

70-74 Liberty Ship Way Project: Appendix C

Cultural Resources Report

January 28, 2020

Brad Evanson
City of Sausalito
420 Litho Street
Sausalito, California 94965

Subject: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Letter Report for the 70-74 Liberty Ship Way Project, City of Sausalito, California

Dear Mr. Evanson:

This letter report documents the cultural and paleontological resources study conducted by Dudek for the 70-74 Liberty Ship Way Project (proposed Project). The proposed Project would construct three two-story industrial buildings on the Project site. The City of Sausalito (City) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This cultural and paleontological resources study included a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, tribal outreach to NAHC-listed tribes, a paleontological search at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM) and the University of California, Berkeley Museum of Paleontology (UCMP), and an intensive pedestrian survey for cultural and paleontological resources. The cultural and paleontological resources study was conducted by Dudek in accordance with the standards and guidelines defined by the California Office of Historic Preservation and CEQA.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project site is located in Section 11 of Township 1 South, Range 6 West, of the San Francisco North, California 7.5' USGS Quadrangle map (Figure 1). The Project site is located at 70-74 Liberty Ship Way on an approximately 3.9-acre site located on the waterfront of the east side of the City, along the shore of Richardson Bay (Figure 2). The Project site consists of one parcel, Assessor's Parcel Number 063-080-06.

The 170,205-square-foot site is predominantly flat and is approximately 12 feet above mean sea level. The Project site currently contains dry boat storage for approximately 85 small vessels and

containerized storage. An adjacent restaurant uses approximately 10,000 square feet of the site for parking.

The proposed project would construct three two-story industrial buildings totaling approximately 50,000 square feet and up to 32 feet in height. The building footprint of Building A is proposed as 9,376 square feet (18,752 gross square feet). Building B is proposed as 9,057 square feet (16,970 gross square feet), and Building C is proposed as 5,963 square feet (11,518 gross square feet). The potential uses for Building A include dry boat storage, manufacturing, and storage/warehouse; Building B would include manufacturing, repair and maintenance, and medical services; and Building C would include marine industrial and marine commercial space.

Construction activities would consist of excavation and shoring, foundation and below-grade construction, and construction of the building and finishing interiors. The project would not involve demolition as there are no permanent structures on site. The project site would be excavated approximately 24 to 30 inches below grade and up to 5 feet in select places. Excavation would remove approximately 2,380 cubic yards of soil. Of the excavated soil, 430 cubic yards would be used as fill; a net 1,950 cubic yards of soil would be hauled off site. There would be a total of 2,790 tons of material exported off site, which would include concrete slab and curbs, asphalt, and the chain-link fence.

No soils are anticipated to be imported to the site. Groundwater on the site is likely to be encountered approximately 6 feet below ground surface and could fluctuate several feet depending on the season and rainfall. Dewatering will not be required. Pile driving would be required for Buildings A, B, and C. The concrete piles would be drilled to depths ranging from 62 feet to 100 feet. Approximately 42,500 square feet of the project site would be paved.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

State Regulations

The California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes but is not limited to “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (California Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse

change” (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see California Code Regulations, Title 14, Section 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource;” it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.

- PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e): Set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4: Provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

- (1) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- (2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project

establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

- (3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any “historical resources,” then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as 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.

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (PRC Sections 21074(c); 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

Native American Historic Cultural Sites

State law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the Heritage Commission to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy a Native American historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5b). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours (Section 7050.5c). The NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the MLD by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are limited, nonrenewable resources of scientific, cultural, and educational value and are afforded protection under state laws and regulations (CEQA). This report satisfies project requirements in accordance with CEQA (PRC Section 21000 et seq.) and PRC Section 5097.5. This analysis also complies with guidelines and significance criteria specified by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP 2010).

Paleontological resources are explicitly afforded protection by CEQA, specifically in Section VII(f) of CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, the Environmental Checklist Form, which addresses the potential for adverse impacts to “unique paleontological resource[s] or site[s] or ... unique geological feature[s]” (14 CCR 15000 et seq.). This provision covers fossils of signal importance—remains of species or genera new to science, for example, or fossils exhibiting

features not previously recognized for a given animal group—as well as localities that yield fossils significant in their abundance, diversity, preservation, and so forth. Further, CEQA provides that, generally, a resource shall be considered “historically significant” if it has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory (14 CCR 15064.5 [a][3][D]). Paleontological resources would fall within this category. The California Public Resources Code, Chapter 1.7, Sections 5097.5 and 30244, also regulates removal of paleontological resources from state lands, defines unauthorized removal of fossil resources as a misdemeanor, and requires mitigation of disturbed sites.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Cultural Records Search Results

A records search was completed for the current proposed Project site and a 1/4-mile radius by Dudek staff at the NWIC at Sonoma State University on January 7, 2019 (Appendix A). This search included a review of their collection of mapped prehistoric, historical, and built-environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation Site Records, technical reports, historical maps, and local inventories. Additional consulted sources included the NRHP, California Inventory of Historical Resources/CRHR and listed Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, California Points of Historical Interest, and California Historical Landmarks.

Previously Conducted Studies

NWIC records indicate that 10 previous cultural resources technical investigations have been conducted within 1/4-mile of the proposed Project site (Table 1). Of these studies, none have included any portion the proposed Project site.

**Table 1.
Previous Technical Studies**

Report Number	Date	Title	Author
<i>Reports within the Project Site</i>			
No previously recorded reports.			
<i>Reports within the 1/4-Mile Search Site</i>			
S-002150	1980	Cultural Resources Investigation of Operating Projects, Corps of Engineers Base Yard Facility, Sausalito.	Stephen A. Brandt
S-011565	1990	Historical Overview and National Register of Historical Places Significance Evaluation of the Napa Street Pier, Sausalito, California	Laurence H. Shoup
S-011565a	1990	COE891211A: Re: Napa Street Pier, Sausalito	Thompson F. Keesling and

**Table 1.
Previous Technical Studies**

Report Number	Date	Title	Author
			Kathryn Gualtieri
S-013217	1990	An Archaeological Survey for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable, San Francisco to Point Arena, California	Thomas M. Origer
S-013217a	1990	Archaeological Findings Regarding a Selection of a Route through Novato for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable (letter report)	Thomas M. Origer
S-013217b	1991	An Archaeological Study of Revised Portions of the AT&T Route near Santa Rosa and Sausalito (letter report)	Thomas M. Origer
S-013217c	1991	Archaeological Study of AT&T Revised Fiber Cable Routes (letter report)	Thomas M. Origer
S-013217d	1992	Archaeological Survey of Alternative Fiber Optics Cable Routes, Point Arena (letter report)	Thomas M. Origer
S-024767	2001	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Sausalito Marine Land Exchange and Development Project, Bridgeway Boulevard, Sausalito, Marin County, California	William Roop
S-036164	2009	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of 300 Locust Street, Sausalito, Marin County, California	Cassandra Chattan and Sally Evans

Previously Identified Cultural Resources

NWIC records indicate that no archaeological or built-environment resources are on file within or adjacent to the Project site. One resource, P-21-000501, was on file within the records search area (Table 2). P-21-000501 is the remains of a historic pier located at the end of Napa Street and lies approximately 450 feet east of the Project site.

**Table 2.
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources**

Trinomial	Period	Name	Type	NRHP/CRHR Status
<i>Resources within the Project Site</i>				
No previously recorded resources				
<i>Resources within the 1/4-Mile Search Site</i>				
P-21-000501	Historic	Napa Street Pier	Wharf/Pier	Unevaluated

Archival and Building Development Research

Dudek consulted historic maps and aerial photographs to understand development of the proposed Project site and surrounding properties. Historic aerial photographs were available from 1946 to 2016; historic maps were available from 1895 to 2018 (NETR 2020). As indicated by both historical maps and aerial images, the Project site has only been used as a storage yard.

In addition, the historical maps and aerial images indicate the Project site is completely composed of imported fill. Between 1947 and 1950, most of the Project site was created by imported fill placed in Richardson Bay. Between 1964 and 1968, more fill was added to create the current waterfront coastline.

Paleontological Records Search

Dudek requested a paleontological records search from the LACM on January 9, 2020, and a response was received on January 23, 2020. The records search request included the proposed Project site and a 1/4-mile-radius buffer. The LACM reported that there are no paleontological localities within the proposed Project site. The closest locality is LACM 4626 located in Martinez on the Suisun Bay. Older Quaternary deposits (Schlocker 1958) at this locality produced the holotype specimen (a specimen used as the name bearer for a species new to science) of the fossil horse, *Equus pacificus*. This specimen is now housed at the Harvard University Museum of Comparative Zoology. Further east, near Port Chicago the University of California at Berkeley locality UCMP V45005 yielded a specimen of tapir, *Tapirus merriami*, which has been published in the scientific literature (Jefferson 1989). (Appendix C).

Dudek also conducted a search of the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) online specimen database for the project. Over 300 fossil localities were listed from Marin County (UCMP 2020). Of these localities, a single locality was from Sausalito, and consisted of a modern invertebrate, the snail *Nassarius mendicus*, which is not significant paleontologically (Appendix C).

NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

Dudek requested a NAHC search of their Sacred Lands File on January 7, 2020 for the Project site. The NAHC results, received January 15, 2020, indicated the Sacred Lands File search identified possible cultural resources within the records search area. The NAHC then provided a list of Native American tribes culturally affiliated with the location of the Project site and recommended contacted them for further information. Letters were sent to each of the contacts to request information on resources in the area on January 16, 2020. No responses to Dudek's requests for information were received. NAHC and Tribal correspondence documents are included in Appendix B. If any responses are received in the future, they will be forwarded to the City of Sausalito.

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with Assembly Bill 52 (PRC Section 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to "tribal cultural resources" as part of the CEQA process and requires the CEQA lead agency to notify any groups (who have requested notification) of the Project

who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project. Because AB 52 is a government-to government process, all records of correspondence related to AB 52 notification and any subsequent consultation are on file with the City of Sausalito.

Intensive Pedestrian Survey

Dudek archaeologist/paleontologist William Burns inspected all portions of the 3.9-acre Project site on January 7, 2020, using standard archaeological and paleontological procedures and techniques that meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for cultural and paleontological resources inventory. The entirety of the Project site is a dirt, gravel, and asphalt lot used for storage of boats and container units. Exposed ground surfaces were observed for surface artifacts, undisturbed areas, archaeological deposits, historic structures, and geological exposures. Ground visibility was excellent except in asphalted sections, nearly 75%. The entirety of the Project site appears to be artificial and imported fill. No geologic outcrops were observed. No historic structures were observed. No archaeological or paleontological resources were identified within the Project site during the field survey.

SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Paleontological Resources

As the project is presently designed, no paleontological monitoring or additional management requirements would be required. The project area is located within the Coast Ranges Geomorphic Province within California (Norris and Webb 1990; California Geological Survey [CGS] 2002). Artificial fill underlays the project site; the project would not impact native soils with potential to support the presence of fossilized material. Recent (map units Qaf and Qm respectively; less than ~11,700 years old) bay mud and clay are mapped in areas adjacent to the project site. Modern shell fragments may be encountered within these geological units, but due to their young age, these shells would not be considered to be paleontologically significant. Older, Pleistocene age deposits (2.58 million to 11,700 years old) are anticipated to underlie these Holocene age deposits at an unknown depth (Schlocker 1958).

The graywacke and mélangé (map unit KJss; Cretaceous and Jurassic; ~80 million to 200 years old) mapped to the south has low potential also, due to any potentially preserved fossilized remains being destroyed during the tectonic processes in this area, as they are part of the greater Franciscan complex geology exposed within the project area (Schlocker 1958). Although there are other bedrock units in this area that contain fossils, such as the Cretaceous- Jurassic radiolarian cherts (map unit KJc; Cretaceous and Jurassic; ~80 million to 200 years old), these

fossils would be considered redundant (Schlocker 1958). These bedrock units are not anticipated to be impacted during construction.

The archival search of recorded paleontological localities stated no localities have been recorded within the proposed Project site; however, localities nearby have produced fossils specimens of extinct horse and tapir (Appendix C). Although no paleontological resources were observed during the pedestrian survey, the surrounding area is considered to have the potential to yield significant paleontological resources should the Project site extend outside the current limits, Pleistocene age sedimentary deposits may be encountered during grading activities. Therefore, if the Project footprint changes to extending into the south and west outside of the current footprint, the following measure is recommended to reduce impacts to paleontological resources.

Prior to the commencement of any grading activity, the applicant shall retain a qualified paleontologist, subject to the review and approval of the lead agency to ensure the implementation of a paleontological monitoring program. The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP 2010) defines a qualified paleontologist as having:

- (1) A graduate degree in paleontology or geology, and/or a publication record in peer reviewed journals; and demonstrated competence in field techniques, preparation, identification, curation, and reporting in the state or geologic province in which the project occurs. An advanced degree is less important than demonstrated competence and regional experience.
- (2) At least two full years professional experience as assistant to a Project Paleontologist with administration and project management experience; supported by a list of projects and referral contacts.
- (3) Proficiency in recognizing fossils in the field and determining significance.
- (4) Expertise in local geology, stratigraphy, and biostratigraphy.
- (5) Experience collecting vertebrate fossils in the field.

The qualified paleontologist shall attend, or call in to, any pre-construction meetings and manage the paleontological monitor(s) if he or she is not doing the monitoring. A paleontological monitor should be on site during all excavations below the depth of previously disturbed sediments. The SVP (2010) defines a qualified paleontological monitor as having:

- (1) BS or BA degree in geology or paleontology and one year experience monitoring in the state or geologic province of the specific project. An associate degree and/or demonstrated experience showing ability to recognize fossils in a biostratigraphic context and recover vertebrate fossils in the field

- may be substituted for a degree. An undergraduate degree in geology or paleontology is preferable, but is less important than documented experience performing paleontological monitoring, or
- (2) AS or AA in geology, paleontology, or biology and demonstrated two years experience collecting and salvaging fossil materials in the state or geologic province of the specific project, or
 - (3) Enrollment in upper division classes pursuing a degree in the fields of geology or paleontology and two years of monitoring experience in the state or geologic province of the specific project.
 - (4) Monitors must demonstrate proficiency in recognizing various types of fossils, in collection methods, and in other paleontological field techniques.

The paleontological monitor shall monitor construction excavations below a depth of 5 feet in areas underlain by Quaternary alluvium and all excavations in areas underlain by elevated Quaternary alluvium as determined by the Qualified Paleontologist based on the construction plans. The paleontological monitor shall be equipped with necessary tools for the collection of fossils and associated geological and paleontological data. The monitor shall complete daily logs detailing the day's excavation activities and pertinent geological and paleontological data. In the event that paleontological resources (e.g., fossils) are unearthed during grading, the paleontological monitor will temporarily halt and/or divert grading activity to allow recovery of paleontological resources. The area of discovery will be roped off with a 50-foot radius buffer. Once documentation and collection of the find is completed, the monitor will remove the rope and allow grading to recommence in the area of the find.

Following the paleontological monitoring program, a final monitoring report shall be submitted to the City, for approval. The report should summarize the monitoring program and include geological observations and any paleontological resources recovered during paleontological monitoring for the project.

Archaeological Resources

Observation of the present conditions within the proposed Project indicate that all areas of the Project site are composed of fill imported in several stages between 1947 and 1968. No newly identified archaeological resources were recorded during the pedestrian survey of the proposed Project site. Further, a NWIC records search did not identify the presence of cultural resources within the proposed Project site. An NAHC Sacred Lands File search did identify Native American resources within the search area, which included the proposed Project site and the surrounding 1/4-mile buffer. Subsequent tribal outreach with the NAHC-listed tribe has been initiated by Dudek on

behalf of the City; information pertaining to any potential Native American resources in the vicinity of the proposed Project has not been received. The proposed Project, as currently designed, appears to have a very low potential for encountering intact cultural deposits during ground-disturbing activities and would have no impact to known cultural resources. Based on these negative findings and the observed conditions of the present proposed Project site, no additional cultural resources efforts, including archaeological monitoring, are recommended to be necessary beyond standard protection measures for unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources and human remains.

Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources

In the event that archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed Project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. Depending upon the significance of the find under CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5(f); PRC Section 21082), the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

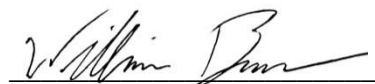
Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined, within 2 working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the MLD from the deceased Native American. The MLD shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

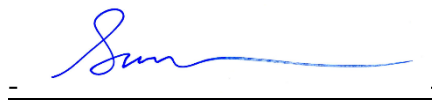
Subject: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Letter Report for the 70-74 Liberty Ship Way Project, City of Sausalito, California

If you have any questions about this report, please contact me at wburns@dudek.com.

Respectfully submitted,



William Burns, MSc, RPA
Archaeologist



Sarah Siren, MSc.
Senior Paleontologist

*cc: Adam Giacinto, Dudek
Michael Williams, Dudek
Hannah Young, Dudek
Kara Laurenson-Wright, Dudek*

*Att: NADB Information
Figure 1. Project Location
Figure 2. Project Site
Appendix A: NWIC Records Search Results - Confidential
Appendix B: NAHC and Tribal Correspondence
Appendix C: Museum Records Search Results*

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Subject: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Letter Report for the 70-74 Liberty Ship Way Project, City of Sausalito, California

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) INFORMATION

Authors: William Burns, MSc, RPA, Sarah Siren, MS, Michael Williams, PhD, and Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA

Firm: Dudek

Project Proponent: City of Sausalito

Report Date: January 2020

Report Title: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Letter Report for the 70-74 Liberty Ship Way Project, City of Sausalito, California

Type of Study: Archaeological Inventory, Paleontological Inventory, Intensive Pedestrian Survey

Acreage: 3.9 acres

Resources: None

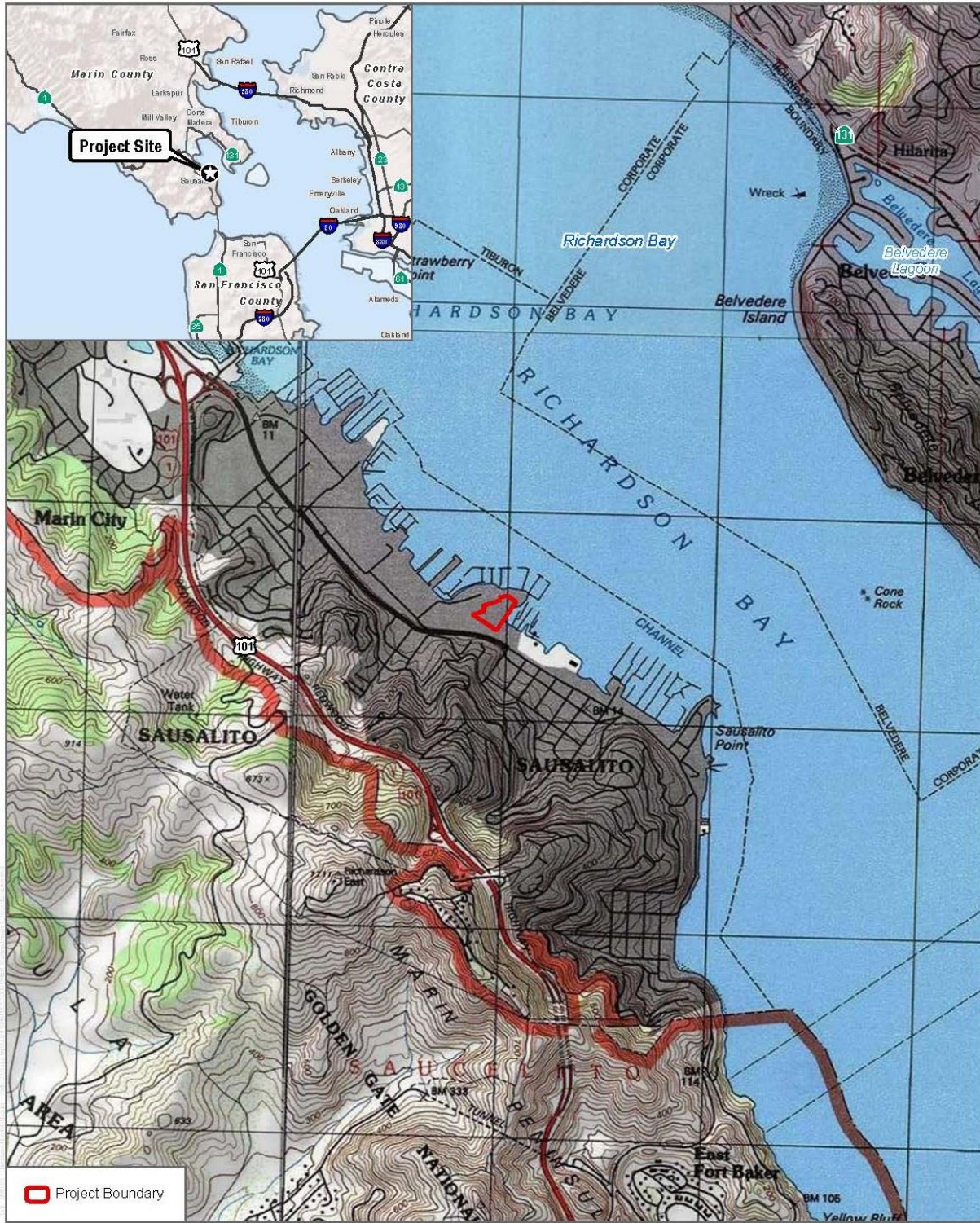
USGS Quads: Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Francisco Quadrangle USGS map

Keywords: Sausalito, Archaeological Inventory, Paleontological Inventory, Intensive Pedestrian Survey

*Subject: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Letter Report for the 70-74 Liberty Ship Way
Project, City of Sausalito, California*

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series San Francisco North Quadrangle

DUDEK 0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

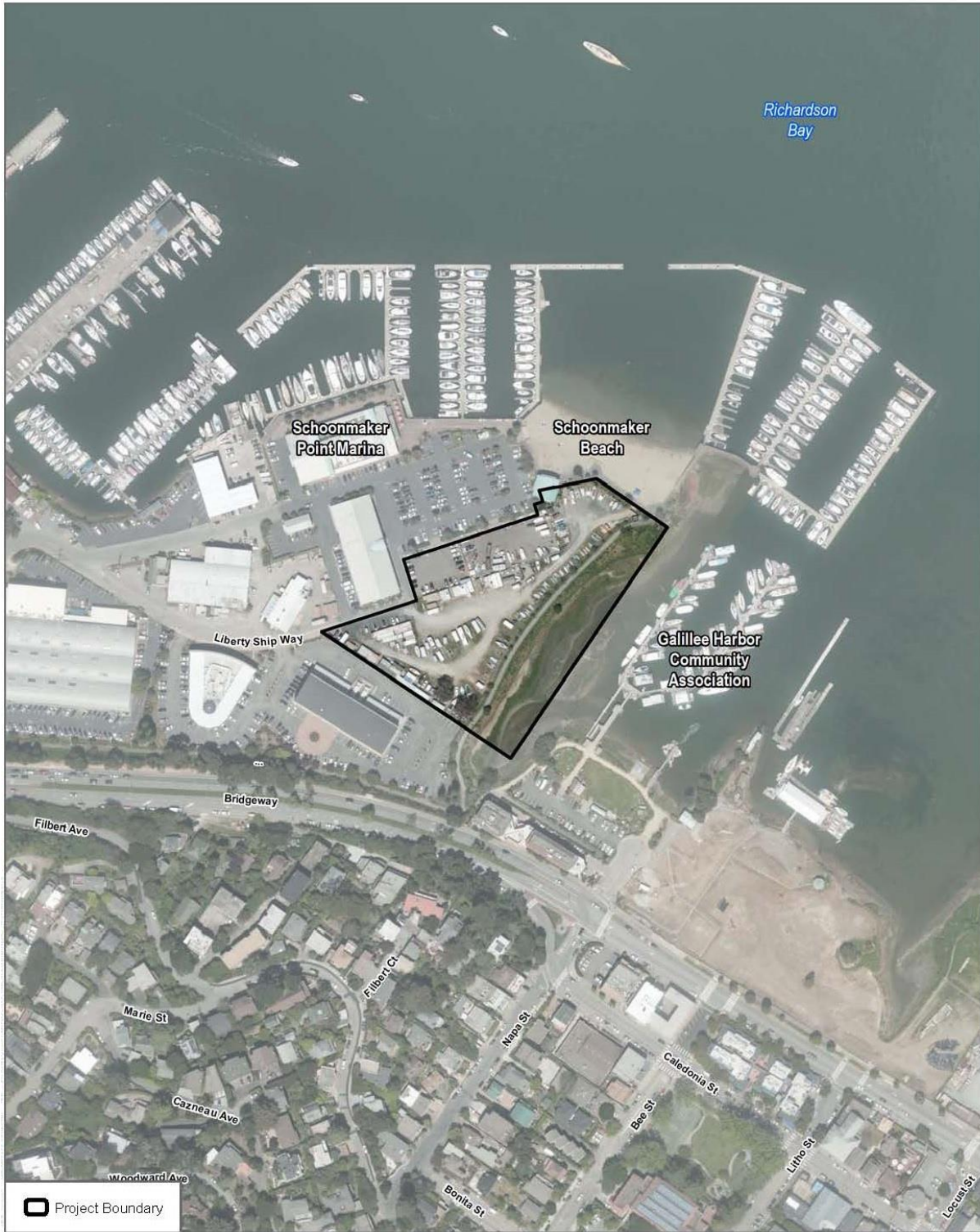
Project Location

70-74 Liberty Ship Way Project

*Subject: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Letter Report for the 70-74 Liberty Ship Way
Project, City of Sausalito, California*

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Subject: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Letter Report for the 70-74 Liberty Ship Way Project, City of Sausalito, California



SOURCE: Bing Maps 2019; Marin County 2018



FIGURE 2

Project Vicinity

70-74 Liberty Ship Way Project

*Subject: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Letter Report for the 70-74 Liberty Ship Way
Project, City of Sausalito, California*

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APPENDIX A
CONFIDENTIAL
NWIC Records Search Results

APPENDIX B

NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

APPENDIX C

Museum Records Search Results