of a four-story hotel with 134 rooms available for guests. The first floor would include a lobby and reception area, a conference room of approximately 3,000 square feet, a conference room of approximately 1,800 square feet, a bar, and a service area, along with 14 guest rooms. All remaining guest rooms would be on the second to fourth floors. An outdoor pool would be located behind the hotel building. Adjacent to and northeast of the hotel, an outdoor amphitheater would be constructed. Surrounding the amphitheater on three sides is a proposed Hard Rock Cafe building, approximately 10,500 square feet in size.

Access to the project would be via St. Joseph Way. It is proposed that St. Joseph Way would be a right-in/right-out roadway only. A future access road south of the buildings is proposed off Old Redwood Highway, with a traffic signal at the intersection of Old Redwood Highway and the future access road. A parking area with 179 parking spaces would be installed west and north of the hotel. A California Department of Transportation Park & Ride lot currently located in the proposed project area would be removed.

FirstCarbon Solutions is analyzing the potential environmental effects of the proposed project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. FirstCarbon Solutions, through subcontractor Condor Country Consulting, Inc., is offering you the opportunity to comment on this project.

A check of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* by NAHC Staff Services Analyst Sharaya Souza on January 17, 2017 was completed with negative results. Condor Country Consulting, Inc. understands that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in the study area.

Archaeologists requested a records search (#5068.0001) at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System in Rohnert Park on December 19, 2017. The records search identified five previous survey reports that include the study area, and 25 that include the 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. The record search identified one previously recorded historic-era refuse scatter in the study area, and 17 cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. There is one prehistoric site (midden and lithic scatter) in the 0.5-mile radius of the study area. This site is located approximately 0.27 miles north of the study area. The proposed project would not affect the site. The other 16 previously recorded cultural resources in the 0.5-mile radius are historic-era buildings, historic sites, or elements of an historic district.

The majority of the study area is paved and/or undeveloped. However, the lot closest to the corner of Highway 116 and Old Redwood Highway was previously developed and it has undergone modification, although it is now vacant. An archaeological survey of the study area identified the previously recorded historic-era site but no other cultural resources. The proposed project will involve ground-disturbing activities in native soil and the use of heavy construction equipment.

At this time, we would like to know whether you are aware of any Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, or sites of historic interest in or immediately adjacent to the study area. We understand that such information is sensitive and confidential and we will not release this information to unauthorized persons. Your involvement is valuable to us and we will do our best to ensure that we address any concerns you may have regarding the proposed project.

A primary contact for information you may have related to Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, and/or sites of historic interest is Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald at Condor Country Consulting, Inc., 815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1617, tel. (925) 335-9308, cell: (707) 315-6013, fax: (925) 231-0571.

Thank you in advance for any assistance you can provide.

Sincerely,

Michelle Fitzgerald, Ph.D., RPA
Staff Archaeologist II
Condor Country Consulting, Inc.

Enclosures: Project Area Maps (2)

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-03-2018 TIME 1744
VIA Telephone WITH Buffy McQuillen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
COMPANY Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
ADDRESS 6400 Redwood Drive, Su. 300, Rohnert Park, CA 94928 PHONE NO. Office (707) 566-2288, ext. 103; cell (415) 279-4844
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project PROJ/TASK NO. 330

On Saturday February 03, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald telephoned Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) Ms. Buffy McQuillen of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria to ask if she had received the consultation materials Condor Country Consulting, Inc. sent. There was no answer when Dr. Fitzgerald called so she left a detailed message with her telephone number and requested that Ms. McQuillen call her if she had any questions, comments, concerns, or information to share regarding the proposed project.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE	<u>2-04-2018</u>	TIME	<u>0915</u>
VIA	<u>Email</u>	WITH	<u>Buffy McQuillen, THPO</u>
COMPANY	<u>Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria</u>		
ADDRESS	<u>6400 Redwood Drive, Su. 300, Rohnert Park, CA 94928</u>	PHONE NO. and Email	<u>Office (707) 566-2288, Email: 'bmcquillen@gratonrancheria.com'</u>
PROJ NAME	<u>Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project</u>	PROJ/TASK NO.	<u>330</u>

On Sunday February 04, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald sent an email to THPO Buffy McQuillen with an attached consultation letter and maps. In her letter she requested that Ms. McQuillen call her if she had any questions, comments, concerns, or information to share regarding the proposed project. Dr. Fitzgerald explained that she had been referred to Ms. McQuillen from Mr. Gene Buvelot of the tribe. The list of tribal representatives from the NAHC did not include the THPO for the tribe.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 3-05-2018 TIME 0920
VIA Email WITH Buffy McQuillen, THPO
COMPANY Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
ADDRESS 6400 Redwood Drive, Su. 300, Rohnert Park, CA 94928 PHONE NO. Office (707) 566-2288, and Email Email: 'bmcquillen@gratonrancheria.com'
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project PROJ/TASK NO. 330

On Monday March 05, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald received the following email from THPO Buffy McQuillen.

<<**From:** THPO@gratonrancheria.com [mailto:THPO@gratonrancheria.com]
Sent: Monday, March 5, 2018 9:20 AM
To: Info
Subject: Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project, Cotati, Sonoma County

Dear Michelle Fitzgerald,

Thank you for your outreach and request for identification of cultural resources from the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria. The project area identified in your correspondence is within the Tribe's ancestral territory and there may be tribal cultural resource impacts. Please provide the Tribe with the results of your research efforts and recommendations. The information can be emailed or mailed to the following address.

Sincerely,

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

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

Antonette Tomic
THPO Administrative Assistant
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300
Rohnert Park, CA 94928
Office: 707.566.2288, ext. 143
Fax: 707.566.2291
atomic@gratonrancheria.com>>

Dr. Fitzgerald forwarded this email to Dana DePietro, Division Lead for Cultural Resources at FirstCarbon Solutions on March 19, 2018. There was a two-week delay in forwarding the email because Dr. Fitzgerald was out of the office due to illness for two weeks.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE	<u>3-19-2018</u>	TIME	<u>1330</u>
VIA	<u>Email</u>	WITH	<u>Buffy McQuillen, THPO & Antonette Tomic THPO Administrative Assistant</u>
COMPANY	<u>Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria</u>		
ADDRESS	<u>6400 Redwood Drive, Su. 300, Rohnert Park, CA 94928</u>	PHONE NO. and Email	<u>Office (707) 566-2288, Email: atomic@gratonrancheria .com and THPO@gratonrancheria .com</u>
PROJ NAME	<u>Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project</u>	PROJ/TASK NO.	<u>330</u>

On Monday March 19, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald responded to a request from THPO Buffy McQuillen for research and survey results and recommendations with the following email.

<<Dear Ms. Tomic and Ms. McQuillen,

Thank you for your letter dated March 5, 2018 regarding the Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project. I apologize for the delay in responding. I was sick with a respiratory infection for the past two weeks. I completed a record search and survey of the parcels proposed for development. The record search was negative for prehistoric cultural resources and positive for one historic-period cultural site. However, prehistoric (and historic-period) cultural resources were recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the study area. The archaeological survey was negative for prehistoric cultural resources. However, we did relocate the previously recorded historic-period archaeological site on the property. This site consisted of a historic-period refuse scatter, including primarily fragmented glass and

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

porcelain artifacts. Condor Country Consulting, Inc. (Condor) updated the archaeological site record and evaluated the site for the California Register of Historic Resources and National Register of Historic Resources. The site was found not eligible for either register under any of the stated criteria. Condor is not recommending archaeological or Native American monitoring at this time; however, Condor did pass on the recommendations and concerns of your tribe and other tribes we consulted to our client, Mr. Dana DePietro at FirstCarbon Solutions. The recommendations from the tribes and individuals consulted included hiring a qualified archaeologist to monitor ground disturbing activities. Some tribes and individuals also requested the hiring of a Native American monitor for all ground disturbing work. A professional paleontologist, Dr. Kenneth Finger, also conducted a record search of the parcels proposed for development. He found that the area is sensitive for paleontology and he recommended that the client consider hiring a paleontological monitor for ground disturbing work. While the entire area proposed for development was subject to a transect survey, one of the lots (Caltrans Park & Ride lot) was paved. Additionally, the area where the new access road is proposed includes an open field that includes portions that are overgrown with blackberry brambles and thick foliage, which limited visibility. The soil in the lot adjacent to Old Redwood Highway (Parcel APN 144-170-010) has been heavily disturbed due to previous construction on the site (restaurants, a gas service station) and the removal of underground gasoline storage tanks. It is unlikely that there are cultural resources in the first lot due to extensive land modifications (construction, storage tank removal, and soil investigation and remediation). Construction on the site appears to have occurred beginning around the mid-1940s, and the site was occupied with businesses (restaurant, gas station) until around 2000, after which it was used seasonally as a Christmas tree lot. The storage tank removals and soil investigations and remediation following the close of a Unocal gas station occurred between 1993 and 2006. If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,
Michelle

Michelle Kaye Fitzgerald, Ph.D., RPA
Staff Archaeologist II
Condor Country Consulting, Inc.
815 Estudillo Street
Martinez, CA. 94553
Office: (925)-335-9308
Cell: (707) 315-6013
Email: Michelle@condorcountry.com>>



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

January 26, 2018

Lytton Rancheria of California
Chairperson Mariorie Meia
437 Aviation Blvd.
Santa Rosa, CA. 95403

Subject: Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project, Cotati, Sonoma County, California

Dear Chairperson Meia,

A long-time Sonoma County family is hoping to develop a Reverb musically themed boutique hotel and amphitheater in Cotati. The proposed project would be located on two lots south of State Route 116 between U.S. Highway 101 on the west and Old Redwood Highway on the east in Cotati.

The proposed Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater project includes the development of a Reverb hotel, amphitheater, Hard Rock Cafe building, and an access road on approximately 3 acres in Cotati. Project plans include development of a four-story hotel with 134 rooms available for guests. The first floor would include a lobby and reception area, a conference room of approximately 3,000 square feet, a conference room of approximately 1,800 square feet, a bar, and a service area, along with 14 guest rooms. All remaining guest rooms would be on the second to fourth floors. An outdoor pool would be located behind the hotel building. Adjacent to and northeast of the hotel, an outdoor amphitheater would be constructed. Surrounding the amphitheater on three sides is a proposed Hard Rock Cafe building, approximately 10,500 square feet in size.

Access to the project would be via St. Joseph Way. It is proposed that St. Joseph Way would be a right-in/right-out roadway only. A future access road south of the buildings is proposed off Old Redwood Highway, with a traffic signal at the intersection of Old Redwood Highway and the future access road. A parking area with 179 parking spaces would be installed west and north of the hotel. A California Department of Transportation Park & Ride lot currently located in the proposed project area would be removed.

FirstCarbon Solutions is analyzing the potential environmental effects of the proposed project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. FirstCarbon Solutions, through subcontractor Condor Country Consulting, Inc., is offering you the opportunity to comment on this project.

A check of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* by NAHC Staff Services Analyst Sharaya Souza on January 17, 2017 was completed with negative results. Condor Country Consulting, Inc. understands that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in the study area.

Archaeologists requested a records search (#5068.0001) at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System in Rohnert Park on December 19, 2017. The records search identified five previous survey reports that include the study area, and 25 that include the 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. The record search identified one previously recorded historic-era refuse scatter in the study area, and 17 cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. There is one prehistoric site (midden and lithic scatter) in the 0.5-mile radius of the study area. This site is located approximately 0.27 miles north of the study area. The proposed project would not affect the site. The other 16 previously recorded cultural resources in the 0.5-mile radius are historic-era buildings, historic sites, or elements of an historic district.

The majority of the study area is paved and/or undeveloped. However, the lot closest to the corner of Highway 116 and Old Redwood Highway was previously developed and it has undergone modification, although it is now vacant. An archaeological survey of the study area identified the previously recorded historic-era site but no other cultural resources. The proposed project will involve ground-disturbing activities in native soil and the use of heavy construction equipment.

At this time, we would like to know whether you are aware of any Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, or sites of historic interest in or immediately adjacent to the study area. We understand that such information is sensitive and confidential and we will not release this information to unauthorized persons. Your involvement is valuable to us and we will do our best to ensure that we address any concerns you may have regarding the proposed project.

A primary contact for information you may have related to Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, and/or sites of historic interest is Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald at Condor Country Consulting, Inc., 815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1617, tel. (925) 335-9308, cell: (707) 315-6013, fax: (925) 231-0571.

Thank you in advance for any assistance you can provide.

Sincerely,

Michelle Fitzgerald, Ph.D., RPA
Staff Archaeologist II
Condor Country Consulting, Inc.

Enclosures: Project Area Maps (2)



[FAQs > \(http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900\)](http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 9405803699300582644500

Remove X

Expected Delivery on

SATURDAY

27

JANUARY
2018 ⓘ

by

8:00pm ⓘ

MARJORIE MEIA
LYTTON RANCHERIA OF CALIFORNIA
437 AVIATION BLVD
SANTA ROSA, CA 95403-9069

Delivered

January 27, 2018 at 11:51 am
Delivered, In/At Mailbox
SANTA ROSA, CA 95403

Get Updates ▼

Text & Email Updates ▼

Tracking History ▼

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-03-2018 TIME 1537
VIA Telephone WITH Mariorie Meija, Chairperson
COMPANY Lytton Rancheria of California
ADDRESS 437 Aviation Boulevard, Santa Rosa, CA 95403 PHONE NO. Office (707) 575-5917;
and Email margiemeija@aol.com
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and PROJ/TASK NO. 330
Amphitheater Project

On Saturday February 03, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald telephoned Mariorie Meija of the Lytton Rancheria of California to ask if she had received the consultation materials Condor Country Consulting, Inc. sent. There was no answer at the phone number provided by the NAHC, so Dr. Fitzgerald left a detailed voice message and her cell phone number. The message asked Ms. Meija if she received the materials, and to please call Dr. Fitzgerald if he had any questions, comments, concerns, or information to share.



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

February 04, 2018

Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Stephanie Reyes, THPO
P.O. Box 1035
Middletown, CA. 95461

Subject: Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project, Cotati, Sonoma County, California

Dear Ms. Reyes,

A long-time Sonoma County family is hoping to develop a Reverb musically themed boutique hotel and amphitheater in Cotati. The proposed project would be located on two lots south of State Route 116 between U.S. Highway 101 on the west and Old Redwood Highway on the east in Cotati.

The proposed Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater project includes the development of a Reverb hotel, amphitheater, Hard Rock Cafe building, and an access road on approximately 3 acres in Cotati. Project plans include development of a four-story hotel with 134 rooms available for guests. The first floor would include a lobby and reception area, a conference room of approximately 3,000 square feet, a conference room of approximately 1,800 square feet, a bar, and a service area, along with 14 guest rooms. All remaining guest rooms would be on the second to fourth floors. An outdoor pool would be located behind the hotel building. Adjacent to and northeast of the hotel, an outdoor amphitheater would be constructed. Surrounding the amphitheater on three sides is a proposed Hard Rock Cafe building, approximately 10,500 square feet in size.

Access to the project would be via St. Joseph Way. It is proposed that St. Joseph Way would be a right-in/right-out roadway only. A future access road south of the buildings is proposed off Old Redwood Highway, with a traffic signal at the intersection of Old Redwood Highway and the future access road. A parking area with 179 parking spaces would be installed west and north of the hotel. A California Department of Transportation Park & Ride lot currently located in the proposed project area would be removed.

FirstCarbon Solutions is analyzing the potential environmental effects of the proposed project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. FirstCarbon Solutions, through subcontractor Condor Country Consulting, Inc., is offering you the opportunity to comment on this project.

A check of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* by NAHC Staff Services Analyst Sharaya Souza on January 17, 2017 was completed with negative results. Condor Country Consulting, Inc. understands that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in the study area.

Archaeologists requested a records search (#5068.0001) at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System in Rohnert Park on December 19, 2017. The records search identified five previous survey reports that include the study area, and 25 that include the 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. The record search identified one previously recorded historic-era refuse scatter in the study area, and 17 cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. There is one prehistoric site (midden and lithic scatter) in the 0.5-mile radius of the study area. This site is located approximately 0.27 miles north of the study area. The proposed project would not affect the site. The other 16 previously recorded cultural resources in the 0.5-mile radius are historic-era buildings, historic sites, or elements of an historic district.

The majority of the study area is paved and/or undeveloped. However, the lot closest to the corner of Highway 116 and Old Redwood Highway was previously developed and it has undergone modification, although it is now vacant. An archaeological survey of the study area identified the previously recorded historic-era site but no other cultural resources. The proposed project will involve ground-disturbing activities in native soil and the use of heavy construction equipment.

At this time, we would like to know whether you are aware of any Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, or sites of historic interest in or immediately adjacent to the study area. We understand that such information is sensitive and confidential and we will not release this information to unauthorized persons. Your involvement is valuable to us and we will do our best to ensure that we address any concerns you may have regarding the proposed project.

A primary contact for information you may have related to Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, and/or sites of historic interest is Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald at Condor Country Consulting, Inc., 815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1617, tel. (925) 335-9308, cell: (707) 315-6013, fax: (925) 231-0571.

Thank you in advance for any assistance you can provide.

Sincerely,
Michelle

Michelle Fitzgerald, Ph.D., RPA
Staff Archaeologist II
Condor Country Consulting, Inc.

Enclosures: Project Area Maps (2)

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-04-2018 TIME 0927-email; 1004
- telephone
VIA Email and Telephone WITH Stephanie Reyes, THPO
COMPANY Middletown Rancheria
ADDRESS P.O. Box 1035 Middletown, CA 95461 PHONE NO. Office (707) 987-3670
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project PROJ/TASK NO. 330

On Sunday February 04, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald emailed Ms. Stephanie Reyes, THPO of the Middletown Rancheria and sent a consultation letter and maps for the proposed Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project. In her message, Dr. Fitzgerald requested that Ms. Reyes call if she had any questions, comments, concerns, or information to share regarding the proposed project. Dr. Fitzgerald also left a telephone message for Ms. Reyes regarding the email at 1004 hours. The list provided to Condor Country Consulting, Inc. from the NAHC did not include the THPO for this tribe.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-07-2018 TIME 1429
VIA Telephone WITH Stephanie Reyes, THPO
COMPANY Middletown Rancheria
ADDRESS P.O. Box 1035 Middletown, CA 95461 PHONE NO. Office (707) 987-3670
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project PROJ/TASK NO. 330

On Wednesday February 07, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald telephoned Ms. Stephanie Reyes, THPO of the Middletown Rancheria regarding the proposed Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project. Ms. Reyes was not available so Dr. Fitzgerald left a message to return her call with her assistant.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 03-12-2018 TIME 1314
VIA Email WITH Stephanie Reyes, THPO
COMPANY Middletown Rancheria
ADDRESS P.O. Box 1035 Middletown, CA 95461 PHONE NO. Office (707) 987-3670;
Email: Stephanie Reyes
<slreyes@middletownra
ncheria.com>
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and
Amphitheater Project PROJ/TASK NO. 330

On Monday February 12, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald received an email from Ms. Stephanie Reyes, THPO of the Middletown Rancheria regarding the proposed Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project.

<<Michelle,

Thank you for the notification regarding the Cotati reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project. We do not have any comments at this time.

Stephanie L. Reyes
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Middletown Rancheria

P.O. Box 1035



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

January 26, 2018

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

Subject: Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project, Cotati, Sonoma County, California

Dear Chairperson Sarris,

A long-time Sonoma County family is hoping to develop a Reverb musically themed boutique hotel and amphitheater in Cotati. The proposed project would be located on two lots south of State Route 116 between U.S. Highway 101 on the west and Old Redwood Highway on the east in Cotati.

The proposed Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater project includes the development of a Reverb hotel, amphitheater, Hard Rock Cafe building, and an access road on approximately 3 acres in Cotati. Project plans include development of a four-story hotel with 134 rooms available for guests. The first floor would include a lobby and reception area, a conference room of approximately 3,000 square feet, a conference room of approximately 1,800 square feet, a bar, and a service area, along with 14 guest rooms. All remaining guest rooms would be on the second to fourth floors. An outdoor pool would be located behind the hotel building. Adjacent to and northeast of the hotel, an outdoor amphitheater would be constructed. Surrounding the amphitheater on three sides is a proposed Hard Rock Cafe building, approximately 10,500 square feet in size.

Access to the project would be via St. Joseph Way. It is proposed that St. Joseph Way would be a right-in/right-out roadway only. A future access road south of the buildings is proposed off Old Redwood Highway, with a traffic signal at the intersection of Old Redwood Highway and the future access road. A parking area with 179 parking spaces would be installed west and north of the hotel. A California Department of Transportation Park & Ride lot currently located in the proposed project area would be removed.

FirstCarbon Solutions is analyzing the potential environmental effects of the proposed project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. FirstCarbon Solutions, through subcontractor Condor Country Consulting, Inc., is offering you the opportunity to comment on this project.

A check of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* by NAHC Staff Services Analyst Sharaya Souza on January 17, 2017 was completed with negative results. Condor Country Consulting, Inc. understands that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in the study area.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

Middletown, CA 95461
Office (707) 987-3670 ext. 115
Fax (707) 987-9091
Cell (707) 349-1772

slreyes@middletownrancheria.com

"Culture shouldn't change to adapt to our life styles...our life styles should change to adapt to Culture" – Preservation>>

Archaeologists requested a records search (#5068.0001) at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System in Rohnert Park on December 19, 2017. The records search identified five previous survey reports that include the study area, and 25 that include the 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. The record search identified one previously recorded historic-era refuse scatter in the study area, and 17 cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. There is one prehistoric site (midden and lithic scatter) in the 0.5-mile radius of the study area. This site is located approximately 0.27 miles north of the study area. The proposed project would not affect the site. The other 16 previously recorded cultural resources in the 0.5-mile radius are historic-era buildings, historic sites, or elements of an historic district.

The majority of the study area is paved and/or undeveloped. However, the lot closest to the corner of Highway 116 and Old Redwood Highway was previously developed and it has undergone modification, although it is now vacant. An archaeological survey of the study area identified the previously recorded historic-era site but no other cultural resources. The proposed project will involve ground-disturbing activities in native soil and the use of heavy construction equipment.

At this time, we would like to know whether you are aware of any Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, or sites of historic interest in or immediately adjacent to the study area. We understand that such information is sensitive and confidential and we will not release this information to unauthorized persons. Your involvement is valuable to us and we will do our best to ensure that we address any concerns you may have regarding the proposed project.

A primary contact for information you may have related to Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, and/or sites of historic interest is Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald at Condor Country Consulting, Inc., 815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1617, tel. (925) 335-9308, cell: (707) 315-6013, fax: (925) 231-0571.

Thank you in advance for any assistance you can provide.

Sincerely,

Michelle Fitzgerald, Ph.D., RPA
Staff Archaeologist II
Condor Country Consulting, Inc.

Enclosures: Project Area Maps (2)



[FAQs > \(http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900\)](http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 9405803699300582644470

Remove X

Expected Delivery on

SATURDAY

27

JANUARY
2018 ⓘ

by

8:00pm ⓘ

GREG SARRIS
FEDERATED INDIANS OF GRATON RANCHERIA
6400 REDWOOD DR
STE 300
ROHNERT PARK, CA 94928-2341

 **Delivered**

January 27, 2018 at 11:29 am
Delivered, In/At Mailbox
ROHNERT PARK, CA 94928

Get Updates ▼

Text & Email Updates ▼

Tracking History ▼

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-03-2018 TIME 1534
VIA Telephone WITH Greg Sarris, Chairperson
COMPANY Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
ADDRESS 6400 Redwood Drive, Su. 300, Rohnert Park, CA 94928 PHONE NO. Office (707) 566-2288
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project PROJ/TASK NO. 330

On Saturday February 03, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald telephoned Greg Sarris of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria to ask if he had received the consultation materials Condor Country Consulting, Inc. sent. There was no answer at the phone number provided by the NAHC, so Dr. Fitzgerald left a detailed voice message and her cell phone number. The message asked Mr. Sarris if he received the materials, and to please call Dr. Fitzgerald if he had any questions, comments, concerns, or information to share.



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

January 26, 2018

Middletown Rancheria
Chairperson Jose Simon III
P.O. Box 1035
Middletown, CA. 95461

Subject: Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project, Cotati, Sonoma County, California

Dear Chairperson Simon III,

A long-time Sonoma County family is hoping to develop a Reverb musically themed boutique hotel and amphitheater in Cotati. The proposed project would be located on two lots south of State Route 116 between U.S. Highway 101 on the west and Old Redwood Highway on the east in Cotati.

The proposed Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater project includes the development of a Reverb hotel, amphitheater, Hard Rock Cafe building, and an access road on approximately 3 acres in Cotati. Project plans include development of a four-story hotel with 134 rooms available for guests. The first floor would include a lobby and reception area, a conference room of approximately 3,000 square feet, a conference room of approximately 1,800 square feet, a bar, and a service area, along with 14 guest rooms. All remaining guest rooms would be on the second to fourth floors. An outdoor pool would be located behind the hotel building. Adjacent to and northeast of the hotel, an outdoor amphitheater would be constructed. Surrounding the amphitheater on three sides is a proposed Hard Rock Cafe building, approximately 10,500 square feet in size.

Access to the project would be via St. Joseph Way. It is proposed that St. Joseph Way would be a right-in/right-out roadway only. A future access road south of the buildings is proposed off Old Redwood Highway, with a traffic signal at the intersection of Old Redwood Highway and the future access road. A parking area with 179 parking spaces would be installed west and north of the hotel. A California Department of Transportation Park & Ride lot currently located in the proposed project area would be removed.

FirstCarbon Solutions is analyzing the potential environmental effects of the proposed project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. FirstCarbon Solutions, through subcontractor Condor Country Consulting, Inc., is offering you the opportunity to comment on this project.

A check of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* by NAHC Staff Services Analyst Sharaya Souza on January 17, 2017 was completed with negative results. Condor Country Consulting, Inc. understands that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in the study area.

Archaeologists requested a records search (#5068.0001) at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System in Rohnert Park on December 19, 2017. The records search identified five previous survey reports that include the study area, and 25 that include the 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. The record search identified one previously recorded historic-era refuse scatter in the study area, and 17 cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. There is one prehistoric site (midden and lithic scatter) in the 0.5-mile radius of the study area. This site is located approximately 0.27 miles north of the study area. The proposed project would not affect the site. The other 16 previously recorded cultural resources in the 0.5-mile radius are historic-era buildings, historic sites, or elements of an historic district.

The majority of the study area is paved and/or undeveloped. However, the lot closest to the corner of Highway 116 and Old Redwood Highway was previously developed and it has undergone modification, although it is now vacant. An archaeological survey of the study area identified the previously recorded historic-era site but no other cultural resources. The proposed project will involve ground-disturbing activities in native soil and the use of heavy construction equipment.

At this time, we would like to know whether you are aware of any Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, or sites of historic interest in or immediately adjacent to the study area. We understand that such information is sensitive and confidential and we will not release this information to unauthorized persons. Your involvement is valuable to us and we will do our best to ensure that we address any concerns you may have regarding the proposed project.

A primary contact for information you may have related to Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, and/or sites of historic interest is Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald at Condor Country Consulting, Inc., 815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1617, tel. (925) 335-9308, cell: (707) 315-6013, fax: (925) 231-0571.

Thank you in advance for any assistance you can provide.

Sincerely,

Michelle Fitzgerald, Ph.D., RPA
Staff Archaeologist II
Condor Country Consulting, Inc.

Enclosures: Project Area Maps (2)



[FAQs > \(http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900\)](http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 9405803699300582644517

Remove X

Expected Delivery on

SATURDAY

27

JANUARY
2018 ⓘ

by

8:00pm ⓘ

JOSE SIMON III
MIDDLETOWN RANCHERIA
PO BOX 1035
MIDDLETOWN, CA 95461-1035

Delivered

January 27, 2018 at 10:23 am
Delivered, PO Box
MIDDLETOWN, CA 95461

Get Updates ▼

Text & Email Updates ▼

Tracking History ▼

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-03-2018 TIME 1544
VIA Telephone WITH Jose Simon III, Chairperson
COMPANY Middletown Rancheria
ADDRESS P.O. Box 1035 Middletown, CA 95461 PHONE NO. Office (707) 987-3670
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project PROJ/TASK NO. 330

On Saturday February 03, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald telephoned Mr. Jose Simon III of the Middletown Rancheria to ask if he had received the consultation materials Condor Country Consulting, Inc. sent. There was no answer at the phone number provided by the NAHC, so Dr. Fitzgerald left a detailed voice message and her cell phone number. The message asked Mr. Simon III if he received the materials, and to please call Dr. Fitzgerald if he had any questions, comments, concerns, or information to share.



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

February 04, 2018

Stewart's Point Rancheria Kashia Band of Pomo Indians
Lorin Smith, THPO
335 Industrial Drive, Suite B-2
Santa Rosa, CA. 95403

Subject: Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project, Cotati, Sonoma County, California

Dear Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Lorin Smith,

A long-time Sonoma County family is hoping to develop a Reverb musically themed boutique hotel and amphitheater in Cotati. The proposed project would be located on two lots south of State Route 116 between U.S. Highway 101 on the west and Old Redwood Highway on the east in Cotati.

The proposed Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater project includes the development of a Reverb hotel, amphitheater, Hard Rock Cafe building, and an access road on approximately 3 acres in Cotati. Project plans include development of a four-story hotel with 134 rooms available for guests. The first floor would include a lobby and reception area, a conference room of approximately 3,000 square feet, a conference room of approximately 1,800 square feet, a bar, and a service area, along with 14 guest rooms. All remaining guest rooms would be on the second to fourth floors. An outdoor pool would be located behind the hotel building. Adjacent to and northeast of the hotel, an outdoor amphitheater would be constructed. Surrounding the amphitheater on three sides is a proposed Hard Rock Cafe building, approximately 10,500 square feet in size.

Access to the project would be via St. Joseph Way. It is proposed that St. Joseph Way would be a right-in/right-out roadway only. A future access road south of the buildings is proposed off Old Redwood Highway, with a traffic signal at the intersection of Old Redwood Highway and the future access road. A parking area with 179 parking spaces would be installed west and north of the hotel. A California Department of Transportation Park & Ride lot currently located in the proposed project area would be removed.

FirstCarbon Solutions is analyzing the potential environmental effects of the proposed project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. FirstCarbon Solutions, through subcontractor Condor Country Consulting, Inc., is offering you the opportunity to comment on this project.

A check of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* by NAHC Staff Services Analyst Sharaya Souza on January 17, 2017 was completed with negative results. Condor Country Consulting, Inc. understands that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in the study area.

Archaeologists requested a records search (#5068.0001) at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System in Rohnert Park on December 19, 2017. The records search identified five previous survey reports that include the study area, and 25 that include the 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. The record search identified one previously recorded historic-era refuse scatter in the study area, and 17 cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. There is one prehistoric site (midden and lithic scatter) in the 0.5-mile radius of the study area. This site is located approximately 0.27 miles north of the study area. The proposed project would not affect the site. The other 16 previously recorded cultural resources in the 0.5-mile radius are historic-era buildings, historic sites, or elements of an historic district.

The majority of the study area is paved and/or undeveloped. However, the lot closest to the corner of Highway 116 and Old Redwood Highway was previously developed and it has undergone modification, although it is now vacant. An archaeological survey of the study area identified the previously recorded historic-era site but no other cultural resources. The proposed project will involve ground-disturbing activities in native soil and the use of heavy construction equipment.

At this time, we would like to know whether you are aware of any Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, or sites of historic interest in or immediately adjacent to the study area. We understand that such information is sensitive and confidential and we will not release this information to unauthorized persons. Your involvement is valuable to us and we will do our best to ensure that we address any concerns you may have regarding the proposed project.

A primary contact for information you may have related to Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, and/or sites of historic interest is Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald at Condor Country Consulting, Inc., 815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1617, tel. (925) 335-9308, cell: (707) 315-6013, fax: (925) 231-0571.

Thank you in advance for any assistance you can provide.

Sincerely,
Michelle

Michelle Fitzgerald, Ph.D., RPA
Staff Archaeologist II
Condor Country Consulting, Inc.

Enclosures: Project Area Maps (2)

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE	<u>2-04-2018</u>	TIME	<u>0937-email and 0955-phone</u>
VIA	<u>Email</u>	WITH	<u>Lorin Smith, THPO</u>
COMPANY	<u>Stewart's Point Rancheria Kashia Band of Pomo Indians</u>		
ADDRESS	<u>3535 Industrial Drive, Suite B-2 Santa Rosa, CA 95403</u>	PHONE NO. & Email	<u>Office 707-591-0580 lorin@stewartspoint.org</u>
PROJ NAME	<u>Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project</u>	PROJ/TASK NO.	<u>330</u>

On Sunday February 04, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald emailed THPO Mr. Lorin Smith and sent a consultation letter and maps regarding the proposed project. In her message, Dr. Fitzgerald requested that Mr. Smith call if he has any questions, comments, concerns, or information to share regarding the proposed project. The THPO was not on the list previously provided by the NAHC to Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Dr. Fitzgerald also left a telephone message for Mr. Smith regarding the email sent and proposed project at 0955 hours.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE	<u>2-07-2018</u>	TIME	<u>Unknown</u>
VIA	<u>Phone</u>	WITH	<u>Lorin Smith, THPO</u>
COMPANY	<u>Stewart's Point Rancheria Kashia Band of Pomo Indians</u>		
ADDRESS	<u>3535 Industrial Drive, Suite B-2</u>	PHONE NO.	<u>Office 707-321-7064</u>
	<u>Santa Rosa, CA 95403</u>	& Email	<u>lorin@stewartspoint.org</u>
PROJ NAME	<u>Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project</u>	PROJ/TASK NO.	<u>330</u>

On Wednesday February 07, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald received a phone call from THPO Mr. Lorin Smith asking her to call him to discuss the Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-07-2018 TIME 1107
VIA Phone WITH Lorin Smith, THPO
COMPANY Stewart's Point Rancheria Kashia Band of Pomo Indians
ADDRESS 3535 Industrial Drive, Suite B-2 PHONE NO. Office 707-321-7064
Santa Rosa, CA 95403 & Email lorin@stewartspoint.org
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and PROJ/TASK NO. 330
Amphitheater Project

On Wednesday February 07, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald telephoned call THPO Mr. Lorin Smith to discuss the Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project. Mr. Smith said he had sent an email response regarding the project. Dr. Fitzgerald said that she had not received this and asked him to resend the letter. Dr. Fitzgerald reviewed the project and the results of the record search and survey with Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith said that he did not have any concerns at this time. He said he believed the project lay in the territory of the Federated Indians of the Graton Rancheria and recommended that Condor Country Consulting, Inc. contact that tribe.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-07-2018 TIME 1401
VIA Email WITH Lorin Smith, THPO
COMPANY Stewart's Point Rancheria Kashia Band of Pomo Indians
ADDRESS 3535 Industrial Drive, Suite B-2 PHONE NO. Office 707-321-7064
Santa Rosa, CA 95403 & Email lorin@stewartspoint.org
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and PROJ/TASK NO. 330
Amphitheater Project

On Wednesday February 07, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald sent THPO Mr. Lorin Smith an email to let him know that she had not received the previous email they discussed in their phone conversation earlier in the day. Dr. Fitzgerald wrote the following:

“Hi Mr. Smith,

I still can't find the email you said was sent previously. Perhaps there is a problem with my server. Would you please try to send it again to me.

Thank you,
Michelle”

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-08-2018 TIME 1230
VIA Email WITH Lorin Smith, THPO
COMPANY Stewart's Point Rancheria Kashia Band of Pomo Indians
ADDRESS 3535 Industrial Drive, Suite B-2 PHONE NO. Office 707-321-7064
Santa Rosa, CA 95403 & Email lorin@stewartspoint.org
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and PROJ/TASK NO. 330
Amphitheater Project

On Thursday February 08, 2018, THPO Mr. Lorin Smith left a message with Condor Country Consulting, Inc. staff stating that he had no concerns at this time regarding the Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project.



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

January 26, 2018

Sonoma County Historical Society
P.O. Box 1373
Santa Rosa, CA 95402

Subject: Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project, Cotati, Sonoma County, California

Dear Sonoma County Historical Society,

A long-time Sonoma County family is hoping to develop a Reverb musically themed boutique hotel and amphitheater in Cotati. The proposed project would be located on two lots south of State Route 116 between U.S. Highway 101 on the west and Old Redwood Highway on the east in Cotati.

The proposed Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater project includes the development of a Reverb hotel, amphitheater, Hard Rock Cafe building, and an access road on approximately 3 acres in Cotati. Project plans include development of a four-story hotel with 134 rooms available for guests. The first floor would include a lobby and reception area, a conference room of approximately 3,000 square feet, a conference room of approximately 1,800 square feet, a bar, and a service area, along with 14 guest rooms. All remaining guest rooms would be on the second to fourth floors. An outdoor pool would be located behind the hotel building. Adjacent to and northeast of the hotel, an outdoor amphitheater would be constructed. Surrounding the amphitheater on three sides is a proposed Hard Rock Cafe building, approximately 10,500 square feet in size.

Access to the project would be via St. Joseph Way. It is proposed that St. Joseph Way would be a right-in/right-out roadway only. A future access road south of the buildings is proposed off Old Redwood Highway, with a traffic signal at the intersection of Old Redwood Highway and the future access road. A parking area with 179 parking spaces would be installed west and north of the hotel. A California Department of Transportation Park & Ride lot currently located in the proposed project area would be removed.

FirstCarbon Solutions is analyzing the potential environmental effects of the proposed project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. FirstCarbon Solutions, through subcontractor Condor Country Consulting, Inc., is offering you the opportunity to comment on this project.

Archaeologists requested a records search (#5068.0001) at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System in Rohnert Park on December 19, 2017. The records search identified five previous survey reports that include the study area, and 25 that include the 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. The record search identified one previously recorded historic-era refuse scatter in the study area, and 17 cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area.

The majority of the study area is paved and/or undeveloped. However, the lot closest to the corner of Highway 116 and Old Redwood Highway was previously developed and it has undergone modification, although it is now vacant. An archaeological survey of the study area identified the previously recorded historic-era site but no other cultural resources. The proposed project will involve ground-disturbing activities in native soil and the use of heavy construction equipment.

At this time, we would like to know whether you are aware of any sites of historic interest in or immediately adjacent to the study area. We are especially interested in any information you might have to share regarding prior buildings on the study area lots. We understand that such information may be sensitive and confidential, and we will not release this information to unauthorized persons. Your involvement is valuable to us and we will do our best to ensure that we address any concerns you may have regarding the proposed project.

A primary contact for information you may have related to sites of historic interest is Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald at Condor Country Consulting, Inc., 815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1617, tel. (925) 335-9308, cell: (707) 315-6013, fax: (925) 231-0571.

Thank you in advance for any assistance you can provide.

Sincerely,

Michelle Fitzgerald, Ph.D., RPA
Staff Archaeologist II
Condor Country Consulting, Inc.

Enclosures: Project Area Maps (2)



[FAQs > \(http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900\)](http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 9405803699300582644456

Remove X

Expected Delivery on

SATURDAY

27 JANUARY
2018 ⓘ

by
8:00pm ⓘ

SONOMA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
PO BOX 1373
SANTA ROSA, CA 95402-1373

 **Delivered**

January 27, 2018 at 11:09 am
Delivered, PO Box
SANTA ROSA, CA 95402

Get Updates ∨

See More ∨

Can't find what you're looking for?

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-04-2018 TIME 0937
VIA Email WITH Jeremy Nichols, President

COMPANY _____
ADDRESS Sonoma County Historical Society Email jn6wfo@gmail.com
P.O. Box 1373
Santa Rosa, CA 95402
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project PROJ/TASK NO. 330

On Sunday February 04, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald emailed Jerry Nichols, president of the Sonoma County Historical Society to ask if it had received the consultation materials Condor Country Consulting, Inc. sent and to see if he had questions, comments, concerns, or information to share regarding the proposed project.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-05-2018 TIME 1853
VIA Email WITH Jeremy Nichols, President

COMPANY _____
ADDRESS Sonoma County Historical Society Email jn6wfo@gmail.com
P.O. Box 1373
Santa Rosa, CA 95402
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and PROJ/TASK NO. 330
Amphitheater Project

On Monday February 05, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald sent the following email to Jerry Nichols.

“Thank you Mr. Nichols. I’ll send them a message.

Sincerely,
Michelle”

Michelle Kaye Fitzgerald, Ph.D., RPA
Staff Archaeologist II
Condor Country Consulting, Inc.
815 Estudillo Street
Martinez, CA. 94553
Office: (925)-335-9308
Cell: (707) 315-6013
Email: Michelle@condorcountry.com

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-04-2018 TIME 1853
VIA Email WITH Jeremy Nichols, President

COMPANY _____
ADDRESS Sonoma County Historical Society Email jn6wfo@gmail.com
P.O. Box 1373
Santa Rosa, CA 95402
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project PROJ/TASK NO. 330

On Sunday February 04, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald received an email from Jerry Nichols, president of the Sonoma County Historical Society. The email stated the following:

“Best source of information would be the Cotati Historical Society
<<http://cotatihistoricalsociety.org/>>.

Regards,
Jeremy Nichols”



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

February 07, 2018

Lytton Rancheria of California
Ms. Brenda Tomaras
437 Aviation Blvd.
Santa Rosa, CA. 95403

Subject: Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project, Cotati, Sonoma County, California

Dear Ms. Tomaras,

A long-time Sonoma County family is hoping to develop a Reverb musically themed boutique hotel and amphitheater in Cotati. The proposed project would be located on two lots south of State Route 116 between U.S. Highway 101 on the west and Old Redwood Highway on the east in Cotati.

The proposed Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater project includes the development of a Reverb hotel, amphitheater, Hard Rock Cafe building, and an access road on approximately 3 acres in Cotati. Project plans include development of a four-story hotel with 134 rooms available for guests. The first floor would include a lobby and reception area, a conference room of approximately 3,000 square feet, a conference room of approximately 1,800 square feet, a bar, and a service area, along with 14 guest rooms. All remaining guest rooms would be on the second to fourth floors. An outdoor pool would be located behind the hotel building. Adjacent to and northeast of the hotel, an outdoor amphitheater would be constructed. Surrounding the amphitheater on three sides is a proposed Hard Rock Cafe building, approximately 10,500 square feet in size.

Access to the project would be via St. Joseph Way. It is proposed that St. Joseph Way would be a right-in/right-out roadway only. A future access road south of the buildings is proposed off Old Redwood Highway, with a traffic signal at the intersection of Old Redwood Highway and the future access road. A parking area with 179 parking spaces would be installed west and north of the hotel. A California Department of Transportation Park & Ride lot currently located in the proposed project area would be removed.

FirstCarbon Solutions is analyzing the potential environmental effects of the proposed project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. FirstCarbon Solutions, through subcontractor Condor Country Consulting, Inc., is offering you the opportunity to comment on this project.

A check of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* by NAHC Staff Services Analyst Sharaya Souza on January 17, 2017 was completed with negative results. Condor Country Consulting, Inc. understands that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in the study area.

Archaeologists requested a records search (#5068.0001) at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System in Rohnert Park on December 19, 2017. The records search identified five previous survey reports that include the study area, and 25 that include the 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. The record search identified one previously recorded historic-era refuse scatter in the study area, and 17 cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the study area. There is one prehistoric site (midden and lithic scatter) in the 0.5-mile radius of the study area. This site is located approximately 0.27 miles north of the study area. The proposed project would not affect the site. The other 16 previously recorded cultural resources in the 0.5-mile radius are historic-era buildings, historic sites, or elements of an historic district.

The majority of the study area is paved and/or undeveloped. However, the lot closest to the corner of Highway 116 and Old Redwood Highway was previously developed and it has undergone modification, although it is now vacant. An archaeological survey of the study area identified the previously recorded historic-era site but no other cultural resources. The proposed project will involve ground-disturbing activities in native soil and the use of heavy construction equipment.

At this time, we would like to know whether you are aware of any Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, or sites of historic interest in or immediately adjacent to the study area. We understand that such information is sensitive and confidential and we will not release this information to unauthorized persons. Your involvement is valuable to us and we will do our best to ensure that we address any concerns you may have regarding the proposed project.

A primary contact for information you may have related to Traditional Cultural Properties, traditional plant gathering areas, and/or sites of historic interest is Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald at Condor Country Consulting, Inc., 815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1617, tel. (925) 335-9308, cell: (707) 315-6013, fax: (925) 231-0571.

Thank you in advance for any assistance you can provide.

Sincerely,

Michelle Fitzgerald, Ph.D., RPA
Staff Archaeologist II
Condor Country Consulting, Inc.

Enclosures: Project Area Maps (2)

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 1-30-2018 TIME 0821
VIA Telephone WITH Brenda Tomaras
COMPANY Tomaras & Ogas, LLP for Lytton Rancheria of California
ADDRESS 10755-F Scripps Poway Parkway, #231, San Diego, CA 92131 PHONE NO. 858-554-0550
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project PROJ/TASK NO. 330

On Tuesday January 30, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald received a telephone message from Ms. Brenda Tomaras, a lawyer with Tomaras & Ogas, LLC. who represent the Lytton Rancheria of California. Ms. Tomaras said she was calling with regard to the Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project and would call back.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-06-2018 TIME 1325
VIA Telephone WITH Brenda Tomaras
COMPANY Tomaras & Ogas, LLC representing Lytton Rancheria of California
ADDRESS 10755-F Scripps Poway Parkway, #231, San Diego, CA 92131 PHONE NO. 858-554-0550
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project PROJ/TASK NO. 330

On Tuesday February 06, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald received a phone call from Ms. Tomaras asking her to give her a call regarding the Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project. Ms. Tomaras explained that she represented the tribe.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-07-2018 TIME 0939
VIA Telephone WITH Ms. Brenda Tomaras
COMPANY Tomaras & Ogas, LLC representing Lytton Rancheria of California
ADDRESS 10755-F Scripps Poway Parkway, #231, San Diego, CA 92131 PHONE NO. 858-554-0550
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project PROJ/TASK NO. 330

On Wednesday February 06, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald received a phone call from Ms. Tomaras regarding the Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project. Ms. Tomaras explained that she represented the tribe. Dr. Fitzgerald forwarded Ms. Tomaras a copy of the consultation letter and maps. Ms. Tomaras explained that she had been informed of the project from tribal members at the Lytton Rancheria of California. Dr. Fitzgerald explained the project and reviewed the record search and survey results with Ms. Tomaras. Ms. Tomaras said that she thought the project would fall under the territory of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria. Ms. Tomaras said she had no comments or concerns at this time but would review the materials Dr. Fitzgerald was emailing (consultation letter and maps).

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-07-2018 TIME 1001
VIA Email WITH Ms. Brenda Tomaras
COMPANY Tomaras & Ogas, LLC representing Lytton Rancheria of California
ADDRESS 10755-F Scripps Poway Parkway, #231, San Diego, CA 92131 EMAIL 'btomas@mtowlaw.com'
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project PROJ/TASK NO. 330

On Wednesday February 07, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald sent an email with an attached consultation letter and maps of the Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project to Ms. Tomaras.

Dr. Fitzgerald wrote:

“Dear Ms. Tomaras,

It was wonderful speaking with you this morning. I have attached a copy of our consultation letter and the associated maps. Please let me know if you have any questions, comments, concerns, or information to share regarding the project.

Sincerely,
Michelle

Michelle Kaye Fitzgerald, Ph.D., RPA
Staff Archaeologist II
Condor Country Consulting, Inc.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

815 Estudillo Street
Martinez, CA. 94553
Office: (925)-335-9308
Cell: (707) 315-6013
Email: Michelle@condorcountry.com

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-07-2018 TIME 1054
VIA Email WITH Ms. Brenda Tomaras
COMPANY Tomaras & Ogas, LLC representing Lytton Rancheria of California
ADDRESS 10755-F Scripps Poway Parkway, #231, San Diego, CA 92131 EMAIL 'btomaras@mtowlaw.com'
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project PROJ/TASK NO. 330

On Wednesday February 07, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald received an email from Ms. Tomaras with the following message:

“Thank you Michelle! I appreciate the rundown on the project in the call this morning.”

Brenda L. Tomaras
Tomaras & Ogas, LLP
10755-F Scripps Poway Parkway #281
San Diego, CA 92131
(858) 554-0550
(858) 777-5765 Facsimile

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING, INC.

815 Estudillo Street, Martinez, CA 94553-1145

COPIES TO:

File: 330

DATE 2-16-2018 TIME 1250
VIA Email WITH Ms. Brenda Tomaras
COMPANY Tomaras & Ogas, LLC representing Lytton Rancheria of California
ADDRESS 10755-F Scripps Poway Parkway, #231, San Diego, CA 92131 EMAIL 'btomaras@mtowlaw.com'
PROJ NAME Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project PROJ/TASK NO. 330

On Friday February 16, 2018, Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Staff Archaeologist II Dr. Michelle Fitzgerald received an email from Ms. Tomaras with the following message:

“Hi Michelle,

Sorry for the lengthy delay in responses – it’s been a crazy couple of weeks. We would like to be kept apprised of the project and it moves forward, and would request that there would be monitoring for the ground-disturbance in the native soils.

Thank you.”

Brenda L. Tomaras
Tomaras & Ogas, LLP
10755-F Scripps Poway Parkway #281
San Diego, CA 92131
(858) 554-0550
(858) 777-5765 Facsimile

APPENDIX D: RESUMES OF RESEARCHERS

Mr. Dexter has over twenty years of the experience as a project manager and an interdisciplinary team member. He has managed and made significant contributions to a number of Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements/Reports to support National Environmental Policy Act and California Environmental Quality Act activities. Mr. Dexter was trained and employed as a Project Manager while at URS Corporation, and had continued to manage projects for the past twelve years at Condor Country Consulting. He has successfully managed small to large multi-million dollar scale projects, from single firm to an assembly of a dozen firms with 100+ project assigned staff. He has over 15 years of experience with managing projects with Caltrans involvement. Mr. Dexter has also managed and/or worked on various projects focusing on California tiger salamander (CTS), San Francisco Garter Snake, California red-legged frog (CRLF), small mammals, Swainson's hawk, northern spotted owl, golden eagle, burrowing owl, and migratory avian species projects. Mr. Dexter possesses a 10(a)(1)(A) permit to handle and study CTS and CRLF. Mr. Dexter is also an experienced Archaeologist with 25 years of experience focused on the prehistory of California and has directed archaeological record searches, site testing/evaluation programs, data recovery excavations, and small to very large-scale archaeological reconnaissance surveys.

EDUCATION University of California, Santa Cruz, B.A., Anthropology, 1992
California State University, Chico, Anthropology (M.A. graduate coursework complete, ABT) 1994-1998

WORK HISTORY

- **Principal/Chief Executive Officer**, Condor Country Consulting, Martinez, CA (07/05-Present)
Mr. Dexter is responsible for business management and development, project management, biological support, and archaeological aspects of our consulting business.
- **Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager**, URS Corporation (formerly URS Greiner Dames & Moore, formerly Woodward Clyde Consultants), Oakland, CA (04/97-07/05)
- **Archaeologist (GS-9)**, USDA-Forest Service-Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, South Lake Tahoe, CA (05/95 - 03/97)
- **Archaeological Technician**, Dames & Moore, Chico, CA (03/96 - 06/96)
- **Staff**, Department of Anthropology, Archaeological Research Facility & Northeast Information Center of the California Historical Resource Information System, California State University, Chico, CA (10/93 - 05/95)
- **Archaeologist (GS-7)**, USDA-Forest Service-Lassen National Forest, Almanor & Eagle Lake Ranger Districts, Chester & Susanville, CA (06/94 - 05/95)
- **Archaeologist (GS-5, 7)**, USDA-Forest Service-Eldorado National Forest, Amador Ranger District, Pioneer, CA (06/92 - 09/93)

PROJECT SPECIFIC EXPERIENCE

City, State, Federal Agencies

- **Principal, Biological and Archaeological Support Services for the former Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment, Concord, CA. US Navy Base Realignment and Closure Commission. 2012-2018. \$2.5million** Project Manager for multi-year project for base-wide biological assessment, endangered species surveys, mitigation and monitoring program, habitat enhancement projects, assisting with Section 7 negotiations with USFWS and CDFW, biological and archaeological construction/remediation monitoring services
- **Principal Archaeologist, Big Creek Septic Improvements Project, 2014 University of California at Santa Cruz, Physical Planning and Construction, Santa Cruz, CA, 2008, 20k.** Performed inventory, research, sub-surface testing program, and formal evaluation of prehistoric archaeological site CA-MNT-1361.

- **Principal Archaeologist, Hay Barn Restoration Archaeology, 2013 University of California at Santa Cruz, Physical Planning and Construction, Santa Cruz, CA, 2008, 5k.** Performed archival research and authored survey reports at UC Santa Cruz campus.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Infrastructure Improvement 2 Project, 2014 University of California at Santa Cruz, Physical Planning and Construction, Santa Cruz, CA, 2008, 1k.** Consulted on impacts to archaeological site at UC Santa Cruz campus.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Environmental Health & Safety Facility Archaeology Project, 2016 University of California at Santa Cruz, Physical Planning and Construction, Santa Cruz, CA, 2008, 8k.** Performed inventory, authored report, and directed formal evaluation of historic archaeological site CA-SCR-424H.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Oakland and Berkeley, CA, 2009-2010, 15k.** Performed archival research and surveys for a two new research facilities.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Gallery at Central Park, City of Santa Clara Planning Department, 2009, 1.5k.** Performed archival research and survey for a new 806 housing unit development in the City of Santa Clara.
- **Project Manager, Bay Street Emeryville Phase B, Emeryville, CA, City of Emeryville, 2005, 30k.** Project Manager for archaeological reconnaissance and geotechnical boring monitoring program at the expansion of a commercial development site in Emeryville, CA. Authored technical report.
- **Assistant Project Manager, Baker Beach Disturbed Areas Restoration Project, San Francisco, CA, Presidio Trust, 2004-Present, 250k.** Assistant project manager for inventory, evaluation, testing program, and treatment of National Landmark historic batteries on the coastal bluffs of San Francisco.
- **Project Manager, Castle Rock State Park Rock Art Survey, Woodside, CA, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Fixed Fee, 2002, 50k:** Project Manager for archaeological reconnaissance of rock art sites in the Coast Range near Woodside, CA.
- **Field Director, Emeryville Shellmound (CA-ALA-309) Data Recovery Excavation Project, City of Emeryville, CA, City of Emeryville Redevelopment Agency, 2000-2005, 1.3M:** Field Director for large scale six-month excavation of one of the largest prehistoric shell mounds in the San Francisco Bay Area. Site Safety Officer for excavation phase – site was contaminated with hazardous substances and all work had to be conducted following OSHA rules for hazardous waste workers. Currently completing lithic analysis and authoring several sections of overall site report.
- **Task Manager/Lead Cultural Resource Specialist, East Bay Regional Parks District Fire Mitigation Projects Surveys, Oakland, CA, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2000-2002, 750k:** Directed field surveys, evaluated historic properties, and authored technical report for 1,400 acre reconnaissance survey.
- **Task Manager/Lead Cultural Resource Specialist, Montezuma Ridge Fire Mitigation Project, Nevada City, CA, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2000-2002, 750k:** Directed field surveys, evaluated historic properties, and authored technical report for project.
- **Task Manager/Lead Cultural Resource Specialist, Oakland Army Base Redevelopment Area Environmental Impact Report, City of Oakland, CA, City of Oakland, 2002-2003, 1M+:** Lead cultural resource specialist for EIR effort. Performed class I efforts, manages architectural historian, and authored cultural resources sections of programmatic EIR for the redevelopment area.
- **Lead Cultural Resource Specialist, Treasure Island/Yerba Buena Island Environmental Impact Report, City of San Francisco, CA, City of San Francisco, 2002-2003, 75k:** Lead cultural resource specialist for programmatic EIR efforts. Authored cultural resources sections.
- **Resource Specialist, Cave Rock Management Plan, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, South Lake Tahoe, CA:** As an employee of the US Forest Service, Mr. Dexter assisted in preparation of Civil Rights Impact Analysis and National Environmental Policy Act documentation to implement Forest closure of Traditional Cultural Property to rock climbing.
- **Crew Chief, Secret Cove Cabin Passport-In-Time Project, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, South Lake Tahoe, CA:** As an employee of the US Forest Service, Mr. Dexter acted as crew chief on excavation of two overseas Chinese cordwood cutter cabin sites on east shore of Lake Tahoe in Nevada. Mapped site locations and boundaries using GPS.

- **Task Manager, Pioneer Ecosystem Management Project, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, South Lake Tahoe, CA:** Supervised in-service field activities, and administered all phases of external survey contract for large scale Ecosystem Management project. Recorded a complex of overseas Chinese cordwood cutter cabin sites, and recorded locations using GPS.

Linear Facilities – Pipelines, Transmission Lines, Transportation Projects

- **Principal Archaeologist, State Route 4/I-680 Interchange Project, Concord, CA, Contra Costa Transportation Authority, 2014, 135k.** Principal Archaeologist and Project Manager for archaeological reconnaissance and archaeological testing program for a freeway interchange project.
- **Principal Archaeologist, State Route 242/Clayton Blvd Interchange Project, Concord, CA, Contra Costa Transportation Authority, 2014, 125k.** Principal Archaeologist and Project Manager for archaeological reconnaissance and archaeological testing program for a freeway interchange project.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Kirker Pass Road Truck Lanes Project Project, Concord, CA, Contra Costa County Public Works Authority, 2014, 45k.** Principal Archaeologist and Project Manager for archaeological reconnaissance program for a truck lane project on a major thoroughfare County road project.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Fair Oaks Bridge Replacement Project, Sunnyvale, CA, City of Sunnyvale Public Works Department, 2013-2014, 70k.** Principal Archaeologist and Project Manager for archaeological reconnaissance and archaeological testing program for a bridge replacement project.
- **Co-Principal Archaeologist, US Highway 101 Willits Bypass Project, Willits, CA, Caltrans, 2013, 157k.** Co-Principal Archaeologist and Co-Project Manager for archaeological monitoring and testing program for a freeway project.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Gordon Water Line, Fairfield, CA, Solano Transportation Authority, 2009-2010, 75k.** Principal Archaeologist and Project Manager for archaeological reconnaissance and archaeological data recovery program for a water line relocation project.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Vasco Road Safety Improvements, Byron, CA, Contra Costa County Public Works Department, 2006-10, 600k.** Principal Archaeologist and Project Manager for archaeological and biological reconnaissance of a highway improvement project.
- **Principal Archaeologist, State Route 4 Willow Ramp Realignment, Hercules, CA, City of Hercules, 2009, 10k.** Principal Archaeologist for archaeological reconnaissance of a highway improvement project.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Golden Gate Bridge Security Project – North Side, Sausalito, CA, Golden Gate Bridge Highway and Transportation District, 2006, 15k.** Performed archival research, surveys, site recordation and evaluations, authored National Park Service 5x review documents, and monitored activities near Lime Point.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Golden Gate Bridge Retrofit Cleanup Project – South Side, San Francisco, CA, Golden Gate Bridge Highway and Transportation District, 2007-8, 7.5k.** Performed archival research and monitored activities at Fort Point.
- **Co-Principal Investigator, Field Director and Assistant Project Manager, San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge East Span Seismic Safety Project, California Department of Transportation, San Francisco, CA, Parsons Brinkerhoff/California Department of Transportation, Subcontract, 1997-2009, 1.5M+:** Authored Extended Phase I Testing Report, Determinations of Eligibility, Research Design & Treatment Plan for sites on Yerba Buena Island. Field Director and Co-Principal Investigator for large-scale data recovery project on Yerba Buena Island (CA-SFR-04/H). Authored sections of Phase III excavation report.
- **Project Manager, State Route 4 Bypass Segment 3, Brentwood, CA, State Route 4 Bypass Authority, 2006-2007, 75k.** Project Manager for biological monitoring program of a highway construction project in the Delta.
- **Co-Principal Investigator, Field Director, Lake Tahoe Environmental Improvement Program, California Department of Transportation, Sacramento, CA, URS/California Department of Transportation, Subcontract, 2006-Present, 75k:** Field Director and Co-Principal Investigator for large-scale archaeological survey project for US50 and SR89 within El Dorado County. Authored technical report.
- **Co-Principal Investigator, Field Director, State Route 299 Buckhorn Grade Improvement Program, California Department of Transportation, Sacramento, CA, URS/California Department of Transportation, Subcontract, 2006-Present, 75k:** Field Director and Co-Principal Investigator for large-scale

archaeological survey and Extend Phase I testing programs at CA-SHA-4169 and -4171 project for SR299 within Shasta County. Authored technical reports.

- **Principal Archaeologist, Byron Airport Master Plan, Byron, CA, Contra Costa County Division of Airports, 2005, 10k.** Principal Archaeologist and Project Manager for archaeological reconnaissance of an airport improvement project. Authored technical report.
- **Project Manager, Orwood Bridge Replacement, Brentwood, CA, Contra Costa County Public Works Department, 2004 75k, 2010 10k.** Project Manager for archaeological reconnaissance and architectural evaluation of an historic bridge in the Delta. Authored technical report.
- **Task Manager/Cultural Resource Specialist, Cal Park Hill Tunnel Rehabilitation and Bikeway Design Project, San Rafael, CA, Marin County Department of Public Works, 2002-2004, 350k.** Task manager for the archaeological and architectural reconnaissance of an abandoned railroad corridor. Authored technical report.
- **Assistant Project Manager/Field Director, Vallejo Mill Excavation – State Route 238 (Mission Boulevard) Improvement Project, Fremont, CA, Alameda County Transportation Agency, 1994-2005, 300k+** Jointly authored technical report and directed historic archaeological excavation at General Vallejo's 1860s mill site in Fremont (Niles), California.
- **Task Manager, Eureka/Arcata US 101 Corridor Safety Improvement Project, California Department of Transportation, Eureka, CA, California Department of Transportation, Environmental On-Call, 2002-2005, 1M:** Task Manager for archaeological reconnaissance between Eureka and Arcata, and Extend Phase I testing program at CA-HUM-48.
- **Cultural Resource Specialist, UC Merced, University of California, Merced, CA, University of California, Merced, 2001-2004, 1M+:** Performed Class I inventory for new campus site. Participated in preparation of cultural resources section of EIR.
- **Cultural Resource Specialist, Merced Campus Parkway, Merced County Department of Public Works, 2001 – 2003, 1.4M:** Directed Class I surveys for proposed Merced Campus Parkway transportation project. Supervised crews, evaluated sites, and managed architectural historian survey efforts.
- **Cultural Resource Specialist, Florida Overland Express (FOX) High-Speed Rail, St. Petersburg, FL, State of Florida - Department of Transportation, 1998-2000, 2M+:** Designed, performed, and authored fatal flaw analysis for archaeological and built environment resources along study, corridors for entire FOX system. Performed field inventories and located sites/historic buildings using GPS.
- **Cultural Resource Specialist, Tasman Light Rail Line Extension, Mountain View, CA, Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority, 1995-2000, 100k+:** Performed archaeological monitoring during phases of construction of light rail system. Coordinated and performed archaeological testing program at prehistoric site within light rail corridor.
- **Cultural Resource Specialist, Malin-Round Mountain Power Transmission Line, Malin, OR - Round Mountain, CA, US Department of Energy - Western Area Power Administration, 1995-1997, 100k:** Comprehensive cultural resources overview and survey, and author of technical report for a 96-mile transmission line in Northeastern California.
- **Cultural Resource Specialist, Otay Mesa Generating Project, Otay Mesa, CA, U.S. Generating Company, 1999, 500k+:** Responsible for preparing portions of cultural resources, paleontological resources, and air quality chapters of Application for Certification (AFC) for the California Energy Commission (CEC).

Water Resources

- **Assistant Task Manager, Lower Guadalupe River Flood Control Project, Santa Clara Valley Water District, San Jose, California, Santa Clara Valley Water District, 1995-2005, 2M:** Directed field reconnaissance, archival research, managed subcontractors, authored numerous reports and Programmatic Agreement. Responsible for all Section 106 responsibilities, including OHP consultation, for this large-scale project by US Army Corps of Engineers.
- **Assistant Task Manager, Calaveras Dam Conceptual Engineering Project, Milpitas, CA, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, 2004-2005, 1M+.** Directed field surveys and authored technical report for reconnaissance survey in southeastern Alameda County and northeastern Santa Clara County.

- **Task Manager, Paradise Dam Raising Environmental Fatal Flaw Review, Paradise, CA, Paradise Irrigation District, 2002, 50k.** Prepared environmental review document for biological, water quality/floodplain, air quality, hazardous waste, cultural resources, and relocation sections of review document.
- **Task Manager/Lead Cultural Resources Specialist, Almaden Dam Intake Valve Replacement and Seepage Mitigation Project, San Jose, CA, Santa Clara County Valley Water District, 2002-2005, 500k.** Author of cultural resources technical report and EIR section for a dam modification project in Santa Clara County.
- **Cultural Resources Specialist, Chowchilla Flood Control Project, Chowchilla, CA, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1998-2005, 500k+.** Directed field surveys, evaluated historic properties, and authored technical report for reconnaissance survey in the San Joaquin Valley.
- **Cultural Resources Specialist, Susanville Flood Control Project, Susanville, CA, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1998, 500k+.** Performed auger testing program for proposed floodwall and stream channel reconstruction in Susanville, California. Authored technical report for FEMA and the California Office of Historic Preservation.
- **Cultural Resources Specialist, Ferndale Flood Control Projects, Ferndale, CA, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1998, 500k.** Performed historic archival research, and archaeological and architectural surveys for proposed stream channel reconstruction and sewage treatment plant relocation in Ferndale, California. Authored technical reports for FEMA and the California Office of Historic Preservation. These projects involved impacts to several contributing elements of the Ferndale National Register Historic District.

Industrial Plants/Facilities

- **Principal Archaeologist, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Oakland and Berkeley, CA, 2008-2010, 15k.** Performed archival research, surveys, and authored Section 106 compliance documents for the Helios and Computational Research and Theory facilities.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Emergency Discovery, Ironhouse Sanitation District, Oakley, CA, 2009, 1k.** Identified and recovered inadvertently discovered human remains in Oakley, CA during a pipeline project.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Storm Water Runoff Improvement Project, University of California at Santa Cruz, Physical Planning and Construction, Santa Cruz, CA, 2008, 5k.** Performed archival research and recorded archaeological sites at UC Santa Cruz campus.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Palos Verde Mall, Carstens Realty, Walnut Creek, CA, 2007, 2k.** Performed archival research and survey for redevelopment of commercial property.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Bay Point Subdivision, Ed Johnston, Bay Point, CA, 2006, 1 k.** Performed archival research and survey for redevelopment of residential property.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Cupertino Capital Subdivision, Cupertino Capital, Bay Point, CA, 2008, 1k.** Performed archival research and survey for redevelopment of residential property.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Davis Park Project, City of San Pablo, San Pablo, CA, 2008, 4k.** Performed archival research and survey for redevelopment of city park.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Ticonderoga Subdivision, San Mateo County, San Mateo, CA, 2007, 2.5k.** Performed archival research and survey for redevelopment of residential property.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Sacramento Natural Gas Storage Project, California Public Utilities Commission, Sacramento and West Sacramento, CA, 2007-8, 2k.** Performed peer review of applicant technical report and authored sections of Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Central Valley Natural Gas Storage Project, California Public Utilities Commission, Princeton, CA, 2008, 2k.** Performed peer review of applicant technical report and authored sections of Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Morrison Creek Substation, California Public Utilities Commission, Smith River, CA, 2007, 2k.** Performed peer review of applicant technical report and authored sections of Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration.
- **Cultural Resources Specialist, Golden Gate Bridge Seismic Safety & Lead Abatement Project, San Francisco and Sausalito, CA, Golden Gate Bridge Highway and Transportation District, 1999-2001, 100k.**

Performed archival research, surveys, site recordation and evaluations, authored National Park Service 5x review documents, and monitored activities near Fort Point and Lime Point.

- **Task Manager/Cultural Resource Specialist, Emergency Response Team, Richmond, CA, Chevron, On-Call, 2000-2005, 100k:** Currently part of the on-call response team for the Chevron global oil-spill response team. Certified for Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment (SCAT), and have participated in joint US Coast Guard/Chevron oil-spill drill (PrepEx) exercises in SF Bay and Eureka, CA, and the Spill of National Significance (SONS) exercise in Long Beach, CA as a Cultural Resource Specialist.
- **Task Manager/Cultural Resource Specialist, Valero Benicia Cogeneration Project, Benicia, CA, Valero Energy Corporation, 2002, 250k.** Responsible for preparing portions of cultural resources report for Application for Certification (AFC) for the California Energy Commission (CEC).
- **Cultural Resource Specialist, Pittsburg District Energy Facility (Los Medanos Energy), Pittsburg, CA, Enron Corporation, 1998-2000, 750k:** Conducted field surveys, historic property evaluation, and construction monitoring. Responsible for preparing portions of cultural chapter of the AFC for the CEC.
- **Cultural Resource Specialist, Verizon Wireless Cell Tower Sites, Various locations in California, Verizon Wireless, 2003-Present, 100k+.** Conducted archaeological surveys for numerous cell tower site locations in Northern California. Authored technical reports to comply with FCC requirements for permits.

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

- 1997-Present/Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Certificate
- 1993/Forest Service and Preservation Law/University of Nevada, Reno
- 1990/Archaeological Field School/University of California, Davis
- Proficient use of Global Positioning Systems, ESRI ArcGIS, and Microsoft Word/Excel.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

- Association of Environmental Professionals (California)
- The Wildlife Society (National); and The Wildlife Society Western Section (CA, NV, HI)
- Society for California Archaeology
- Society for American Archaeology

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

Dr. Fitzgerald is a physical anthropologist and a Registered Professional Archaeologist with 18 years of experience conducting human osteological analysis for archaeological and forensic investigations, archaeological field and laboratory work, and cultural resource management. Dr. Fitzgerald has direct experience with all phases of archaeology and she has written numerous reports for compliance with archaeological legislation including CEQA, NEPA, NHPA, and NAGPRA. She has supervised a base-wide cultural resources compliance program for the U.S. Army and provided expertise in NHPA and other applicable laws and regulations to support cultural resources management. She has experience producing reports to comply with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. She has applied a variety of federal laws, regulations, and directives to make decisions about the preservation and protection of cultural resources. She has a proven record of finding solutions to complex issues and building consensus to obtain effective results. With specializations in human identification and pathological trauma to bone, Dr. Fitzgerald has participated in the excavation of several large burial sites, conducted human osteological inventories and analyses, and prepared biological profiles. She has participated in numerous Section 106 and AB-52 consultations with SHPO and Native American tribal representatives throughout California. Additionally, she has made significant contributions to archaeological projects in California, New Mexico, Utah, Alaska, and Chile. She has served as the principal investigator and/or crew chief on multiple projects. She has supervised cross-trained crews of archaeologists and paleontologists on large-scale archaeological surveys and excavations. She has recorded and evaluated numerous cultural sites for eligibility for inclusion within the California Register of Historic Resources and the National Register of Historic Places. Dr. Fitzgerald is a recipient of a Lucas Foundation Research Grant, Forensics Science Foundation (2003) and the Geist Fund Grant (2007), and she is a member of the International Association for Identification.

EDUCATION University of Alaska Fairbanks, Ph.D. Physical Anthropology, 2008; San Francisco State University, MA Physical Anthropology, 2003; San Francisco State University, BA Anthropology (Archaeology), BA Journalism, 1993.

WORK HISTORY (Archaeology/Osteology)

- **Staff Archaeologist II**, Condor Country Consulting, Martinez, CA. (04/13 - present)
- **Scientist I/Human Osteologist**, Contingent employee to Jacobs (formerly CH2M) through HKA Enterprises, Duncan, SC. (07/11- present)
- **Staff Archaeologist/Human Osteologist (On-Call)**, LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, CA (August 2017)
- **Staff Archaeologist/Field Supervisor**, HDR Engineering, Inc., Sacramento, CA (04/16 - 02/17)
- **Deputy Coroner/Forensic Anthropologist**, San Mateo County Coroner's Office, San Mateo, CA. (04/14 – 08/16)
- **Senior Osteologist (On-Call)**, William Self and Associates, Orinda, CA (10/12)
- **Senior Archaeologist**, Analytical Environmental Services, Sacramento, CA (04/11 - 06/11)

- **Cultural Resources Specialist/Lead Archaeologist**, Chambers Group Inc. for U.S. Army National Training Center, Fort Irwin. NTC-DPW-Environmental-Cultural Resources (08/10 - 04/11)
- **Archaeologist**, U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. National Park Service. Aztec Ruins National Monument (06/10 - 08/10)
- **Research Assistant IV**, University of California Medical Center San Francisco. Department of Orthopaedic Surgery. UCSF/SFGH Orthopaedic Trauma Surgical Training Facility/Biomechanical Testing Facility (03/08 - 09/10)
- **Archaeologist**, Paleo Solutions, Costa Mesa, CA (2/10)
- **Field Supervisor**, Cogstone Resource Management, Orange, CA (03/09 - 11/09)
- **Archaeologist/Osteologist**, Holman and Associates, San Francisco, CA (05/06 - 08/06)
- **Graduate Teaching Assistant, Human Osteology**, Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, AK (08/05 - 12/05)
- **Graduate Research Assistant, Center for Alaska Native Health Research**, Institute for Arctic Biology, Fairbanks, AK (09/04-05/05)
- **Graduate Teaching Assistant, Cultural Anthropology**, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, AK (01/03-05/03)
- **Graduate Research Assistant, Biological Anthropology**, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA (08/00-12/00)
- **Graduate Research Assistant, NAGPRA Compliance Project**, Department of Anthropology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA (9/98-05/00)
- **Graduate Research Assistant, Biological Anthropology**, Department of Anthropology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA (01/00-5/00)
- **Graduate Research Assistant, Anatomy Laboratory**, Department of Biology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA (09/98-05/00)
- **Archaeologist/Laboratory Assistant (Field School)**, Department of Anthropology University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA (05/98-08/98)
- **Archaeologist/Laboratory Assistant (Field School)**, Department of Anthropology, University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA (05/97-08/97)

MONITORING SPECIFIC EXPERIENCE: Total: 22 months and 18 days, including one year at Russell City Energy Center).

- **CH2M HILL, Russell City Energy Center (RCEC), Hayward, CA.** Monitored Construction 1 day, April 2017.
- **HDR Engineering, Inc. Woodleaf-Kanaka Transmission Line, Butte County, CA. (FERC No. 2281-011),** Monitored heavy equipment 3 days, Summer 2016
- **HDR Engineering, Inc. New Bullards Bar Reservoir, Yuba County 2016.** Monitored construction 1 day, Summer 2016.

- **Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Fair Oaks Avenue Bridge, Sunnyvale, CA, 2012-2014.** Monitored boring 2 days.
- **CH2M HILL, Russell City Energy Center (RCEC), Hayward, CA, 2011-2012.** Monitored construction Oct-Nov 2011 and Jan – Nov 2012.
- **CH2M HILL. Pacific Gas & Electric, Turlock, CA, 2011.** Monitored heavy equipment 3 days.
- **CH2M HILL. City of Sunnyvale, Concrete Sidewalk and Curb Repairs, Sunnyvale, CA, 2011.** Monitored construction 1 week.
- **Condor Country Consulting, Inc. Caltrans, Willits Bypass, Willits, CA, 2013.** Monitored construction 2 months.
- **CH2M HILL. Freeman Field at Geothermal Inc. Landfill, Middletown, CA, 2014.** Monitored 1 day.
- **Cogstone Resource Management. Southern California Edison, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Rosemead, CA, 2010.** Monitored construction 8 months in Mojave Desert and Angeles National Forest.

PROJECT SPECIFIC EXPERIENCE

- **Staff Archaeologist II., Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project, Cotati, CA. January 2018.** Cultural resources investigations in advance of a commercial development.
- **Staff Archaeologist II. Santa Nella Water and Wastewater Improvements Project, Santa Nella, CA., December 2017-January 2018.** Cultural Resources Investigation for Santa Nella County Water and Sewer Improvement Project.
- **Staff Archaeologist II. Naval Weapons Station Concord, Contra Costa County, CA., September 2017** Monitoring soil testing in an area with a known archaeological site in advance of demolition activities.
- **Human Osteologist. Rancho San Antonio County Park, Santa Clara County, CA. May 2017- Present.** Excavation of human remains from a construction site. Served as liaison to Santa Clara County Coroner, Native American Heritage Commission, and Most Likely Descendent from The Ohlone Indian Tribe.
- **Staff Archaeologist II. University of California at Santa Cruz West Campus Housing Project, Santa Cruz, CA. May 2017.** Wrote the cultural section of the Draft Environmental Impact Report for an amendment to the 2005 campus Long Range Development Plan.
- **Staff Archaeologist/Human Osteologist, Cochrane-Borello Residential Development Project, Santa Clara CA. August 2017.** Monitoring and excavation of a Native American burial site.
- **Staff Archaeologist. Pacific Gas & Electric Company Topock Compressor Station/Hinkley Groundwater Contamination, 2016-2017.** Responsible for communications and filing reports received from the Topock Review Committee (TRC) involved in the remediation of contaminated soils; communications with the TRC, PG&E, Department of Toxic Substances, and other intermediaries and agencies.

- **Staff Archaeologist. Camp Far West Transmission Line, Placer and Yuba County, CA. 2017.** Conducted cultural resource surveys in support of the project, documented, and recorded cultural resources on DPR forms.
- **Staff Archaeologist/Field Supervisor. French Meadows and Rollins Transmission Line Project (FERC Project Nos. 2479 and 2784), Placer County, CA. 2016-2017.** Evaluated the transmission line for the National Register of Historic Places; conducted record searches and historical research, conducted surveys, and co-authored the evaluation.
- **Staff Archaeologist/Field Supervisor. Annual Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Woodleaf-Kanaka Transmission Line, Butte County, CA. (FERC No. 2281-011), 2016-2017.** Conducted periodic archaeological monitoring and a condition assessment program for archaeological sites recorded within the Project Area of Potential Effects; conducted training of all project personnel, monitored routine maintenance activities; recorded newly discovered cultural resources sites on DPR forms; authored the monitoring report.
- **Staff Archaeologist. Kaweah Hydroelectric Project (Relicensing), Tulare County, CA. 2016.** Contributed background information for the Pre-Application Document.
- **Staff Archaeologist. South Sutter Water Project Campfire West Water Spillway Improvement Project., Yuba County, CA. 2016** Conducted background research in support of the project.
- **Staff Archaeologist. South State Water Project Hydropower and Devil Canyon Relicensing Project FERC Project No. 2426 and 14797) San Bernardino County, CA. 2016.** Conducted background research in support of the project.
- **Staff Archaeologist. Don Pedro Reservoir, Tuolumne County, CA. 2016.** Excavation of the Don Pedro Recreation Agency Visitor Center after a fire.
- **Staff Archaeologist. Donnell-Curtis Transmission Line Project, Tuolumne County, CA 2016.** Conducted background research in support of the project.
- **Staff Archaeologist/Field Supervisor. Prosser Creek Hydroelectric Project, Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, (FERC Project No. 14726), Nevada County, CA. 2016.** Conducted a record search, gathered information to determine if project operation, maintenance, and associated recreation would affect historic properties and cultural resources not evaluated for the NRHP; wrote sections of the Pre-Application Document, including Ethnographic and Traditional Cultural Properties Study.
- **Staff Archaeologist/Field Supervisor. Boca Hydroelectric Project Study Plan, Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, (FERC Project No. 14728), Nevada County, 2016.** Conducted a record search, gathered information to determine if project operation, maintenance, and associated recreation would affect historic properties and cultural resources not evaluated for the NRHP; wrote sections of the Pre-Application Document, Ethnographic and Traditional Cultural Properties Study.
- **Staff Archaeologist/Field Supervisor. New Bullards Bar Reservoir, Yuba County 2016.** Monitored the excavation of soil for placement of utility poles in an archaeologically sensitive area.
- **Staff Archaeologist/Field Supervisor. Status Report for Mitigation Project for February 8, 2015 Minimum Flow Deviation, Yuba River Development Project (1403),**

Yuba County, CA. 2016. Conducted a record search for previously documented cultural resources; conducted cultural resources surveys; identified and documented cultural resources on DPR 523 A-L forms; evaluated the effects of the proposed work on all historical and tribal cultural resources; developed and implemented measures to mitigate proposed work effects on historical resources; authored the status report.

- **Staff Archaeologist/Field Supervisor. Yuba County Water Agency Draft Initial Study, Mitigated Negative Declaration. Yuba County, CA. 2016.** Conducted a record search for previously documented cultural resources; conducted cultural resources surveys; identified and documented cultural resources on DPR 523 A-L forms; evaluated the effects of the proposed work on all historical and tribal cultural resources; developed and implemented measures to mitigate proposed work effects on historical resources, and authored sections of a Draft Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration report.
- **Staff Archaeologist/Field Supervisor. City of Placerville Upper Broadway Bike Lanes El Dorado County, CA. 2016.** Conducted a records search and authored the background sections for the upcoming Archaeological Survey Report.
- **Staff Archaeologist/Field Supervisor. Jackson Meadows Data Recovery of Archaeological Site CA-NEV-2002, Nevada Irrigation District, Yuba-Bear-Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2266), Nevada County, CA. 2016.** Authored the report presenting the results of data recovery efforts conducted by HDR Engineering, Inc. at prehistoric site CA-NEV-2002 (P-29-3918) located in the Tahoe National Forest in Nevada County, California.
- **Staff Archaeologist II. Boulevard Way Bridge Scour Repair Project, Contra Costa County, CA. County (Project ID 0672-6U2507), 2016.** Conducted a record search, a Phase I Archaeological Survey, and cultural resource inventory; authored the Archaeological Survey Report.
- **Staff Archaeologist II. Morgan Territory, Contra Costa County, CA. 2015.** Conducted a record search, Native American consultation, pedestrian reconnaissance survey, and authored cultural resources report.
- **Scientist I. GWF Energy LLC., Tracy, California. 2015.** Conducted a pedestrian reconnaissance survey and reported on the survey methods and results.
- **Staff Archaeologist II. Escobar Street Houses Demolition, Contra Costa County, Martinez, CA. 2015.** Conducted NWIC record search, pedestrian survey, and authored report.
- **Staff Archaeologist II. Brezack Contra Costa Boulevard, Contra Costa County, CA. 2015.** Conducted a pedestrian survey and contributed to the archaeological report.
- **Staff Archaeologist II. Circlepoint, Kirker Pass Road Northbound Truck Lane 2013-2015, Contra Costa County, CA.** Conducted pedestrian survey, Native American consultation, NWIC record search, and authored reports.
- **Scientist I. Freeman Field at Geothermal Inc. Landfill, Middletown, CA. 2014.** Conducted a pedestrian survey, construction monitoring, and contributed to reports.

- **Scientist I. AltaGas Power Holdings (U.S.) Incorporated Irish Energy Project, Blythe, CA, 2014.** Conducted Native American consultation and contributed to reports.
- **Scientist I. Orange Center School Pipeline, Fresno, California, 2014.** Conducted a Phase I pedestrian survey and contributed to reports.
- **Staff Archaeologist II. Circlepoint and City of Sunnyvale, Fair Oaks Avenue Bridge, Sunnyvale, CA, 2012-2014.** Conducted Native American consultation, NWIC record search, pedestrian survey, auger testing, and authored reports.
- **Staff Archaeologist II. Alhambra Valley Project, Contra Costa County Dept. of Public Works 2014.** Conducted Native American consultation, NWIC record search, pedestrian survey, authored reports.
- **Staff Archaeologist II. UCSC Hay Barn, Santa Cruz, CA 2014.** Conducted Native American consultation, record search, and authored report.
- **Staff Archaeologist II. UCSC Big Creek Reserve, Monterey County, CA, 2014.** Conducted Native American consultation, record search, and authored report.
- **Staff Archaeologist II. Circlepoint, SR-4/I-680 Interchange, Contra Costa County, CA 2013-2014.** Conducted Native American consultation, NWIC record search, pedestrian survey, authored reports.
- **Staff Archaeologist II. Contra Costa County SR-242 Clayton Road Ramps, Contra Costa County, CA, 2013-2014.** Conducted pedestrian survey, Native American consultation, NWIC record search, pedestrian survey, authored reports.
- **Staff Archaeologist II. Contra Costa County, Canal Road Sidewalk, Pittsburg, CA, 2013.** Conducted a pedestrian survey and authored the survey report.
- **Staff Archaeologist II. Contra Costa County Marsh Creek Wingwall, Clayton, CA 2013.** Conducted pedestrian reconnaissance survey, recorded an historical site, authored reports.
- **Staff Archaeologist II. Caltrans, Willits Bypass, Willits, CA, 2013.** Conducted pedestrian surveys and excavation, construction monitoring, artifact analysis, and osteological analysis.
- **Scientist I. Russell City Energy Center, Pacific Gas & Electric and Bechtel, Hayward, CA, 2011-2012.** Conducted pedestrian surveys, construction monitoring, and an excavation for faunal remains. Assisted with mitigation activities, identification of faunal remains, and research on historic artifacts.
- **Scientist I. City of Sunnyvale, Concrete Sidewalk and Curb Repairs, Sunnyvale, CA, 2011.** Conducted construction monitoring.
- **Senior Osteologist. Las Vaqueros Reservoir Project Expansion Project, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, CA, 2012.** Participated in the on-site inventory of human remains from a large burial site and compiled non-metric biological profiles.
- **Scientist I. Survey in Mojave Desert, Southern California Edison, Mojave/Lancaster, CA, 2011.** Conducted a reconnaissance archaeological survey within the Mojave Desert in anticipation of the placement of transmission towers and completed an inventory of prehistoric and historic artifacts.
- **Scientist I. Tehachapi Wind Energy, CA, 2011.** Completed a survey of a large rural area in anticipation of a wind energy contract.

- **Scientist I. BrightSource Energy and Bechtel, Ivanpah, CA, 2011.** Conducted archaeological surveys and analysis of lithic artifacts and faunal remains.
- **Scientist I. Pacific Gas & Electric, Turlock, CA, 2011.** Conducted archaeological surveys, construction monitoring and mitigation, and the excavation of paleontological faunal remains.
- **Scientist I. NASA Santa Susana Laboratory, Simi Valley, CA, 2011.** Conducted an archaeological survey to document and evaluate historic and prehistoric resources for the CRHR and the NRHP.
- **Scientist I. State of Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, Moab, UT, 2011.** Conducted archaeological survey, documented, and evaluated prehistoric and historical sites for the NRHP. Contributed to reports.
- **Senior Archaeologist. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Lake Natoma Bike Path, CA, 2011.** Conducted an archaeological survey and authored archaeological reports.
- **Senior Archaeologist. Calaveras Telephone Company, Calaveras County, CA, 2011.** Conducted an archaeological survey and authored archaeological reports.
- **Senior Archaeologist. Wheeler Island Land Company, Solano County, CA, 2011.** Directed an archaeological survey and authored archaeological reports.
- **Senior Archaeologist. City of Half Moon Bay, Vicente Creek Water Diversion, Half Moon Bay, CA, 2011.** Conducted an archaeological survey of a large coastal property and contributed to reports.
- **Senior Archaeologist. San Jose Water Company, San Jose, CA, 2011.** Conducted an archaeological survey of large portions of developed and undeveloped land in Santa Clara County in anticipation of upcoming construction projects. Authored archaeological reports.
- **Senior Archaeologist. Pauma Indian Reservation, Pauma Valley, CA, 2011.** Conducted an archaeological survey and authored archaeological reports.
- **Senior Archaeologist. Coyote Valley Indian Reservation, Redwood Valley, CA, 2011.** Conducted a 50-acre archaeological survey and authored archaeological reports.
- **Senior Archaeologist. Auburn Indian Rancheria Tribal Project, Auburn, CA, 2011.** Conducted an archaeological survey in anticipation of the construction of a casino and authored archaeological reports.
- **Cultural Resources Specialist/Lead Archaeologist. U.S. Army National Training Center, Fort Irwin. NTC-DPW-Environmental-Cultural Resources, Fort Irwin, CA, 2010-2011.** Supervised a staff of six archaeologists. Direct experience with all aspects of archaeology, including compliance with archaeological legislation including NEPA documentation, sections 106 and 110 of NHPA, archaeological surveys, site recordation, test excavation, and site evaluation for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Human and faunal osteological analysis. Directed a base-wide compliance program and provided expertise in NHPA and other applicable laws and regulations to support cultural resources management. Authored reports and served as a contact point for multiple agencies and sub-contractors.
- **Archaeologist. Aztec Ruins National Monument, Aztec, NM, 2010.** Archaeological excavation, identification, and inventory of archaeological resources, cultural resource

management, ruins stabilization, and scientific research and interpretation of archaeological resources.

- **Field Supervisor. Southern California Edison, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Rosemead, CA, 2010.** Supervised a team of cross-trained archaeology and paleontology field monitors in several locations in and around the Mojave Desert and Angeles National Forest, conducted as-needed archaeological surveys and field monitoring for Southern California Edison under subcontract to Pacific Legacy. Duties included reporting on site conditions, soil/geologic analysis, human and faunal osteological analysis, site recordation, site mitigation, data recovery, and documentation for environmental and archaeological impact studies. Knowledge of legislation affecting archaeological projects, incl. NEPA, CEQA, and NHPA, esp. sections 106 and 110. Served as a contact point for multiple agencies and contractors. Total project area encompassed more than 75 linear miles.
- **Archaeologist/Physical Anthropologist. Museo Arqueologico San Miguel de Azapa, Chile, 2006.** Analyzed the remains of the Chinchorro mummies for signs of treponematosi; collected bone and tissue samples and conducted molecular analysis to collect mtDNA and look for treponemal bacterial spirochetes. Assisted in the excavation of human mummified remains in San Miguel de Azapa.
- **Archaeologist/Osteologist. Shea Homes, Trilogy Subdivision, Brentwood, CA, 2006.** Worked as part of a team excavating ~ 400 human burials from a Paleo-Indian site. Survey, test pits, excavation of human remains, faunal and osteological analysis, map reading, creation of profile maps, compass reading, collection of samples for floatation, screening, accurate detailed recording of field notes, field interpretation strategies, and knowledge of legislation pertaining to archaeology (NEPA, CEQA, NHPA, and NAGPRA).
- **Archaeologist. Excavation of Alaskan Honor Chief Nagita from an unmarked grave in Fairbanks and Nenana, AK, 2005.** Worked as part of a team excavating Chief Nagita and conducted osteological and molecular analysis of the remains for the family of Chief Nagita.
- **Graduate Research Assistant/Osteologist. NAGPRA Compliance Project, Department of Anthropology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA, 1998-2000.** Identification and analysis of human remains for NAGPRA compliance. Creation of biological profile. Determination of age, sex, ancestry, stature, and trauma of individuals from human skeletal remains. Cataloguing remains. Writing reports on the results of the osteological analysis. Identification of common bone pathologies. Transcription of interviews with Native Americans. Inventoried human remains from several archaeological sites.
- **Archaeologist. California State Parks, Annadel State Park, Sonoma, CA, 1997-1998.** Supervised undergraduate students from U.C. Berkeley in the field. Excavation and test pits conducted at an 1860's homestead, a small historic cabin and at stone quarries, dating from 1887 to 1913, located within Annadel State Park.

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

- 2017/Completed workshop on Computation Framework for Skeletal Age-at Death Estimation Using Laser Scans of the Adult Public Symphysis: Theory, Methods, and Software.
- 2011/Completed workshops in Geometric Morphometrics and Digitizing, and in Fordisc 3.1. Applications for Human Skeletal Identification, American Academy of Forensic Sciences
- 2008/Completed workshop in Measurements, Statistics, Terminology, and Quantitative Methods: Uses and Interpretations in Physical/Forensic Anthropology, American Academy of Forensic Sciences
- 2005/Completed workshop in Quality Assurance in Forensic Anthropology, American Academy of Forensic Sciences
- 2002/Certificate received in Forensic Archaeology, Scattered Human Remains, International Association for Identification
- 2002/Certificate received in Forensic Archaeology, Buried Human Remains, International Association for Identification
- 1999/Certificate received in Advances in Forensic Anthropology, Southern Institute of Forensic Sciences and University of New Orleans
- 1999/Certificate received in Basic Forensic Anthropology, Southern Institute of Forensic Sciences and University of New Orleans
- Academic training and work experience in human osteological analysis, anatomy, and dental anthropology

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

- Register of Professional Archaeologists
- International Association for Identification
- Kenyon International Emergency Services (Team member, under contract)

PUBLICATIONS AND REFERENCES AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST