
**A Cultural Resources Survey for the
Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement Project near
Forestville, Sonoma County, California**

Virginia Hagensieker, B.A.
and
Janine M. Loyd, M.A./R.P.A.

Copy
Sonoma County Water Agency

JUL 31 2012

To: Cuneo

CF/0-0-21 Tom Origer and Associates, Inc. (Agree for
As-Needed Cultural Resource Survey Services) TW 10/11-022 (ID 2587)

July 27, 2012



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Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement Project near
Forestville, Sonoma County, California**

Prepared by:



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and
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Prepared for:

David Cuneo
Sonoma County Water Agency
404 Aviation Boulevard
Santa Rosa, California 95406

July 27, 2012

ABSTRACT

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources survey for the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement Project near Forestville, Sonoma County, California. The study was completed at the request of David Cuneo, and was designed to satisfy requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University (NWIC File No.12-0038), contact with Native American representatives, examination of the library and files of Tom Origer & Associates, and field inspection of the proposed maintenance location.

No prehistoric or historical cultural resources were found during the survey. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 12-063).

Synopsis

Project: Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement Project
Location: near Forestville, Sonoma County, California
Quadrangles: Guerneville and Camp Meeker, California 7.5' series
Study Type: Intensive survey
Scope: ~ 2.5 acres
Finds: None

Project Personnel

Janine M. Loyd provided project oversight. Ms. Loyd has 28 years experience working in Northern California cultural resources management. She has been with Tom Origer & Associates since 1991. She has worked on both prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, and has completed research and documentation of historical buildings. Ms. Loyd has a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology from Sonoma State University. She holds a Master of Arts in Archaeology and Heritage from the University of Leicester. She has completed extensive continuing education in regulatory compliance, planning local surveys, and identifying historical resources. She is affiliated with the California Historical Society, International Association for Obsidian Studies, Society for American Archaeology, Society of Architectural Historians, Society for California Archaeology (Secretary of the Executive Board 2004-2006), Society for Historical Archaeology, Vernacular Architecture Forum, and the Register of Professional Archaeologists (#1066030).

Virginia Hagensieker conducted the field work and prepared the report for this project. Ms. Hagensieker has been with Tom Origer & Associates since May 2010. She holds a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology from Sonoma State University. She is working towards a Master of Arts in Cultural Resources Management at Sonoma State University. She is affiliated with the Society for California Archaeology.

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INTRODUCTION

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources survey for the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement Project near Forestville, Sonoma County, California (Figure 1). The study was completed at the request of David Cuneo, and was designed to satisfy requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The study area consisted of about two and one-half acres, where the Water Agency plans to replace a fish screen and fish ladder along a portion the Russian River. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 12-063).

REGULATORY CONTEXT

When a project might affect a cultural resource, the project proponent is required to conduct an assessment to determine whether the effect may be one that is significant. Consequently, it is necessary to determine the importance of resources that could be affected. Because this project will have potential permitting from both state and federal agencies, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the California Environmental Quality Act will apply to the work.

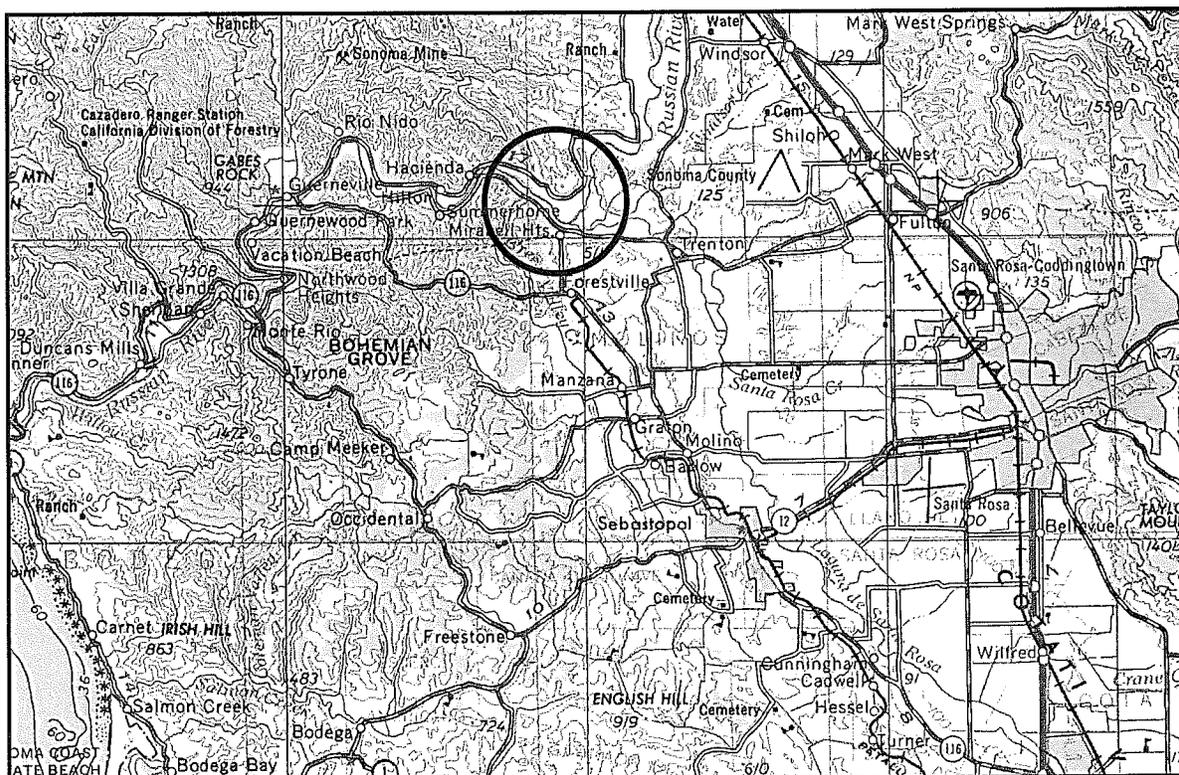


Figure 1. Project vicinity (adapted from the 1970 Santa Rosa 1:250,000-scale USGS map).

Under Section 106, when a federal agency is involved in an undertaking, it must take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties (36CFR Part 800). Compliance with Section 106 requires that agencies make an effort to identify historic properties that might be affected by a project, and gather information to evaluate their eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Pursuant to Section 106, the goals of this study were to: 1) identify all historic resources within the project area; 2) offer a preliminary evaluation of the significance of the indentified resources; 3) determine resource vulnerability to adverse impacts that could arise from project activities; and 4) offer recommendations designed to protect historic resource values, as warranted.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that cultural resources be considered during the environmental review process. This is achieved by an inventory of resources within a study area and by assessing the potential that cultural resources could be affected by development. This cultural resources survey was designed to satisfy environmental issues specified in the CEQA and its guidelines (Title 14 CCR §15064.5) by: (1) identifying all cultural resources within the project area; (2) offering a preliminary significance evaluation of the identified cultural resources; (3) assessing resource vulnerability to effects that could arise from project activities; and (4) offering suggestions designed to protect resource integrity, as warranted.

Resource Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Significance Criteria

Under Section 106, the importance of a historic resource is evaluated in terms of National Register criteria put forth in 36CFR60, as follows:

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

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

Under CEQA, the importance of a resource is measured in terms of criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14 CCR, §4852(a)) as listed below. A resource may be important if it meets any one of the criteria below, or if it is already listed on the California Register of Historical Resources or a local register of historical resources.

An important historical resource is one which:

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

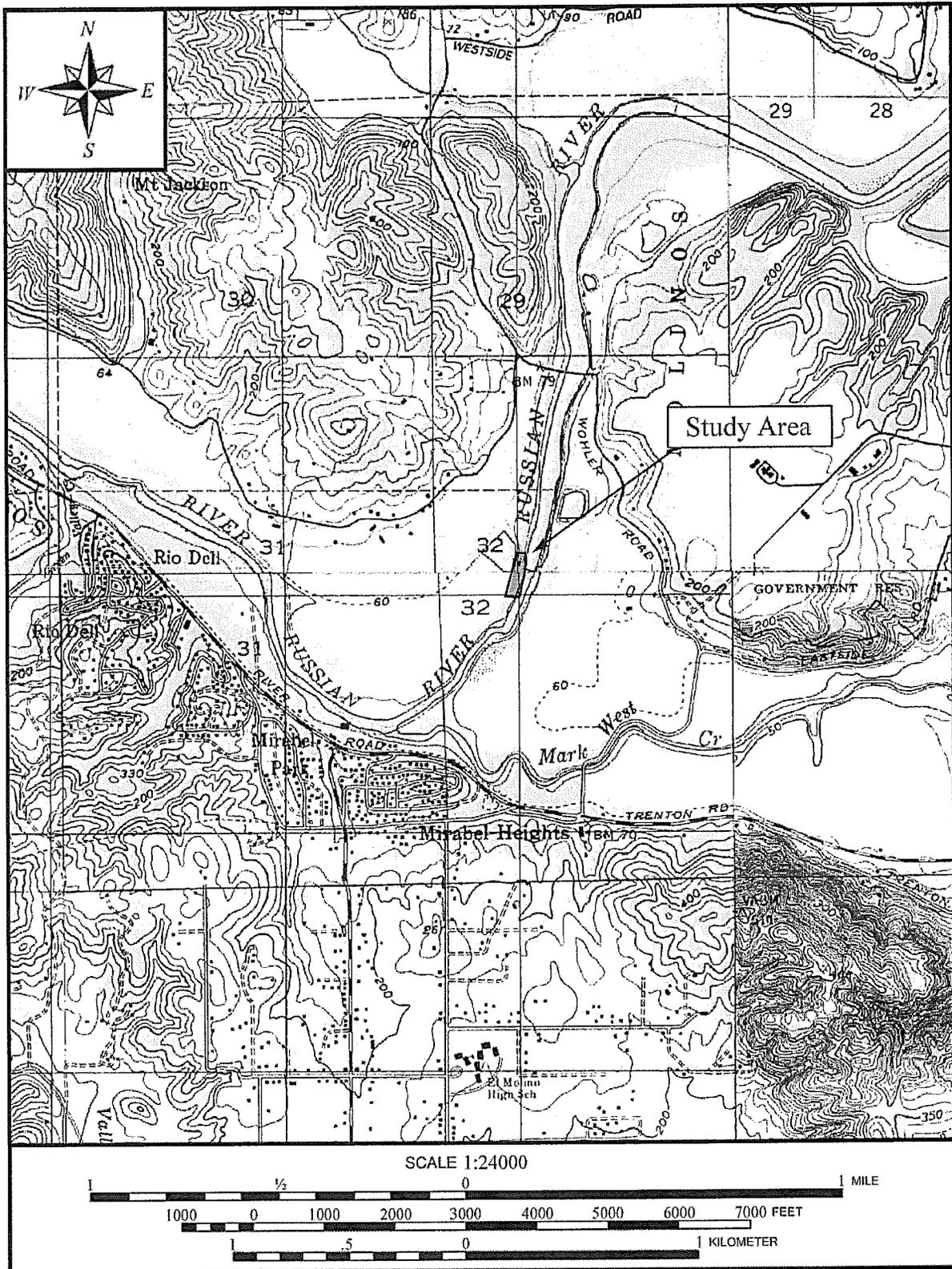


Figure 2. Study location (adapted from the USGS Guerneville and Camp Meeker 7.5' topographic maps).

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

As part of the determination made pursuant to Section 21080.1 of the CEQA, the lead agency shall determine whether the project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources. If the lead agency determines that the project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the environmental impact report shall address the issue of those resources.

A "unique archaeological resource" consists of an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

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

PROJECT SETTING

Study Area Location and Description

The study area is located in central Sonoma County, 1.7 miles north of Forestville, on the Russian River, as shown on the Guerneville and Camp Meeker, California 7.5' USGS topographic maps (Figure 2). The study area consists of approximately two and one-half acres of land on the west bank of the Russian River.

The study area is located where the primary geologic deposit is recent alluvium (Helley and Lajoie 1979:Plate 1; Koenig 1963). The oldest of these deposits are thought to be between 5,000 and 7,000 years old, and they are known to contain archaeological materials (Helley and Lajoie 1979:24). Soils within the study area consist of Yolo loam overwash and sand alluvial land (Miller 1972: Sheet 64, 72). These soils are present on alluvial fans and flood plains, are well draining, and are underlain with recent alluvium from sandstone and shale (Miller 1972:15, 88). Vegetation present on these soils consists of annual and perennial

grasses, forbs, shrubs, wild berry vines, and scattered oaks (Miller 1972:88). Historically, these soils were used for orchards and vineyards.

Cultural Setting

Archaeological evidence indicates that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 years ago (Moratto 1984:71). Early occupants appear to have had an economy based largely on hunting, with limited exchange, and social structures based on the extended family unit. Later, milling technology and an inferred acorn economy were introduced. This diversification of economy appears along with the development of sedentism, and population growth and expansion. Sociopolitical complexity and status distinctions based on wealth are also observable in the archaeological record, as evidenced by an increased range and distribution of trade goods (e.g., shell beads, obsidian tool stone), which are possible indicators of both status and increasingly complex exchange systems.

At the time of European settlement, the study area was situated in an area controlled by the Southern Pomo (Barrett 1908; McLendon and Oswalt 1978). The Southern Pomo were hunter-gatherers who lived in rich environments that allowed for dense populations with complex social structures (Barrett 1908; Kroeber 1925). They settled in large, permanent villages about which were distributed seasonal camps and task-specific sites. Primary village sites were occupied throughout the year, and other sites were visited in order to procure particular resources that were abundant or available only during certain seasons. Sites often were situated near fresh water sources and in ecotones where plant and animal life were diverse and abundant. For more information about the Pomo see Bean and Theodoratus (1978), Kniffen (1939), and Stewart (1943).

STUDY PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS

Native American Contact

The State of California's Native American Heritage Commission, the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, Suki Waters, the Lytton Band of Pomo Indians, the Ya-Ka-Ama Indian Education Center, and the Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians were contacted in writing. A log of contact efforts is provided at the end of this report (Appendix A).

Archival Study Procedures

Archival research included examination of the library and project files at Tom Origer & Associates. A review (NWIC File No. 12-0038) was completed of the archaeological site base maps and records, survey reports, and other materials on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park. Sources of information included but were not limited to the current listings of properties on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical

Resources (California Register), and California Points of Historical Interest as listed in the Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Property Directory* (OHP 2012).

The Office of Historic Preservation has determined that structures older than 45 years should be considered potentially important historical resources, and former building and structure locations could be potentially important historic archaeological sites. Archival research included an examination of historical maps to gain insight into the nature and extent of historical development in the general vicinity, and especially within the study area. Maps ranged from hand-drawn maps of the 1800s (e.g., GLO plats) to topographic maps issued by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) from the early to the middle 20th century.

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

Archival Study Findings

Archival research found that the study area had not been surveyed in the past, and that there are five known resources within a one-mile radius of the study area (Bryne 1993). There are no reported ethnographic sites in the vicinity (Barrett 1908).

Nineteenth century and early 20th century maps show no buildings or structures at this location (Bowers 1867; GLO 1868; McIntire and Lewis 1908; Peugh 1934; Reynolds and Proctor 1898; Thompson 1877; USACE 1915, 1920; USGS 1933, 1940, 1942, 1954a, 1954b, 1955a, 1955b).

Field Survey Procedures

A field survey was completed by the author on July 17, 2012. The two and one-half acre study area was examined intensively by walking in a zigzag pattern and the bank of the Russian River was inspected for the possibility of recently exposed material. Visibility was poor to fair, with vegetation the chief hindrance. A hoe was used to clear small patches, as needed, so that the ground could be inspected.

Based on the distribution of known cultural resources and their environmental settings, it was anticipated that prehistoric archaeological sites could be found within the study area. Prehistoric archaeological site indicators expected to be found in the region include but are not limited to: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements such as slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles; bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils containing some of the previously listed items plus fragments of bone, shellfish, and fire affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lum-

ber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

Field Survey Findings

Archaeology

No prehistoric or historical archaeological materials were found within the study area.

Built Environment

The study area contains no historic-era buildings or structures.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Known Resources

Archaeology

No archeological resources were found during the survey and no resource-specific recommendations are made.

Built Environment

No historical buildings or structures were found within the study area, and no resource-specific recommendations are made.

Accidental Discovery

Because the study area is in an area subject to erosion from river action it is unlikely that buried archaeological deposits will be encountered. However, there is the remote possibility that buried archaeological materials could be found. All soil disturbing work should be halted at the location of any discovery until the archaeologist completes a significance evaluation of the find(s) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36CFR60.4). We recommend that a qualified archaeologist be consulted in the event that possible archaeological site indicators are found. Prehistoric archaeological site indicators expected within the general area include: chipped chert and obsidian tools and tool manufacture waste flakes; grinding and hammering implements; and for some sites, locally darkened soil that generally contains abundant archaeological specimens. Historic remains expected in the general area commonly include items of ceramic, glass, and metal. Features that might be present include structure remains (e.g., cabins or their foundations) and pits containing historic artifacts.

The following actions are promulgated in Public Resources Code 5097.98 and Health and Human Safety Code 7050.5, and pertain to the discovery of human remains. If human remains are encountered, excavation or disturbance of the location must be halted in the vicinity of the find, and the county coroner contacted. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission. The

Native American Heritage Commission will identify the person or persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent makes recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains with appropriate dignity.

SUMMARY

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources survey for the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement project, near Forestville, Sonoma County. The study was requested by David Cuneo of the Sonoma County Water Agency in compliance with requirements of the California environmental Quality Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. No prehistoric or historical resources were found within the study area and no resource-specific recommendations were warranted.

MATERIALS CONSULTED

Barrett, S.

1908 *The Ethno-Geography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology Vol. 6, No. 1. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Bean, L. and D. Theodoratus

1978 Western Pomo and Northeast Pomo. In *California*, edited by R. Heizer, Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bell and Heymans

1888 *Map of Sonoma County, California*. Bell and Heymans, San Francisco.

Bowers, A.

1867 *Map of Sonoma County*. 2nd ed. A. Bowers.

Bryne, S.

1993 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Russian River Alternative, Sonoma County, California*. Document S-15338 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Fredrickson, D.

1984 The North Coastal Region. In *California Archaeology*, edited by M. Moratto. Academic Press, San Francisco.

General Land Office

1868 Plat of T8N;R9W. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

- Hoover, M., H. Rensch, E. Rensch, W. Abeloe
 1966 *Historic Spots in California*. 3rd edition. Stanford University Press. Stanford.
- Hoover, M., H. Rensch, E. Rensch, W. Abeloe, and D. Kyle
 1990 *Historic Spots in California*. 4th edition, Stanford University Press. Stanford.
- 2002 *Historic Spots in California*. 5th edition, Stanford University Press. Stanford.
- Koenig, J.B.
 1963 Santa Rosa Sheet. Geologic Map of California. California Division of Mines and Geology: San Francisco.
- Kroeber, A.
 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 78, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- McIntire and Lewis
 1908 *Official Map of the County of Sonoma, California*. County of Sonoma, California.
- McLendon, S. and R. Oswalt
 1978 Pomo. In *California*, edited by R. Heizer, pp. 274-288. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Meighan, C.
 1955 *Archaeology of the North Coast Ranges, California*. Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey No. 30. University of California, Berkeley.
- Menefee, C.
 1873 *Historical and Descriptive Sketchbook of Napa, Sonoma, Lake and Mendocino*. Reporter Publishing House. Napa, California.
- Miller, V.
 1972 *Soil Survey of Sonoma County, California*. U.S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the University of California Agricultural Experimental Station.
- Moratto, M.
 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, San Francisco.
- Office of Historic Preservation
 1995 *Instructions for Recording Historic Resources*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 2012 *Historic Property Directory*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Peugh, E.

1934 *Official Map of Sonoma County, California*. County of Sonoma, California.

Reynolds, W. and T. Proctor

1898 *Illustrated Atlas of Sonoma County, California*. Reynolds and Proctor, Santa Rosa.

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation

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

Thompson, T.H. & Co.

1877 *Historical Atlas of Sonoma County, California*. T.H. Thompson & Co., Oakland, California.

United States Army Corps of Engineers

1915 Sebastopol 15' quadrangle. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

1920 Healdsburg 15' quadrangle. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

United States Geological Survey

1933 Healdsburg 15' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

1940 Healdsburg 15' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

1942 Sebastopol 15' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

1954a Sebastopol 15' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

1954b Camp Meeker 7.5' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

1955a Healdsburg 15' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

1955b Guerneville 7.5' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX A: Native American Contact

Contact Log
Correspondence and Maps

**Native American Contact Efforts
Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement Project
near Forestville, Sonoma County, California**

Organization/Contact Person	Letters	Results
<u>Native American Heritage Commission</u> Katy Sanchez	7/16/12	No comments have been received as of the date of this report.
<u>Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria</u> Greg Sarris Gene Buvelot Frank Ross	7/16/12	No comments have been received as of the date of this report.
Suki Waters	7/16/12	No comments have been received as of the date of this report.
<u>Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians</u> Harvey Hopkins	7/16/12	No comments have been received as of the date of this report.
<u>Lytton Rancheria of California</u> Margie Mejia Lisa Miller	7/16/12	No comments have been received as of the date of this report.
<u>Ya-Ka-Ama Indian Educational Center</u> Board of Directors	7/16/12	No comments have been received as of the date of this report.

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

July 16, 2012

Katy Sanchez
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, CA 95184

VIA FACSIMILE

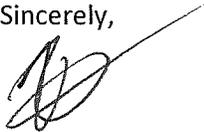
RE: the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement project, near Forestville, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Sanchez:

I write to notify you about a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement project, near Forestville, Sonoma County. The project area is shown on the enclosed portions of the Guerneville and Camp Meeker, California 7.5' USGS quadrangles within Township 8 North, Range 9 West, within Section 32. We are seeking information from the Native American Heritage Commission regarding possible sacred lands and other cultural sites within these areas. We would also like to obtain a list of individuals whom it would be appropriate to contact regarding this project.

Below is information to aid in your search. Please contact us at (707) 584-8200 if you have any questions of need additional information. Thank you for your help

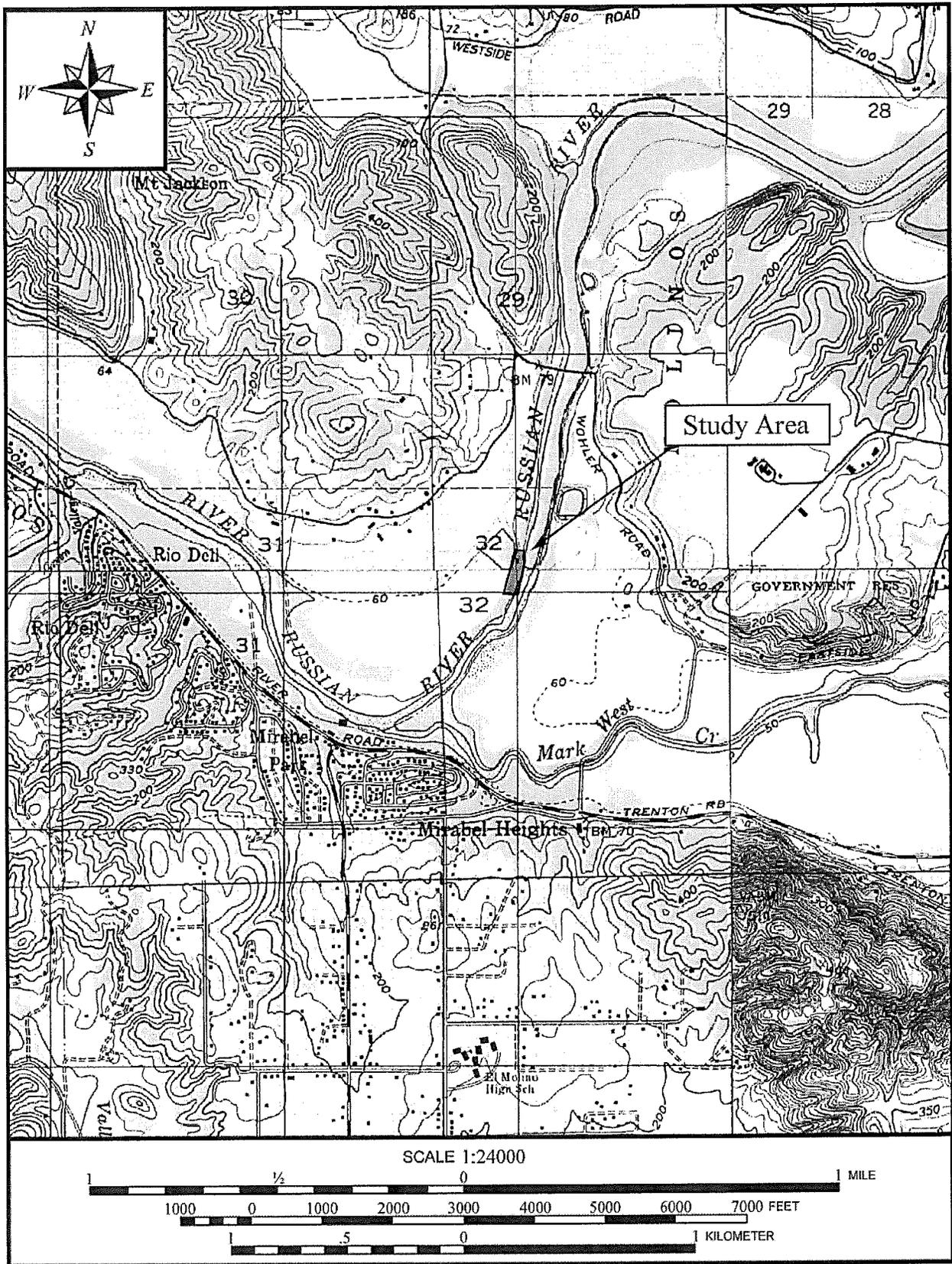
Sincerely,



Virginia Hagensieker
Associate

Encl: Portions of the Camp Meeker and Guerneville, California 7.5' USGS maps

County	USGS Map	Township	Range	Section	Comments
Sonoma	Guerneville 7.5' Camp Meeker 7.5'	8 North	9 West	32	



Guerneville and Camp Meeker, Calif. USGS 7.5' quadrangles

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

July 16, 2012

Harvey Hopkins
Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians
P.O. Box 607
Geyserville, Ca 95441

Re: the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement project, near Forestville, Sonoma County

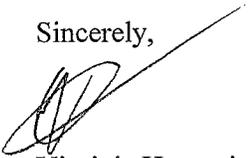
Dear Mr. Hopkins:

I write to notify you about a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement project, near Forestville, Sonoma County. The project area is shown on the enclosed portions of the Guerneville and Camp Meeker, California 7.5' USGS quadrangles within Township 8 North, Range 9 West, within Section 32.

While this notification does not constitute SB 18 or formal Section 106 consultation, if you have any information or concerns we would be happy to convey them to our client.

Please contact us at (707) 584-8200 if you need any additional information. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,



Virginia Hagensieker
Associate

Encl. Portions of the Guerneville and Camp Meeker 7.5' USGS maps

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

July 16, 2012

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

Re: the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement project, near Forestville, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Buvelot:

I write to notify you about a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement project, near Forestville, Sonoma County. The project area is shown on the enclosed portions of the Guerneville and Camp Meeker, California 7.5' USGS quadrangles within Township 8 North, Range 9 West, within Section 32.

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Sincerely,



Virginia Hagensieker
Associate

Encl. Portions of the Guerneville and Camp Meeker 7.5' USGS maps

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

July 16, 2012

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

Re: the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement project, near Forestville, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Sarris:

I write to notify you about a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement project, near Forestville, Sonoma County. The project area is shown on the enclosed portions of the Guerneville and Camp Meeker, California 7.5' USGS quadrangles within Township 8 North, Range 9 West, within Section 32.

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Please contact us at (707) 584-8200 if you need any additional information. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,



Virginia Hagensieker
Associate

Encl. Portions of the Guerneville and Camp Meeker 7.5' USGS maps

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

July 16, 2012

Frank Ross
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
PO Box 854
Novato, CA 94948

Re: the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement project, near Forestville, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Ross:

I write to notify you about a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement project, near Forestville, Sonoma County. The project area is shown on the enclosed portions of the Guerneville and Camp Meeker, California 7.5' USGS quadrangles within Township 8 North, Range 9 West, within Section 32.

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Sincerely,



Virginia Hagensieker
Associate

Encl. Portions of the Guerneville and Camp Meeker 7.5' USGS maps

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

July 16, 2012

Suki Waters
P.O. Box 53
Jenner, CA 95450

Re: the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement project, near Forestville, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Waters:

I write to notify you about a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement project, near Forestville, Sonoma County. The project area is shown on the enclosed portions of the Guerneville and Camp Meeker, California 7.5' USGS quadrangles within Township 8 North, Range 9 West, within Section 32.

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Sincerely,



Virginia Hagensieker
Associate

Encl. Portions of the Guerneville and Camp Meeker 7.5' USGS maps

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

July 16, 2012

Lytton Band of Pomo Indians
Lisa Miller
437 Aviation Blvd
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Re: the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement project, near Forestville, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Miller:

I write to notify you about a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement project, near Forestville, Sonoma County. The project area is shown on the enclosed portions of the Guerneville and Camp Meeker, California 7.5' USGS quadrangles within Township 8 North, Range 9 West, within Section 32.

While this notification does not constitute SB 18 or formal Section 106 consultation, if you have any information or concerns we would be happy to convey them to our client.

Please contact us at (707) 584-8200 if you need any additional information. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,



Virginia Hagensieker
Associate

Encl. Portions of the Guerneville and Camp Meeker 7.5' USGS maps

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

July 16, 2012

Lytton Band of Pomo Indians
Margie Mejia
437 Aviation Blvd
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Re: the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement project, near Forestville, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Mejia:

I write to notify you about a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for the Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement project, near Forestville, Sonoma County. The project area is shown on the enclosed portions of the Guerneville and Camp Meeker, California 7.5' USGS quadrangles within Township 8 North, Range 9 West, within Section 32.

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Archaeology / Historical Research

July 16, 2012

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

Re: Mirabel Fish Screen and Fish Ladder Replacement project, near Forestville, Sonoma County

To Whom It May Concern:

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