

## **Appendix D: Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources Supporting Information**

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## **D.1 - Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment**

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## **Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Del Hombre Apartments Project Contra Costa County, California**

USGS Walnut Creek 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map  
Section 14, Township 1 North, Range 2 West

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of the Contra Costa County, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) conducted a Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment of the proposed project site located within Contra Costa County, California. The roughly square 2.40-acre project site is located on Del Hombre Lane with Interstate 680, the Iron Horse Trail, and the Pleasant Hill BART/Contra Costa Center Bart Transit Village to the west, and the City of Walnut Creek to the east. The project site is located on the Walnut Creek United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, Township 1 North, Range 2 West, Section 14.

The purpose of this assessment is to identify the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural resources within the project area and, if impacted by the proposed development, propose recommendations for mitigation. Completion of this investigation fulfills the requirements associated with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This report follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and the OHP's Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) format for archaeological reports.

On September 6, 2018, a records search for the project area and a 0.5-mile radius beyond the project boundaries was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) located at California State University Sonoma. To identify any historic properties or resources, the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the California Register of Historic Resources (CR), the California Historical Landmarks list, the California Points of Historical Interest list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory were reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources. Results from the NWIC indicate that three resources have been recorded within 0.5 mile of the project area. In addition, 35 area-specific survey reports are on file with the NWIC for the search radius. One of the previous surveys assessed is within the project area, suggesting the project location has largely been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

On September 10, 2018, FCS sent a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on its Sacred Lands File for the project area. A response was received on September 26, 2018 indicating that the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The NAHC included a list of seven tribal representatives available for consultation. To ensure that all Native American knowledge and concerns over potential Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) that may be affected by the project are addressed, a letter containing project information and requesting any additional information was sent to each tribal representative on October 2, 2018. No responses have been received to date.

FCS Senior Archaeologist Dana DePietro, PhD, surveyed the Project Site on January 21, 2019. The Project Area consists of five contiguous parcels of land that contain two residences. The site is bordered by Roble road and apartment complexes to the north, additional apartment complexes to the east, Del Hombre Road and the Pleasant Hill BART complex to the west, and Honey Trail and apartment complexes to the south. The Project Site was surveyed using standard 15-meter transects moving east-west across the site whenever possible. Particular attention was paid to the largely

undisturbed areas in parcels 01, 41, and 42, which are situated in-between the two residences located on parcel 22 (3018 Del Hombre) and parcel 37 (112 Roble Road). Visible soils consisted of dark brown loam interspersed with medium water-worn stones (10 to 15 cm) composed of schist and basalt. Overall ground visibility was poor, ranging from 20 to 30 percent across the site. Soils in sections of poor visibility were intermittently inspected using a hand trowel. No prehistoric resources or materials used in the production of said resources (e.g., obsidian, Franciscan chert) were observed during the course of the pedestrian survey. These results are in keeping with the findings of a DOT survey of the subject property conducted in 1975 (Hastings, 1975). The project area was found to contain several modern wooden fences that appear to delineate the lot lines. Of the two residences located within the project site, both were found to be over 45 years old and therefore required an assessment of their historic significance and eligibility for listing on the CR.

On October 1, 2018, consulting paleontologist Dr. Kenneth L. Finger performed a records search on the UCMP database for the Del Hombre Apartments Project site in Contra Costa County. According to the part of the geologic map by Dibblee and Minch (2005), the surface of the area of the project site is located entirely on Holocene alluvium (Qa). Holocene alluvium deposits are too young to be fossiliferous, however south of the project area and partially in the search radius is the Miocene strata of the Monterey Group (Tms, Tmc) and has the potential to be fossiliferous. Although the Monterey Group is partially in the search radius it is possible that it and the Pleistocene alluvium is within the subsurface of the project area, and it may be impacted during project-related activities. The UCMP database records 64 Pleistocene vertebrate localities in Contra Costa County, 95 species and 9928 specimens that assigned to the Late Pleistocene Rancholabrean NALMS (North American Land Mammal Stage).

Based on the results of the records searches, Native American correspondence, and pedestrian survey, FCS considers the potential for the project to have an adverse effect on historic or prehistoric cultural resources to be low. Archaeological monitoring of construction activities is not recommended at this time. Holocene alluvium is too young to be fossiliferous, however Pleistocene or Miocene deposits are potentially fossiliferous and may be in the subsurface of the project area where project related activities could impact it. As such, a professional paleontologist should be present in areas where Pleistocene and Miocene deposits may be disturbed. Should any vertebrate fossils be discovered on the site, all work in the vicinity of the find should be diverted until the monitor or paleontologist has evaluated the find and, if deemed appropriate, salvaged it for deposition in an appropriate repository such as the UCMP.

## SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 - Project Location and Description

The 2.40-acre project site is located in unincorporated Contra Costa County, California (Exhibit 1). The project site is located on the Walnut Creek, California United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, Township 1 North, Range 2 West, Section 14 (Exhibit 2). Roughly square in shape, the project site is located on Del Hombre Lane with Interstate 680, the Iron Horse Trail, and the Pleasant Hill BART/Contra Costa Center Bart Transit Village to the west, and the City of Walnut Creek to the east (Exhibit 3).

The project site consists of two single family homes and three vacant lots on the southeast corner of Del Hombre Lane and Roble Road. The project proposes to develop the 2.40-acre site by demolishing the existing residences and construct a 284-unit apartment building and 380 parking spaces. The project consists of a six-level podium apartment community in walking distance of the Pleasant Hill BART Station. The project will include affordable and market rate apartments, a basement level garage with 218 parking spaces, storage, mechanical and electrical rooms, 162 parking spaces on the ground level and apartments along Del Hombre Lane and Roble Road. Buildout of the project area would include approximately 425,000 square feet which includes 138,000 square feet of subsurface garage space.

### 1.2 - Assessment Team

FCS Senior Archaeologist Dr. Dana DePietro, RPA conducted the pedestrian survey, and FCS Staff Archaeologist Stefanie Griffin, M.A. authored this report. Professional qualifications for Dr. DePietro and Ms. Griffin can be found in Appendix G.

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Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL

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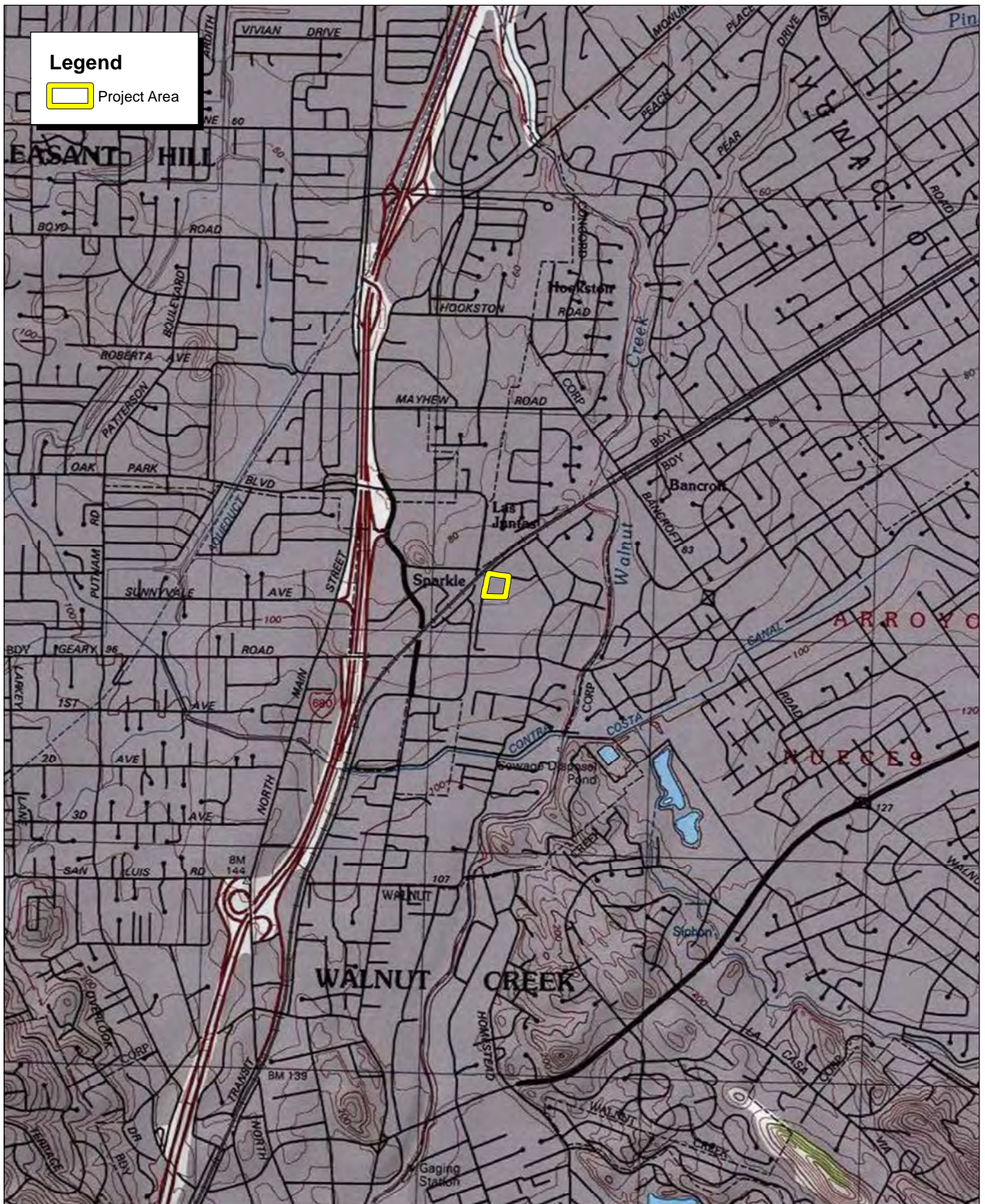


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## Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map

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Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / Las Juntas Land Grant

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Exhibit 2

Local Vicinity Map  
Topographic Base

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Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery.

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### Exhibit 3 Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base

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## SECTION 2: CULTURAL SETTING

The following is a brief overview of the prehistoric and historic background of the general area, which provides context to understand the relevance of resources found in the general project area. This section is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the current resources available; rather, it serves as a general overview.

Further details of the Bay Area can be found in the ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources, including Bennyhoff (1950), Beardsley (1948), Kroeber (1925), Moratto (1984), Chartkoff (1984), and Jones and Klar (2007).

### 2.1 - Prehistoric Background

In general, archaeological research in the greater San Francisco Bay area has focused on coastal areas, where large shellmounds were relatively easily identified on the landscape. This research and its chronological framework, however, is relevant to and has a bearing on our understanding of prehistory in areas adjacent to the San Francisco bay, including modern Contra Costa County.

The San Francisco Bay Area supported a dense population of hunter-gatherers over thousands of years, leaving a rich a varied archaeological record. The Bay Area was a place of incredible language diversity, with seven languages spoken at the time of Spanish settlement in 1776. The diverse ecosystem of the bay and surrounding lands supported an average of three to five persons per square mile, but reached 11 persons per square mile in the North Bay. At the time of Spanish contact, the people of the Bay Area were organized into local tribelets that defended fixed territories under independent leaders. Typically, individual Bay Area tribelets included 200 to 400 people distributed among three to five semi-permanent villages, within territories measuring approximately 10 to 12 miles in diameter (Milliken et.al. 2007).

Native American occupation and use of the greater Bay Area including the regions comprising Walnut Creek and Pleasant Hill, extends over 5000-7000 years and may be longer. Early archaeological investigations in central California were conducted at sites located in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region. The first published account documents investigations in the Lodi and Stockton area. The initial archaeological reports typically contained descriptive narratives with more systematic approaches sponsored by Sacramento Junior College in the 1930s. At the same time, University of California at Berkeley excavated several sites in the lower Sacramento Valley and Delta region, which resulted in recognizing archaeological site patterns based on a variation of intersite assemblages. Research during the 1930s identified temporal periods in central California prehistory and provided an initial chronological sequence. In 1939, researcher Jeremiah Lillard of Sacramento Junior College noted that each cultural period led directly to the next and that influences spread from the Delta region to their regions in central California (Lillard and Purves 1936). In the late 1940s and early 1950s, researcher Richard Beardsley of the University of California Berkeley documented similarities in artifacts among sites in the San Francisco Bay region and the Delta and refined his findings into a cultural model that ultimately became known as the Central California

Taxonomic System (CCTS). This system proposed a uniform, linear sequence of cultural succession (Beardsley 1948).

To address some of the flaws in the CCTS system, D.A. Fredrickson (1973) introduced a revision that incorporated a system of spatial and cultural integrative units. Fredrickson separated cultural, temporal, and spatial units from each other and assigned them to six chronological periods: Paleo-Indian (10000 to 6000 BCE; Lower, Middle and Upper Archaic (6000 BCE to 500 CE), and Emergent (Upper and Lower, 500 CE to 1800). The suggested temporal ranges are similar to earlier horizons, which are broad cultural units that can be arranged in a temporal sequence (Fredrickson 1973). In addition, Fredrickson defined several patterns—a general way of life shared within a specific geographical region. These patterns include:

- Windmill Pattern or Early Horizon (3000 to 1000 BCE)
- Berkeley Pattern or Middle Horizon (1000 BCE to 500 CE)
- Augustine Pattern or Late Horizon (500 CE to historic period)

Brief descriptions of these temporal ranges and their unique characteristics follow.

### 2.1.1 - Windmill Pattern or Early Horizon (3000 to 1000 BCE)

Characterized by the Windmill Pattern, the Early Horizon was centered in the Cosumnes district of the Delta and emphasized hunting rather than gathering, as evidenced by the abundance of projectile points in relation to plant processing tools. Additionally, atlatl, dart, and spear technologies typically included stemmed projectile points of slate and chert but minimal obsidian. The large variety of projectile point types and faunal remains suggests exploitation of numerous types of terrestrial and aquatic species (Bennyhoff 1950). Burials occurred in cemeteries and intra-village graves. These burials typically were ventrally extended, although some dorsal extensions are known with a westerly orientation and a high number of grave goods. Trade networks focused on acquisition of ornamental and ceremonial objects in finished form rather than on raw material. The presence of artifacts made of exotic materials such as quartz, obsidian, and shell indicates an extensive trade network that may represent the arrival of Utian populations into central California. Also indicative of this period are rectangular *Halotis* and *Olivella* shell beads, and charmstones that usually were perforated (Ragir 1972).

### 2.1.2 - Berkeley Pattern or Middle Horizon (1000 BCE to 500 CE)

The Middle Horizon is characterized by the Berkeley Pattern, which displays considerable changes from the Early Horizon. This period exhibited a strong milling technology represented by minimally shaped cobble mortars and pestles, although metates and manos were still used. Dart and atlatl technologies during this period were characterized by non-stemmed projectile points made primarily of obsidian. Fredrickson (1973) suggests that the Berkeley Pattern marked the eastward expansion of Miwok groups from the San Francisco Bay Area. Compared with the Early Horizon, there is a higher proportion of grinding implements at this time, implying an emphasis on plant resources rather than on hunting. Typical burials occurred within the village with flexed positions, variable cardinal orientation, and some cremations. As noted by Lillard, Heizer, and Fenenga, the practice of spreading ground ochre over the burial was common at this time. Grave goods during this period are generally sparse and typically

include only utilitarian items and a few ornamental objects. However, objects such as charmstones, quartz crystals, and bone whistles occasionally were present, which suggest the religious or ceremonial significance of the individual (Lillard et al. 1939). During this period, larger populations are suggested by the number and depth of sites compared with the Windmill Pattern. According to Fredrickson (1973), the Berkeley Pattern reflects gradual expansion or assimilation of different populations rather than sudden population replacement and a gradual shift in economic emphasis.

### 2.1.3 - Augustine Pattern or Late Horizon (500 CE to Historic Period)

The Late Horizon is characterized by the Augustine Pattern, which represents a shift in the general subsistence pattern. Changes include the introduction of bow and arrow technology; and most importantly, acorns became the predominant food resource. Trade systems expanded to include raw resources as well as finished products. There are more baked clay artifacts and extensive use of *Haliotis* ornaments of many elaborate shapes and forms. According to Moratto (1984), burial patterns retained the use of flexed burials with variable orientation, but there was a reduction in the use of ochre and widespread evidence of cremation. Judging from the number and types of grave goods associated with the two types of burials, cremation seems to have been reserved for individuals of higher status, whereas other individuals were buried in flexed positions. Johnson (1976) suggests that the Augustine Pattern represents expansion of the Wintuan population from the north, which resulted in combining new traits with those established during the Berkeley Pattern.

Central California research has expanded from an emphasis on defining chronological and cultural units to a more comprehensive look at settlement and subsistence systems. This shift is illustrated by the early use of burials to identify mortuary assemblages and more recent research using osteological data to determine the health of prehistoric populations. Although debate continues over a single model or sequence for central California, the general framework consisting of three temporal/cultural units is generally accepted, although the identification of regional and local variation is a major goal of current archaeological research.

## 2.2 - Native American Background

Researchers differ on which Native American group or groups called the area comprising modern Pleasant Hill home. The project site may have been within the ethnographic and historic boundaries of a Native American group known as the *Karkin* (*Karquines* or *Tarquines*) of the Ohlone family or possibly the Bay Miwok, part of the Eastern Miwok, who extended to include present-day Walnut Creek.

The eastern Miwok belonged to five separate linguistic and cultural groups, each having a distinctive language and culture. The foremost political unit of the Miwok was the tribelet; an independent and sovereign nation with defined boundaries and control over the natural resources within the boundaries. As noted by Levy (1978), villages are described as headquarters of a localized patrilineage, and this social organization was further prescribed by individual lineage memberships in a moiety. With the notable exceptions of tobacco and dogs, the Eastern Miwok lacked cultivated plants and domesticated animals.

All plant foods were naturally occurring and gathered by hand, the most important of which were the seven varieties of acorn used by the Eastern Miwok people. Acorns were usually allowed to

ripen and fall off the tree on their own where they would then be collected in large numbers in burden baskets. The acorns were then shelled, placed on an acorn anvil, and struck with a hammer stone to expose the meats within. These meats were ground into a fine meal using a bedrock mortar and cobblestone pestle. The meal was then sifted into a tightly coiled basket, and several applications of water were run through the basket to leach the bitter tannin from the meal. Once dry, the meal could be used in the preparation of acorn soup, mush, biscuits, and bread. For this reason, access to acorns; clean, moving water; and exposed bedrock was particularly important to the Eastern Miwok. These resources were available in the general project area.

The proposed project site is located to the east of Grayson Creek, formerly known as Pacheco Creek Springs and watercourses were often a focus of prehistoric occupation in central California with Native American groups exploiting a variety of ecological niches. While this area was within an environmentally advantageous area for Native Americans located between the resources of the San Francisco Bay margin and the foothills and nearby creeks, no known ethnographic settlements are known to have been located within or adjacent to the project site. Prehistoric site types recorded in the general Pleasant Hill area consist of lithic scatters, quarries, habitation sites (including burials), bedrock mortars or other milling feature sites, petroglyph sites, and isolated burial sites. However, none of these resources or the habitation mounds mapped by Whitney in 1873 or recorded by Nels C. Nelson in 1912 are located on or near the project site.

## 2.3 - Historical Background

### 2.3.1 - Spanish Period

The Eastern Miwok were first contacted by the Spanish exploring expeditions of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley in the second part of the eighteenth century. The first Spanish expeditions through the study area were led by Captain Pedro Fages and Father Juan Crespi in 1772. Juan Bautista de Anza also led an expedition in 1776. Expedition campsites have been mapped in the vicinity of Interstate 680, State Route 242, and Willow Pass Road. According to Hart (1987), Spanish colonial policy from 1769-1821 was directed at the founding of presidios, missions, and secular towns, with the land held by the Crown. The depletion of the coastal populations resulted in Spanish missionaries shifting to conversion of the interior peoples. The Bay Miwok were the first of the Eastern Miwok to be missionized, and were generally not willing converts. Mission baptismal records show that Native Americans went to Mission San Francisco de Assisi, founded in 1776, and Mission San Jose, founded in 1797. Their traditional lifeways apparently disappeared by 1810 due to disruption by Euro American diseases, a declining birth rate, and the impact of the mission system. For the most part, the former hunters-gatherers were transformed into agricultural laborers and worked with former neighboring groups such as the Esselen, Yokuts, and Miwok. After secularization of the missions between 1834 and 1836, some Native Americans returned to traditional religious and subsistence practices while others labored on Mexican ranchos. Thus, multi-ethnic Indian communities grew up in and around the area and provided informant testimony to ethnologists from 1878 to 1933 (Hart 1987).

### 2.3.2 - Mexican Period

The Mexican Period, 1821 to 1848, was marked by secularization and division of mission lands among the *Californios* as land grants, termed ranchos. During this period, Mariano G. Vallejo assumed authority of Sonoma Mission and established a rapport with the Native Americans who were living there. In particular, Vallejo worked closely with Chief Solano, a Patwin who served as Vallejo's spokesperson when problems with Native American tribes arose. The large rancho lands often were worked by Native Americans who were used as forced labor.

Shoup and Milliken state that mission secularization removed the social protection and support on which Native Americans had come to rely. It exposed them to further exploitation by outside interests, often forcing them into a marginal existence as laborers for large ranchos (Shoup and Milliken 1999). Following mission secularization, the Mexican population grew as the Native American population continued to decline. Euro-American settlers began to arrive in California during this period and often married into Mexican families, becoming Mexican citizens, which made them eligible to receive land grants. In 1846, on the eve of the U.S.-Mexican War (1846 to 1848), the estimated population of California was 8,000 non-natives and 10,000 Native Americans. However, these estimates have been debated. Cook suggests the Native American population was 100,000 in 1850; the U.S. Census of 1880 reports the Native American population as 20,385 (Cook 1976).

### 2.3.3 - American Settlement Period (1848 to 1885)

In 1848, James W. Marshall discovered gold at Coloma in modern-day El Dorado County, which started the gold rush into the region that forever altered the course of California's history. The arrival of thousands of gold seekers in the territory contributed to the exploration and settlement of the entire state. By late 1848, approximately four out of five men in California were gold miners. The gold rush originated along the reaches of the American River and other tributaries to the Sacramento River, and Hangtown, present-day Placerville, became the closest town offering mining supplies and other necessities for the miners in El Dorado County. Gold subsequently was found in the tributaries to the San Joaquin River, which flowed north to join the Sacramento River in the great delta east of San Francisco Bay (Robinson 1948).

By 1864, California's gold rush had essentially ended. The rich surface and river placers were largely exhausted and the miners either returned to their homelands or stayed to start new lives in California. After the gold rush, people in towns such as Jackson, Placerville, and Sonora turned to other means of commerce, such as ranching, agriculture, and timber production. With the decline of gold mining, agriculture and ranching came to the forefront in the State's economy. California's natural resources and moderate climate proved well suited for cultivation of a variety of fruits, nuts, vegetables, and grains (Beck and Haase 1974).

### 2.3.4 - History of Contra Costa County and the City of Pleasant Hill

The east side of San Francisco Bay, directly across from the City of San Francisco, became known as the "opposite coast" (or *contra costa*) by the Spanish. The county was formed in December of 1849 and is one of the original 27 California counties, with the county seat at Martinez (Hoover et. al. 2002). Contra Costa County, like much of California, was seen as a land of economic opportunity, not

just for its mining resources but also for its productive land where farmers could cultivate a variety of crops. Agriculture became important in the California economy in the late 1850s, and through to the 1860s, homesteading became a means by which people could own and operate a family farm. The decidedly agricultural focus also underpins the historical significance of the Spanish colonial and Mexican era of land grants. As early as 1882, special interests advertised the County's virtues as a place to cultivate. Early settlers began to speak of beneficial soils that support a range of crops—pears, prunes, peaches, almonds, walnuts and grapes flourished—with seasonal rainfall, and favorable climates. In addition, Contra Costa County is strategically located at crossing of trade routes with a waterfront location and relative closeness to the San Francisco metropolis. Large-scale commercial operations began to capitalize on mechanical innovations just as irrigation developed in the early 1880s. Consequently, competing economic interests caused land prices to increase and make family farming a less profitable enterprise.

At the end of World War II, the community of Pleasant Hill evolved from an agricultural based community to a suburban residential community with much of the land previously used for agriculture turned into large housing tracts (Emanuel 1986). Starting in the 1950s, some of the residents of the community began to push for the incorporation of Pleasant Hill as a City, and break away from County government oversight. As the County was limited as to what it could offer the community for their special needs, a series of local resolutions were put forth for the community to vote for, or against, incorporating the community of Pleasant Hill. After a few failures, the community voted to incorporate in November 1961. Pleasant Hill became the twelfth city of Contra Costa County, and the 375th city in the State of California (Whitfield 1981).

Throughout the 1960's and 1970's, large companies followed their employees to suburban areas east of San Francisco. The establishment of large population centers fostered the development of equally large shopping centers. To meet demand on infrastructure, the State modernized highways and roadways, and with the establishment of the Bay Area Rapid Transit system (adjacent to the project site), cities like Pleasant Hill continued to grow at an exponential rate. Today, the city continues to expand with a renovated downtown area that opened in 2000, and planned developments intended to provide housing and services for the ever-growing Bay Area tech economy.



## SECTION 3: RESULTS

### 3.1 - Record Search

#### 3.1.1 - Northwest Information Center Search

On September 6, 2018, a records search for the project area and a 0.5-mile radius beyond the project boundaries was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) located at Sonoma State University. To identify any historic properties or resources, the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historic Places (CRHP), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL) list, the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) were reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources. Results from the NWIC indicate that three resources have been recorded within 0.5-mile radius of the project area (Table 1). In addition, 35 area-specific survey reports are on file with the NWIC for the search radius (Table 2). One of the previous surveys assessed is within the project area, suggesting the project location has largely been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

**Table 1: Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5-mile Radius of Project Site**

Resource No.	Resource Name/Description	Date Recorded
P-07-000075	<b>CA-CCO-000133: Prehistoric Site</b> AP09 (Burials)	1946
P-07-002577	<b>2721 Cherry Lane, Historic Building Site</b> HP02 (Single family property)	2003
P-07-002695	<b>Contra Costa Canal, Historic Structure Site</b> HP20 (Canal/aqueduct)	1993–2016
Source: NWIC Records Search, September 6, 2018.		

**Table 2: Previous Investigations within a 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Site**

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-000623	Archaeological and Historic Architectural Survey of 04-CC-680 15.4/17.4, 0.2 mile north of North Main St. to 0.1 mile north of Oak Park Blvd., Bart Interface and I/C Revision, 04205-377111 (letter report)	Richard B. Hastings	1975
S-000727	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Two New Proposed Waste Water Pipeline Routes, Livermore-Amador Valley Water Management Agency, Alameda County, California	Miley Holman and David Chavez	1977
S-001229	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Geary Road widening project area in Walnut Creek (letter report).	David Chavez	1978

**Table 2 (cont.): Previous Investigations within a 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Site**

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-001788	A Reconnaissance of the Bydewell Property in Contra Costa County	Lawrence E. Weigel	1979
S-002066	An archaeological reconnaissance of a proposed lot split addition for the Cork Harbor Company, near Walnut Creek (letter report).	Miley P. Holman	1979
S-0026987	An Archaeological Investigation of the Redwood Glen Townhouses Development, Mayhew Way, Contra Costa County, California.	Nancy L. French and Peter M. Banks	1981
S-006663	Results of an Archaeological Investigation of the Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Drainage Area 44 B, Line A, Phase III	C. Kristina Roper	1984
S-007080	Archaeological Survey Report for Reconstruction of I-680/24 Interchange and Freeway Improvements, Contra Costa County, 04-CC-680 12.6/19.0; Additional Area Surveyed: 04-CC-680 19.0/23.0 and 04-CC-24 0.0/2.3 04224-400310	Pat Oman	1984
S-007377	Bancroft Road Street Widening, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, CA. (letter report)	Miley Paul Holman	1985
S-009231	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Treat Commons Unit 2 (Subdivision #6955), Walnut Creek, California	Suzanne Baker	1987
S-009316	Historical Property Survey Report for the Bancroft Road Improvement Project, Walnut Creek, California	Larry Seeman Associates	1986
S-009859	Oak Road Widening Project, Walnut Creek, California (letter report)	Miley Paul Holman	1986
S-011234	Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Commuter Bikepath From Rudgear Road in Walnut Creek to Monument Boulevard, Contra Costa County, 4-CC-680 PM 12.6/17.7 04224-115350	Marcia K. Kelly	1989
S-011847	Archaeological Reconnaissance of 1523 Treat Boulevard, Walnut Creek, California	Suzanne Baker	1990
S-012020	Cultural Resources Assessment for Subdivision of 2 Acres, Belville Townhomes, Walnut Creek, California (letter report)	Angela M. Banet and Colin I. Busby	1990
S-015478	Preliminary Archaeological Survey of the CC-Line and A-Line Sewer Project, Contra Costa County, California	John F. Salter	1990
S-016396	Cultural Resources Field Inventory, Three Oaks Housing Limited Partnership, 3073 North Main Street, APN #170-100-029 (letter report)	Colin I. Busby	1994

**Table 2 (cont.): Previous Investigations within a 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Site**

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-016946	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Seven Hills School, 975 North San Carlos Drive, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County	Katherine Flynn	1995
S-017688	Cultural Resources Field Inventory, 1021 and 1011 Sheppard Road (APN 144-030-008, -009), City of Walnut Creek, APN #170-270-067 (letter report)	Colin I. Busby	1995
S-017689	Cultural Resources Field Inventory, Jillian Court at Sheppard Road (APN 144-030-022), Subdivision 7942 (Loving & Campos Architects, Inc.), City of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California (letter report)	Colin I. Busby	1995
S-017900	Findings of a Systematic Program of Subsurface Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Conducted within the Confines of the Proposed Club Hyatt Project, a 6.2 Acre Parcel of Land Located in the Pleasant Hill Area of Contra Costa County, California	Allen G. Pastron	1996
S-017904	Club Hyatt Parcels, Lots 43, 44, 45, and 46—cultural resources study (letter report)	Roger H. Werner	1996
S-018440	Class II Archaeological Survey of the Contra Costa Canal, Contra Costa County, California	G. James West and Patrick Welch	1996
S-018544	Cultural Resources Field Inventory—Coggins Square Site, Las Juntas Way and Coggins Drive, City of Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County (APN 148-192-004 to -006, -008 to -010; APN 148-191-008, -010 & -015) (letter report)	Colin I. Busby	1996
S-019531	Archaeological Field Inspection of the Essex Property Trust Parcel, Cherry and Las Juntas Way, Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, California (letter report)	Miley P. Holman	1997
S-019532	Archaeological Field Inspection of the Herrington Property, Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, California (letter report)	Miley P. Holman	1997
S-020217	Archaeological Survey of Denova Homes 'Briarwood' Parcel, Contra Costa County, CA. (letter report)	William Self	1998
S-022710	Archaeological Survey and Assessment of 181 Alderwood Lane, Walnut Creek, California (letter report)	William Self and Carrie D. Wills	2000
S-024994	Archaeological Resources Assessment 9, 23, 37, and 47 Parnell Court, City of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, APNs 172-02-16, -17, -18 and -57 (letter report)	Colin Busby and Robert Harmon	2001

**Table 2 (cont.): Previous Investigations within a 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Site**

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-026685	Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Approximately 2/3—Acre Parcel Located at 2721 Cherry Lane (APN 172-061-021-9), Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California (letter report)	William Self	2003
S-030157	Pleasant Hill BART Transit Village, Walnut Creek, California: Pre-Construction Archaeological Testing Program.	Allen G. Pastron	2005
S-030291	Historic Property Survey Report for the Iron Horse Trail Project, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa.	Jessica Ah Sam, Kari Jones, and John Holson	2005
S-033504	Historic Property Survey Report, Seismic Retrofit of BART Aerial Structures and Stations Along Concord, Richmond, Daly City and Fremont Lines, Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Mateo Counties, STPLZ-6000 (25)	Cameron Bauer and Heather Price	2007
S-039348	Executive Summary of Findings for the Archaeological Monitoring Program conducted for the Pleasant Hill BART Transit Village Project, Section E, City of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California (letter report)	Allen G. Pastron	2007
S-047775	Historic Property Survey Report for the CCTA Interstate 680 Express Lanes Project, Contra Costa County, California; 04-CCO-680 PM R8.0-25.0, EA 04H610 (EFIS ID# 0413000216)	Adrian Whitaker	2016
Source: NWIC Records Search, September 5, 2018			

### 3.1.2 - Paleontological Record Search

On October 1, 2018, consulting paleontologist Dr. Kenneth L. Finger performed a records search on the UCMP database for the Del Hombre Apartments Project site in Contra Costa County. According to the part of the geologic map by Dibblee and Minch (2005), the project site is located entirely on Holocene alluvium (Qa). Holocene alluvium deposits are too young to be fossiliferous, however south of the project area and partially in the search radius is the Miocene strata of the Monterey Group (Tms, Tmc) that has the potential to be fossiliferous. Although the Monterey Group is partially in the search radius it is possible that it and the Pleistocene alluvium is within the subsurface of the project area, and it may be impacted during project-related activities.

The UCMP database records 64 Pleistocene vertebrate localities in Contra Costa County of which V6006 Pleasant Hill High School (*Megalonyx* (ground sloth)) is 1.8 miles northwest of the project area. There are 9928 specimens (95 species) in the County and they are all assigned to the Late Pleistocene Rancholabrean NALMS (North American Land Mammal Stage). The Monterey Group has

8 vertebrate localities in Contra Costa County, however none are in the vicinity of the project area. The 95 species identified comprises of *Crotalus* (rattlesnake), *Orthodon* (Sacramento blackfish), *Dipodomys* (kangaroo rat), *Tamias* (chipmunk), and specimens not yet entered in the UCMP database. A copy of Dr. Finger's report may be found in Appendix F.

### 3.1.3 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

On September 10, 2018, FCS sent a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on its Sacred Lands File for the project area. The response from the NAHC was received on September 26, 2018, and it noted that a record search of the project area yielded negative results. A list of seven Native American tribal members who may have additional knowledge of the project area were included with the results. These tribal members were sent letters on October 2, 2018 asking for any additional information they might have concerning the project area. As to date no response has been received.

## 3.2 - Pedestrian Survey

FCS Senior Archaeologist Dana DePietro, PhD, surveyed the Project Site on January 21, 2019. The Project Area consists of five contiguous parcels of land that contain two residences. The site is bordered by Roble road and apartment complexes to the north, additional apartment complexes to the east, Del Homb्रे Road and the Pleasant Hill BART complex to the west, and Honey Trail and apartment complexes to the south. The Project Site was surveyed using standard 15-meter transects moving east-west across the site whenever possible. Particular attention was paid to the largely undisturbed areas in parcels 01, 41, and 42, which are situated in-between the two residences located on parcel 22 (3018 Del Homb्रे) and parcel 37 (112 Roble Road). Visible soils consisted of dark brown loam interspersed with medium water-worn stones (10 to 15 cm) composed of schist and basalt. Overall ground visibility was poor, ranging from 20 to 30 percent across the site. Soils in sections of poor visibility were intermittently inspected using a hand trowel.

No prehistoric resources or materials used in the production of said resources (e.g., obsidian, Franciscan chert) were observed during the course of the pedestrian survey. These results are in keeping with the findings of a DOT survey of the subject property conducted in 1975 (Hastings, 1975). The project area was found to contain several modern wooden fences that appear to delineate the lot lines. Of the two residences located within the project site, both were found to be over 45 years old and therefore required an assessment of their historic significance and eligibility for listing on the CR.

### 3.2.1 - The Residences at 3018 Del Homb्रे Lane and 112 Roble Road

Two residences currently located within the Project Area are over 45 years old, and have not previously been evaluated for historic significance. Neither were listed on a historic resources survey completed in 1975 that included the Project Site, as neither building would have been eligible at that time. Both buildings were evaluated relative to the four CR eligibility criteria:

- 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 (Criterion 1).

- Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history (Criterion 2).
- 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 (Criterion 3).
- Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation (Criterion 4).

In brief, the two residences do not appear to qualify for the CR under any of the above criteria. Therefore, the buildings should not be considered historic resources under CEQA, or eligible for any local listings.

## **Building Descriptions and CR Evaluations**

### ***The Residence at 3018 Del Hombre Lane***

The subject property is a c. 1947, one-story, asymmetrical, rectangular-shaped, minimal traditional-style single-family residence located in a once rural residential neighborhood. The building, which is in moderate condition, is accessed by a three-stair, wooden porch that runs the entire length of the building's western façade and leads to the main entrance of the residence. The rear of the building contains a second entrance flanked by two windows. The building appears to have a partial brick foundation, cream and dark blue painted exterior, and a low-pitched cross-gabled roof with small eaves that wrap around the entire structure. The front-gabled roof is supported by four wooden piers, and is clad in tan-white composition shingling, and the rafters are entirely enclosed with plywood planking.

The majority of the building is clad in horizontal shiplap wooden siding; however, the roof pediment is clad in a decorative section of vertical shiplap siding with beveled edges. A nine-lite picture window with single-lite flankers is set to the right of the main entry. Additional windows on the building vary in size, shape, and placement, but are primarily wood and aluminum framed, rectangular-shaped, and double-hung sash-style. A large brick chimney, typical of the minimal traditional style, is set into the home's southern facing façade.

The detached garage is clad in an identical style and is fitted with what appears to be an original horizontal sliding door. The property has limited landscaping in the form of a small front lawn with a brick walkway, and an earthen driveway connected to the dirt road used to access the residence. Some of the original windows appear to have been replaced, but no other major exterior alterations were noted (Appendix A: Photograph X).

### ***CR and Local Listing Eligibility Evaluation***

The residence at 3018 Del Hombre Lane is part of the overall development and transition of the area from agricultural land to a bedroom community immediately following WWII. This was due in part to satisfy the enormous postwar demand for new housing, and the eventual incorporation of the area into the town of Pleasant Hill in 1961. With the return of servicemen intent on settling down and starting families, the immediate postwar period drove the demand for new forms of affordable housing; mainly the postwar minimal and later, ranch style house. The subject property is therefore

part of that process of postwar transition and growth in the area, but does not meet Criterion 1: Event, as it is one of many unremarkable examples of small-scale, residential buildings from the period.

The building is associated with S. Robert and Esther Hylan, Carl and Constance Lindberg, and Benjamin and Toshiko McKeen. These individuals were thoroughly researched at the Contra Costa Records Office, archives at the Contra Costa Historical Society, and a search of the California Digital Newspaper Collection. The relative absence of these individuals from published accounts of the History of Pleasant Hill indicates that they did not achieve a level of historic importance for the property to be considered eligible under Criterion 2: Person.

The residence, built by unknown architects, displays many features of the minimal traditional style: a medium to low-pitched roof, close cropped eaves, a large chimney, front-gabled roof, and few if any ornamental details (McAlester and McAlester 2004). The residence is a standard, undistinguished example of common construction design and techniques from the immediate postwar period, and appears to have been renovated in recent years with some modifications made to the original design. As such, the building does not appear to be eligible for listing on the CR under Criteria 3: Architecture.

Criterion 4: Information Potential, is most often used to evaluate archaeological sites or buildings that employ unusual building techniques. There is no evidence that the building in question exhibits any unusual construction features, or has the ability to contribute significant information to the overall history of Pleasant Hill.

Therefore, the residence at 3018 Del Hombre Lane does not appear to meet any of the criteria for historic and/or architectural significance required for listing on the CR. As such, it should not be considered a historical resource under CEQA. The building also does not appear to possess sufficient artistic merit or historical association to meet a local standard for historical importance. No analysis of integrity is required where the property fails to meet all four criteria. DPR recordation forms were prepared for residence, and may be found in Appendix E.

### ***The Residence at 112 Roble Road***

The subject property is a c. 1970, one-story, L-shaped, ranch-style, single-family residence located in a once rural residential neighborhood. The residence, which is in moderate condition, is accessed by a single door set into the northern façade. The entrance is situated at the intersection of the two main building masses, and is covered by the structure's extremely low-pitched front-gabled roof that creates a small porch supported by a single wooden pier. The roof is covered with grey asphalt shingling, and medium sized eaves with exposed rafters surround the structure on all sides. The walls of the residence are clad with grey-green vertical board-and-batten wooden siding, and sit atop a concrete foundation.

Two sets of three tall, thin, single-lite windows are set into the building's northern façade on either side of a large brick Chimney. Additional windows on the building vary in size, shape, and placement, but are primarily aluminum-framed, rectangular-shaped, and single or two-lite sliding sash-style. The rear of the residence contains a small yard and rear entrance that is covered by a gabled roof extension supported by four metal piers. The property has minimal landscaping elements consisting of a small lawn and concrete walkway running along the building's northern façade. A concrete driveway extends

from the northern side of the building, connecting the attached garage to the street. An unattached shed of similar construction to the main house is situated just east of the main structure. The windows and roofing materials appear to be original, and no major exterior alterations were noted.

### ***CR and Local Listing Eligibility Evaluation***

The residence at 112 Roble Road is part of the rapid growth and expansion of Pleasant Hill following its incorporation as a city in 1961. Following the postwar demand for new housing, new households formed as families had children, and the relatively small median family income drove the demand for new forms of affordable housing such as the ranch style house, which continued to be popular into the 1970s. The subject property is therefore part of a continuing process of urbanization in the Pleasant Hill area, contemporary with construction of modern theaters, city infrastructure and plans for a redesigned downtown. The residence itself does not meet Criterion 1: Event, however, as it is one of many unremarkable examples of small-scale, residential buildings from the period.

The building is associated with John and Ann Bennett, Judith and Charles Duncan, and Sandra Gloria Ramos. These individuals were thoroughly researched at the Contra Costa Records Office, archives at the Contra Costa Historical Society, and a search of the California Digital Newspaper Collection. The relative absence of these individuals from published accounts of the History of Pleasant Hill indicates that they did not achieve a level of historic importance for the property to be considered eligible under Criterion 2: Person.

The residence, built by unknown architects, displays many features of the traditional Ranch style: an asymmetrical, cross-gabled, low-pitched roof, midsize eaves with exposed rafters, brick and wooden cladding used in combination, and a partially enclosed back patio (McAlester and McAlester 2004). The residence is a standard, undistinguished example of common construction design and techniques from the early 1970s with only minor modifications made to the original design over the year. As such, the building does not appear to be eligible for listing on the CR under Criteria 3: Architecture.

Criterion 4: Information Potential, is most often used to evaluate archaeological sites or buildings that employ unusual building techniques. There is no evidence that the building in question exhibits any unusual construction features, or has the ability to contribute significant information to the overall history of Pleasant Hill.

Therefore, the residence at 112 Roble Road does not appear to meet any of the criteria for historic and/or architectural significance required for listing on the CR. As such, it should not be considered a historical resource under CEQA. The building also does not appear to possess sufficient artistic merit or historical association to meet a local standard for historical importance. No analysis of integrity is required where the property fails to meet all four criteria. DPR recordation forms were prepared for the residence, and may be found in Appendix E.



## SECTION 4: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 - Summary

In accordance with CEQA regulations, FCS assessed the effects of development for the proposed project site. Results from the NWIC indicate that three resources are on file for the search radius. In addition, 35 area-specific survey reports are on file with the NWIC for the search radius. One of the previous surveys assessed portions of the project location, suggesting the project area has largely been previously surveyed for cultural resources. The results of the subsequent field survey were negative for additional cultural resources, as were the results of the NAHC Sacred Lands File search and subsequent correspondence with Native American representatives regarding potential TRCs that may be adversely affected by the proposed project.

The paleontological report identified the site as consisting entirely of Holocene alluvium deposits (Qa) with Miocene strata of the Monterey Group in the search radius south of the project area. Holocene alluvium is too young to be fossiliferous, however Miocene strata are potentially fossiliferous. The UCMP database records 64 Pleistocene vertebrate localities in Contra Costa County, 95 species and 9928 specimens are assigned to the Late Pleistocene Rancholabrean NALMS (North American Land Mammal Stage).

### 4.2 - Recommendations

#### 4.2.1 - Cultural and Paleontological Resource Recommendations

Based on the results of the records searches, Native American correspondence, and pedestrian survey, FCS considers the potential for the project to have an adverse effect on historic or prehistoric cultural resources to be low. Three resources have been recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site, and no additional resources were observed within the site boundaries over the course of the pedestrian survey. The project area will be inspected prior to ground disturbance followed by “spot-checks” during construction activity, however full-time archaeological monitoring is not recommended at this time.

The paleontological potential of Holocene alluvium is low in view of the fact that it is too young to be fossiliferous. A walkover survey is not recommended at this time, however the Miocene and Pleistocene deposits in the subsurface are possibly fossiliferous and could be impacted during project excavation. Paleontological monitoring is recommended during project excavation in the event that Pleistocene or older deposits may be present in the subsurface of the project area. These deposits most commonly yield middle to late Pleistocene vertebrates. Should any vertebrate fossils be discovered on the site, all work in the vicinity of the find should be diverted until the monitor or paleontologist has evaluated the find and, if deemed appropriate, salvage it for deposition in an appropriate repository such as the UCMP.

Additional procedures for the inadvertent discoveries of human remains and cultural resources are provided below.

## 4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures

### 4.3.1 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources. In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archaeologist shall make recommendations to the Lead Agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Potentially significant cultural resources consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project area should be recorded on appropriate DPR forms and evaluated for significance in terms of CEQA criteria.

If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

### 4.3.2 - Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried human remains. Should this occur, Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code applies, and the following procedures shall be followed.

In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, Public Resource Code (PRC) Section 5097.98 must be followed. In this instance, once project-related earthmoving begins and if there is accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the following steps shall be taken:

There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the “most likely descendant” of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation

work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98, or

1. Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his/her authorized representative shall reburial the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendent or on the project area in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:
  - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission;
  - The descendent identified fails to make a recommendation; or
  - The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendent, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

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## Appendix A: Pedestrian Survey Photographs

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Photograph 1: View of the project site from the southern boundary; facing north.



Photograph 2: View of the project site from the northern boundary; facing south.





Photograph 3: View of the project area from the eastern boundary; facing west.



Photograph 4: View of the project area from the western boundary; facing east.





Photograph 5: View of 3018 Del Hombre Lane; facing east.



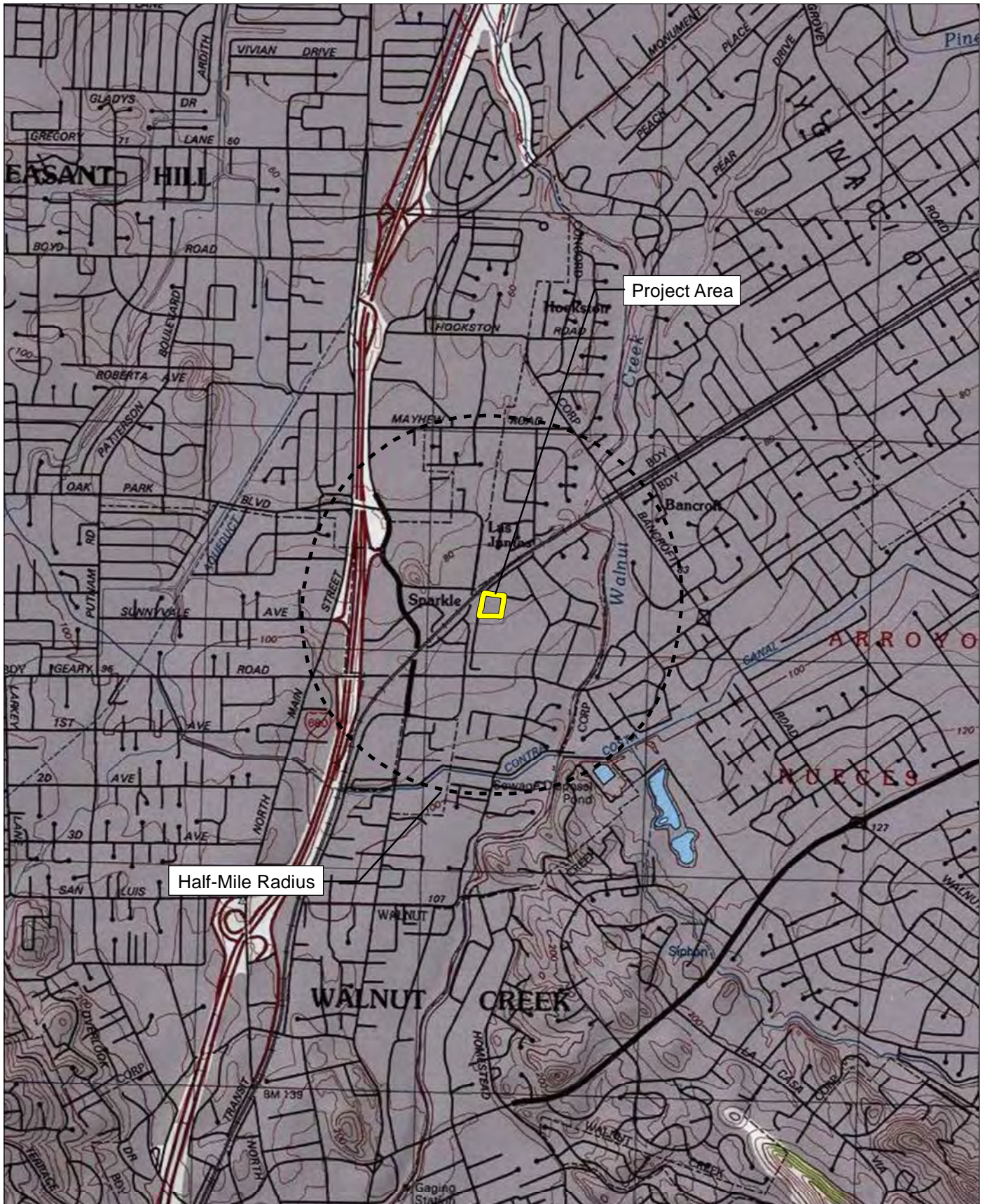
Photograph 6: View of 112 Roble Road; facing south.

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## Appendix B: NWIC Records Search Results

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Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / Las Juntas Land Grant

FIRSTCARBON  
SOLUTIONS™



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Feet

Record Search Map



## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-07-000075	CA-CCO-000133	Resource Name - Ader site	Site	Prehistoric	AP09	1946 (Heizer, University of California)	S-000402, S-002969, S-015478, S-033600
P-07-002577		Resource Name - 2721 Cherry Lane; Other - APN 172-061-021-9	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (Kyle Brown, William Self Associates)	S-026685, S-039289
P-07-002695		Resource Name - Contra Costa Canal; Other - Map Reference #26; Other - East Contra Costa Irrigation District Main Canal Complex; Other - A/HC-161; Other - SW-57; Other - Map Ref. No. 5 (2008 Site Record); Other - BV-106, BV-106(n), BV-106(s); OHP PRN - BUR 060505A; OHP Property Number - 154520; OHP PRN - FHWA050131A; OHP PRN - BUR910227A; OHP Z-number - CCO-Z00002; OHP Property Number - 154520; National Register - 07-0055	Structure	Historic	HP20	1993 ([none], JRP Historical Consulting Services); 1995 (Hatoff, Voss, Waechter, Wee, Bente, Woodward-Clyde Consultants); 2003 (Rand Herbert, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2005 (Rand Herbert, Kate McLoughlin, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2007 (Suzanne Baker, Archaeological/Historical Consultants); 2008 (Karen McNeill and Matthew Davis, Carey & Co.); 2008 (Cassidy DeBaker, Kruger Frank, Garcia & Associates); 2010 (R. Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist); 2016 (Rand Herbert, JRP Historical Consultants)	S-017993, S-018440, S-022812, S-030592, S-030653, S-031372, S-031700, S-031872, S-034865, S-035244, S-037022, S-037023, S-037578, S-038082, S-038392, S-039289, S-040646, S-043685, S-043830, S-043849, S-043866, S-045838, S-046155, S-046889, S-047775, S-047893, S-049670, S-049678

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-000623		1975	Richard B. Hastings	Archaeological and Historic Architectural Survey of 04-CC-680 15.4/17.4, 0.2 mile north of North Main St. to 0.1 mile north of Oak Park Blvd., Bart Interface and I/C Revision, 04205-377111 (letter report)	Caltrans	
S-000727		1977	Miley Holman and David Chavez	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Two New Proposed Waste Water Pipeline Routes, Livermore-Amador Valley Water Management Agency, Alameda County,	Holman & Chavez Consulting	
S-001229		1978	David Chavez	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Geary Road widening project area in Walnut Creek (letter report).		
S-001788		1979	Lawrence E. Weigel	A Reconnaissance of the Bydewell Property in Contra Costa County	Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University	
S-002066		1979	Miley P. Holman	An archaeological reconnaissance of a proposed lot split addition for the Cork Harbor Company, near Walnut Creek (letter report).	Holman & Associates Archaeological Consultants	
S-002698		1981	Nancy L. French and Peter M. Banks	An Archaeological Investigation of the Redwood Glen Townhouses Development, Mayhew Way, Contra Costa County, California.	California Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	
S-006663		1984	C. Kristina Roper	Results of an Archaeological Investigation of the Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Drainage Area 44 B, Line A, Phase III	Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University	
S-007080	Caltrans - 04224-400310	1984	Pat Oman	Archaeological Survey Report for Reconstruction of I-680/24 Interchange and Freeway Improvements, Contra Costa County, 04-CC-680 12.6/19.0; Additional Area Surveyed: 04-CC-680 19.0/23.0 and 04-CC-24 0.0/2.3 04224-400310	Caltrans, District 04	07-000182
S-007377		1985	Miley Paul Holman	Bancroft Road Street Widening, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, CA. (letter report)		
S-009231		1987	Suzanne Baker	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Treat Commons Unit 2 (Subdivision #6955), Walnut Creek, California		
S-009316		1986	Larry Seeman Associates	Historical Property Survey Report for the Bancroft Road Improvement Project, Walnut Creek, California		

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-009859		1986	Miley Paul Holman	Oak Road Widening Project, Walnut Creek, California (letter report)	Holman & Associates	
S-011234	Caltrans - 04224-115350	1989	Marcia K. Kelly	Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Commuter Bikepath From Rudgear Road in Walnut Creek to Monument Boulevard, Contra Costa County, 4-CC-680 PM 12.6/17.7 04224-115350	Caltrans, District 4	07-000196
S-011847		1990	Suzanne Baker	Archaeological Reconnaissance of 1523 Treat Boulevard, Walnut Creek, California		
S-012020		1990	Angela M. Banet and Colin I. Busby	Cultural Resources Assessment for Subdivision of 2 Acres, Belville Townhomes, Walnut Creek, California (letter report)		
S-015478		1990	John F. Salter	Preliminary Archaeological Survey of the CC-Line and A-Line Sewer Project, Contra Costa County, California	Holman & Associates	07-000042, 07-000075, 07-000079, 07-000123, 07-000182
S-016396		1994	Colin I. Busby	Cultural Resources Field Inventory, Three Oaks Housing Limited Partnership, 3073 North Main Street, APN #170-100-029 (letter report)	Basin Research Associates	
S-016946	Submitter - A.R.S. Project #95-08	1995	Katherine Flynn	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Seven Hills School, 975 North San Carlos Drive, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-017688		1995	Colin I. Busby	Cultural Resources Field Inventory, 1021 and 1011 Sheppard Road (APN 144-030-008, -009), City of Walnut Creek, APN #170-270-067 (letter report)	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	
S-017689		1995	Colin I. Busby	Cultural Resources Field Inventory, Jillian Court at Sheppard Road (APN 144-030-022), Subdivision 7942 (Loving & Campos Architects, Inc.), City of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California (letter report)	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	
S-017900		1996	Allen G. Pastron	Findings of a Systematic Program of Subsurface Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Conducted within the Confines of the Proposed Club Hyatt Project, a 6.2 Acre Parcel of Land Located in the Pleasant Hill Area of Contra Costa County, California		
S-017904		1996	Roger H. Werner	Club Hyatt Parcels, Lots 43, 44, 45, and 46 - cultural resources study (letter report)	Archaeological Services, Inc.	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-018440		1996	G. James West and Patrick Welch	Class II Archaeological Survey of the Contra Costa Canal, Contra Costa County, California	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Region	07-002695
S-018544		1996	Colin I. Busby	Cultural Resources Field Inventory - Coggins Square Site, Las Juntas Way and Coggins Drive, City of Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County (APN 148-192-004 to -006, -008 to -010; APN 148-191-008, -010 & -015) (letter report)		
S-019531		1997	Miley P. Holman	Archaeological Field Inspection of the Essex Property Trust Parcel , Cherry and Las Juntas Way , Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County , California (letter report)		
S-019532		1997	Miley P. Holman	Archaeological Field Inspection of the Herrington Property , Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, California (letter report)	Holman & Associates Archaeological Consultants	
S-020217		1998	William Self	Archaeological Survey of Denova Homes 'Briarwood' Parcel, Contra Costa County, CA. (letter report)	William Self Associates	
S-022710		2000	William Self and Carrie D. Wills	Archaeological Survey and Assessment of 181 Alderwood Lane, Walnut Creek, California (letter report)		
S-024994		2001	Colin Busby and Robert Harmon	Archaeological Resources Assessment 9, 23, 37, and 47 Parnell Court, City of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, APNs 172-02-16, -17, -18 and -57 (letter report)	Basin Research Associates	
S-026685		2003	William Self	Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Approximately 2/3 - Acre Parcel Located at 2721 Cherry Lane (APN 172-061-021-9), Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California (letter report)	William Self Associates, Inc.	07-002577
S-030157		2005	Allen G. Pastron and Andrew Gottsfield	Pleasant Hill BART Transit Village, Walnut Creek, California: Pre-Construction Archaeological Testing Program.	Archaeo-Tec	
S-030291		2005	Jessica Ah Sam, Kari Jones, and John Holson	Historic Property Survey Report for the Iron Horse Trail Project, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa.	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-033504	Voided - S-33505; Voided - S-33506	2007	Cameron Bauer and Heather Price	Historic Property Survey Report, Seismic Retrofit of BART Aerial Structures and Stations Along Concord, Richmond, Daly City and Fremont Lines, Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Mateo Counties, STPLZ-6000 (25)	Bay Area Rapid Transit District; William Self Associates, Inc.	38-004513, 38-004514, 38-004515, 38-004516
S-033504a		2007	Heather Price	Historical Resources Evaluation Report, Exhibit I of HPSR, Seismic Retrofit of BART Aerial Structures and Stations Along Concord, Richmond, Daly City and Fremont Lines, District 4, Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties, STPLZ-6000	William Self Associates, Inc.	
S-033504b		2007	Heather Price	Archaeological Survey Report Exhibit II of HPSR, Seismic Retrofit of BART Aerial Structures and Stations along the Concord, Richmond, Daly City and Fremont Lines, District 4, Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties, STPLZ-6000 (25)	William Self Associates, Inc.	
S-033504c		2007	Jennifer Darcangelo and Milford Wayne Donaldson	FHWA 070321A Determinations of Eligibility for the Proposed Seismic Retrofit of BART Aerial Stations and Structures along the Concord, Richmond, Daly City, and Fremont Lines	California Department of Transportation; Office of Historic Preservation	
S-039348		2007	Allen G. Pastron	Executive Summary of Findings for the Archaeological Monitoring Program conducted for the Pleasant Hill BART Transit Village Project, Section E, City of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California (letter report)	Archeo-Tec	
S-047775	Caltrans - EA 04H610; Caltrans - EFIS ID# 0413000216	2016	Adrian Whitaker	Historic Property Survey Report for the CCTA Interstate 680 Express Lanes Project, Contra Costa County, California; 04-CCO-680 PM R8.0-25.0, EA 04H610 (EFIS ID# 0413000216)	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	07-000182, 07-000185, 07-000196, 07-000813, 07-002612, 07-002685, 07-002695, 07-002731, 07-004524
S-047775a		2016	Adrian R. Whitaker and Philip Kaijankoski	Archaeological Survey Report for the CCTA Interstate 680 Express Lanes Project, Contra Costa County, California 04-CCO-680 PM R8.0-25.0, EA 04H610 (EFIS ID# 0413000216)	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-047775b		2016	Philip Kaijankoski, Jack Meyer, Naomi Scher, and Adrian Whitaker	Extended Phase I Report for the CCTA Interstate 680 Express Lanes Project, Contra Costa County, California 04-CCO-680 PM R8.0-25.0, EA 04H610 (EFIS ID# 0413000216)	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	

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## Appendix C: NAHC and Native American Correspondence

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## **C.1 - Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search**

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**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

Environmental and Cultural Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710



September 26, 2018

Dana DePietro  
FCS Intl

Sent by Email: [ddepietro@fcs-int.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-int.com)  
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Del Hombre Apartments, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County

Dear Mr. DePietro:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. **Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.**

I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. **By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult.** If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: [sharaya.souza@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:sharaya.souza@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Sharaya Souza", is located below the "Sincerely," text.

Sharaya Souza  
Staff Services Analyst  
(916) 573-0168

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Consultation List  
9/25/2018**

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista Irenne Zwielerlein, Chairperson 789 Canada Road Woodside, CA 94062 amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com (650) 851-7489 Cell (650) 332-1526 Fax	Ohlone/Costanoan	The Ohlone Indian Tribe Andrew Galvan P.O. Box 3388 Fremont, CA 94539 chochenyo@AOL.com (510) 882-0527 Cell (510) 687-9393 Fax	Ohlone/Costanoan Bay Miwok Plains Miwok Patwin
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson P.O. Box 28 Hollister, CA 95024 ams@indiancanyon.org (831) 637-4238	Ohlone/Costanoan	Wilton Rancheria Raymond Hitchcock, Chairperson 9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA 95624 rhitchcock@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov (916) 683-6000 Office (916) 683-6015 Fax	Miwok
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson 20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232 Castro Valley, CA 94546 cnijmeh@muwekma.org (408) 464-2892 (408) 205-9714	Ohlone / Costanoan		
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area Monica Arellano, Vice Chairwoman 20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232 Castro Valley, CA 94546 marellano@muwekma.org (408) 205-9714	Ohlone / Costanoan		
North Valley Yokuts Tribe Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA 95236 canutes@verizon.net (209) 887-3415	Ohlone/Costanoan Northern Valley Yokuts Bay Miwok		

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed:  
Del Hombre Apartments, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County.

## **C.2 - Native American Information Request Letters**



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September 27, 2018

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area  
Vice Chairperson Monica Arellano  
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 2  
Castro Valley, CA 94546

**Subject: Proposed Del Hombre Apartments Project**

Dear Vice Chairperson Arellano:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Del Hombre Apartments Project on the behalf of Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development is proposing to develop a 248-unit apartment building on a 2.40-acre site located in the unincorporated area of Walnut Creek, east of the Pleasant Hill BART/Contra Costa BART Transit Village. The proposed project involves a General Plan Amendment, rezoning, and a subdivision to combine five parcels into one. There currently exists two residential buildings on the project site which would need to be demolished. The proposed apartment building would be approximately 425,000 square feet, including 138,000 square feet of partially subterranean garage space. The proposal is a six-level podium apartment community, which includes two lower level parking areas. There will be 380 parking spaces provided.

A Records Search map with a 0.5 mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference. The surrounding area is characterized by a mix of residential and commercial uses.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search, neither of which produced results. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

**UNITED STATES**

Irvine  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, CA 92602

Pasadena  
16 N. Marengo Avenue, Suite 303  
Pasadena, CA 91101

Bay Area  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley  
7265 N First Street, Suite 101  
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire  
650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sacramento Valley  
2204 Plaza Drive, Suite 210  
Rocklin, CA 95765

Connecticut  
2 Corporate Drive, Suite 450  
Shelton, CT 06484

Utah  
2901 Bluegrass Blvd, Suite 200-37  
Lehi, UT 84043

**EUROPE**

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Fax: +44 (0) 20.3070.0890  
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Third Avenue  
Marlow  
United Kingdom SL7 1EY

**AUSTRALIA**

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Australia

**AFRICA**

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ADEC Kenya Services EPZ Ltd.  
Nairobi, Kenya

**ASIA**

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Fax: +63 (2) 775.0632 local 8050  
26<sup>th</sup> Floor, Philippine AXA Life Centre,  
Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue,  
Makati City, Metro Manila

Malaysia  
Tel: +603 74902112  
Fax: +603 79606977  
15-7, Block A, Jaya ONE  
72A Jalan Universiti  
46200 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor, Malaysia

**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 925.357.2562 or via email at [ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,



Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map for the Del Hombre Apartments Project

September 27, 2018

The Ohlone Indian Tribe  
Andrew Galvan  
P.O. Box 3152  
Fremont, CA 94539

**Subject: Proposed Del Hombre Apartments Project**

Dear Andrew Galvan:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Del Hombre Apartments Project on the behalf of Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development is proposing to develop a 248-unit apartment building on a 2.40-acre site located in the unincorporated area of Walnut Creek, east of the Pleasant Hill BART/Contra Costa BART Transit Village. The proposed project involves a General Plan Amendment, rezoning, and a subdivision to combine five parcels into one. There currently exists two residential buildings on the project site which would need to be demolished. The proposed apartment building would be approximately 425,000 square feet, including 138,000 square feet of partially subterranean garage space. The proposal is a six-level podium apartment community, which includes two lower level parking areas. There will be 380 parking spaces provided.

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Walnut Creek, CA 94597

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Fresno, CA 93720

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San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sacramento Valley  
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Rocklin, CA 95765

Connecticut  
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Shelton, CT 06484

Utah  
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Lehi, UT 84043

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Fax: +44 (0) 20.3070.0890  
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Third Avenue  
Marlow  
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**AUSTRALIA**

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Unit 1, 1 Skyline Place  
Frenchs Forest NSW 2086  
Australia

**AFRICA**

Kenya  
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ADEC Kenya Services EPZ Ltd.  
Nairobi, Kenya

**ASIA**

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Tel: +63 (2) 775.0632  
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26<sup>th</sup> Floor, Philippine AXA Life Centre,  
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Tel: +603 74902112  
Fax: +603 79606977  
15-7, Block A, Jaya ONE  
72A Jalan Universiti  
46200 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor, Malaysia

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Sincerely,



Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map for the Del Hombre Apartments Project

September 27, 2018

Wilton Rancheria  
Chairperson Raymond Hitchcock  
9728 Kent Street  
Elk Grove, CA 95624

**Subject: Proposed Del Hombre Apartments Project**

Dear Chairperson Hitchcock:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Del Hombre Apartments Project on the behalf of Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development is proposing to develop a 248-unit apartment building on a 2.40-acre site located in the unincorporated area of Walnut Creek, east of the Pleasant Hill BART/Contra Costa BART Transit Village. The proposed project involves a General Plan Amendment, rezoning, and a subdivision to combine five parcels into one. There currently exists two residential buildings on the project site which would need to be demolished. The proposed apartment building would be approximately 425,000 square feet, including 138,000 square feet of partially subterranean garage space. The proposal is a six-level podium apartment community, which includes two lower level parking areas. There will be 380 parking spaces provided.

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United Kingdom SL7 1EY

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ADEC Kenya Services EPZ Ltd.  
Nairobi, Kenya

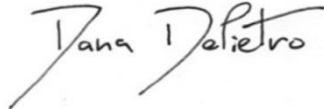
**ASIA**

Philippines  
Tel: +63 (2) 775.0632  
Fax: +63 (2) 775.0632 local 8050  
26<sup>th</sup> Floor, Philippine AXA Life Centre,  
Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue,  
Makati City, Metro Manila

Malaysia  
Tel: +603 74902112  
Fax: +603 79606977  
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72A Jalan Universiti  
46200 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor, Malaysia

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Sincerely,



Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map for the Del Hombre Apartments Project



September 27, 2018

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area  
Chairperson Charlene Niimeh  
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 2  
Castro Valley, CA 94546

**Subject: Proposed Del Hombre Apartments Project**

Dear Chairperson Niimeh:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Del Hombre Apartments Project on the behalf of Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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Walnut Creek, CA 94597

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San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sacramento Valley  
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Connecticut  
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Shelton, CT 06484

Utah  
2901 Bluegrass Blvd, Suite 200-37  
Lehi, UT 84043

**EUROPE**

United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 (0) 845.165.6245  
Fax: +44 (0) 20.3070.0890  
Jubilee House  
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**AUSTRALIA**

New South Wales  
Tel: +61 (02) 9418.7822  
Unit 1, 1 Skyline Place  
Frenchs Forest NSW 2086  
Australia

**AFRICA**

Kenya  
Tel: +254-737-433-621  
ADEC Kenya Services EPZ Ltd.  
Nairobi, Kenya


**ASIA**

Philippines  
Tel: +63 (2) 775.0632  
Fax: +63 (2) 775.0632 local 8050  
26<sup>th</sup> Floor, Philippine AXA Life Centre,  
Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue,  
Makati City, Metro Manila

Malaysia  
Tel: +603 74902112  
Fax: +603 79606977  
15-7, Block A, Jaya ONE  
72A Jalan Universiti  
46200 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor, Malaysia

**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 925.357.2562 or via email at [ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,



Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map for the Del Hombre Apartments Project

September 27, 2018

North Valley Yokuts Tribe  
Chairperson Katherine Erolinda Perez  
P.O. Box 717  
Linden, CA 95236

**Subject: Proposed Del Hombre Apartments Project**

Dear Chairperson Perez:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Del Hombre Apartments Project on the behalf of Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development is proposing to develop a 248-unit apartment building on a 2.40-acre site located in the unincorporated area of Walnut Creek, east of the Pleasant Hill BART/Contra Costa BART Transit Village. The proposed project involves a General Plan Amendment, rezoning, and a subdivision to combine five parcels into one. There currently exists two residential buildings on the project site which would need to be demolished. The proposed apartment building would be approximately 425,000 square feet, including 138,000 square feet of partially subterranean garage space. The proposal is a six-level podium apartment community, which includes two lower level parking areas. There will be 380 parking spaces provided.

A Records Search map with a 0.5 mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference. The surrounding area is characterized by a mix of residential and commercial uses.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search, neither of which produced results. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

**UNITED STATES**

Irvine  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, CA 92602

Pasadena  
16 N. Marengo Avenue, Suite 303  
Pasadena, CA 91101

Bay Area  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley  
7265 N First Street, Suite 101  
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire  
650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sacramento Valley  
2204 Plaza Drive, Suite 210  
Rocklin, CA 95765

Connecticut  
2 Corporate Drive, Suite 450  
Shelton, CT 06484

Utah  
2901 Bluegrass Blvd, Suite 200-37  
Lehi, UT 84043

**EUROPE**

United Kingdom  
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Fax: +44 (0) 20.3070.0890  
Jubilee House  
Third Avenue  
Marlow  
United Kingdom SL7 1EY

**AUSTRALIA**

New South Wales  
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Frenchs Forest NSW 2086  
Australia

**AFRICA**

Kenya  
Tel: +254-737-433-621  
ADEC Kenya Services EPZ Ltd.  
Nairobi, Kenya

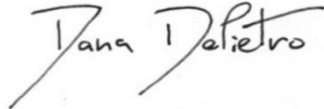
**ASIA**

Philippines  
Tel: +63 (2) 775.0632  
Fax: +63 (2) 775.0632 local 8050  
26<sup>th</sup> Floor, Philippine AXA Life Centre,  
Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue,  
Makati City, Metro Manila

Malaysia  
Tel: +603 74902112  
Fax: +603 79606977  
15-7, Block A, Jaya ONE  
72A Jalan Universiti  
46200 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor, Malaysia

**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 925.357.2562 or via email at [ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,



Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map for the Del Hombre Apartments Project

September 27, 2018

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan  
Chairperson Ann Marie Sayers  
P.O. Box 28  
Hollister, CA 95024

**Subject: Proposed Del Hombre Apartments Project**

Dear Chairperson Sayers:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Del Hombre Apartments Project on the behalf of Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development is proposing to develop a 248-unit apartment building on a 2.40-acre site located in the unincorporated area of Walnut Creek, east of the Pleasant Hill BART/Contra Costa BART Transit Village. The proposed project involves a General Plan Amendment, rezoning, and a subdivision to combine five parcels into one. There currently exists two residential buildings on the project site which would need to be demolished. The proposed apartment building would be approximately 425,000 square feet, including 138,000 square feet of partially subterranean garage space. The proposal is a six-level podium apartment community, which includes two lower level parking areas. There will be 380 parking spaces provided.

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Makati City, Metro Manila

Malaysia  
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Fax: +603 79606977  
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Sincerely,



Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map for the Del Hombre Apartments Project

September 27, 2018

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista  
Chairperson Irene Zwierlein  
789 Canada Road  
Woodside, CA 94062

**Subject: Proposed Del Hombre Apartments Project**

Dear Chairperson Zwierlein:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Del Hombre Apartments Project on the behalf of Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development is proposing to develop a 248-unit apartment building on a 2.40-acre site located in the unincorporated area of Walnut Creek, east of the Pleasant Hill BART/Contra Costa BART Transit Village. The proposed project involves a General Plan Amendment, rezoning, and a subdivision to combine five parcels into one. There currently exists two residential buildings on the project site which would need to be demolished. The proposed apartment building would be approximately 425,000 square feet, including 138,000 square feet of partially subterranean garage space. The proposal is a six-level podium apartment community, which includes two lower level parking areas. There will be 380 parking spaces provided.

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**AFRICA**

Kenya  
Tel: +254-737-433-621  
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Nairobi, Kenya

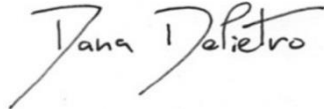
**ASIA**

Philippines  
Tel: +63 (2) 775.0632  
Fax: +63 (2) 775.0632 local 8050  
26<sup>th</sup> Floor, Philippine AXA Life Centre,  
Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue,  
Makati City, Metro Manila

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Fax: +603 79606977  
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Sincerely,



Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map for the Del Hombre Apartments Project



## Appendix D: UCMP Paleontological Database Search Results

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## Kenneth L. Finger, Ph.D. Consulting Paleontologist

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

510.305.1080

klfpaleo@comcast.net

October 1, 2018

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

**Re: Paleontological Records Search: Del Hombre Project (4444.0011), Walnut Creek,  
Contra Costa County, California**

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 Del Hombre project in Walnut Creek. This site is located in the southeast corner of the Del Hombre/Roble Road intersection. Its PLS (Public Land Survey) location is NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 14, T1N, R2W, Walnut Creek quadrangle (USGS 7.5-series topographic map). Google Earth imagery shows what appears to be undeveloped terrain mostly obscured by trees; the degree to which it has been disturbed could not be ascertained.

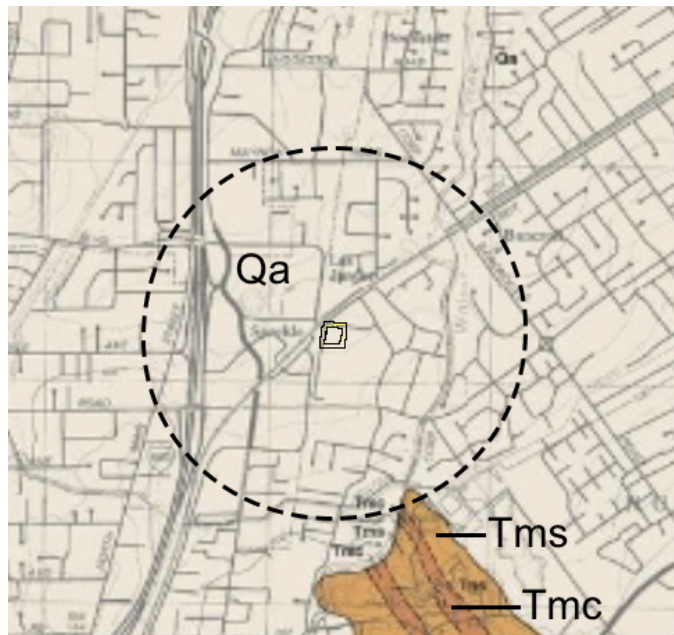
### Geologic Units

According to the part of the geologic map by Dibblee and Minch (2005) shown here, the entire project site (yellow outline at center) and nearly all of the surrounding half-mile search area (dashed black outline) are located on Holocene alluvium (Qa), which is too young to be fossiliferous. Miocene strata of the Monterey Group (Tms, Tmc) extend from the south and barely into the search area. All three units shown in this area are potentially fossiliferous.

---

#### Key to mapped units

- |            |                                                           |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Qa</b>  | Alluvium (Holocene)                                       |
| <b>Tms</b> | Sobrante Sandstone, Monterey Group (mid to lower Miocene) |
| <b>Tmc</b> | Claremont Shale, Monterey Group (mid to lower Miocene)    |



### Paleontological Records Search

The paleontological record search for the Del Hombre project was performed on the UCMP database. Considering that the Monterey Group is mapped just within the half-mile search area, both it and Pleistocene alluvium may be in the subsurface of the project site at a depth shallow enough to be impacted by project-related excavations through the surficial Pleistocene alluvium; hence, the records search focused on all three units shown. There are 64 Pleistocene vertebrate localities in Contra Costa County, including V6006 (Pleasant Hill High School), which is 1.8 miles to the northwest of the project site and yielded *Megalonyx* (ground sloth). The composite Pleistocene assemblage from the County comprises 9928 specimens, nearly all of which are assigned to the late Pleistocene Rancholabrean NALMS (North American Land Mammal Stage). The 95 species identified are on the attached list.

The Monterey Group has been less productive with only 8 vertebrate localities in Contra Costa County, none within 4 miles of the project site. Specimens from 4 of those sites, however, have yet to be entered into the UCMP database. Those recorded include the extinct marine mammals *Allodesmus kernensis* (extinct sea lion), *Desmostylus* (no direct ancestor), and cetaceans (whales), and an elasmobranch (cartilaginous fish).

### Remarks and Recommendations

The Del Hombre project site is mapped solely as Holocene alluvium, which is too young to be fossiliferous; hence, a paleontological walkover survey is not recommended. However, potentially fossiliferous Pleistocene or Miocene deposits in the subsurface of the site could be impacted by project-related excavations, and Pleistocene vertebrate localities are particularly abundant in the area. I therefore recommend paleontological monitoring of those excavations anticipated to encounter Pleistocene or older deposits in the subsurface or if there is no evidence available on the thickness of the surficial alluvium. Should any vertebrate remains (i.e., bones, teeth, or unusually abundant and well-preserved invertebrates or plants) be unearthed, the construction crew should not attempt to remove them, as they could be extremely fragile and therefore prone to crumbling; instead, all work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery should cease until a paleontological monitor or professional paleontologist assesses the find and, if deemed significant, salvages it in a timely manner. All recovered fossils should be deposited in an appropriate repository, such as the UCMP, where they will be properly curated and made accessible for future study.

Sincerely



### Reference Cited

Dibblee, T.W., Jr., and Minch, J.A., 2005. Geologic map of the Walnut Creek quadrangle, Contra Costa County, California. Dibblee Foundation Map DF-149, scale 1:24,000.

## UCMP Vertebrates from Contra Costa County

### Class Amphibia

#### Order Anura

*Pseudoacris* (chorus frog)

#### Order Caudata or Urodela

*Ambystoma* (mole salamander)

*Aneides lugubris* (arboreal salamander)

*Taricha* (newt)

### Class Reptilia

#### Order Sauria

*Elgaria* (alligator lizards)

*Gerrhonotus coeruleus* (northern alligator lizard)

*Scleoporus* (spiny lizards)

*Uta* (sideblotched lizard)

#### Order Serpentes

*Crotalus* (rattlesnake)

#### Order Testudines

*Clemmys marmorata* (western pond turtle)

### Class Chondrichthyes (cartilaginous fish)

#### Order Myliobatiformes

*Myliobatus* (bat ray)

### Class Osteichthyes (bony fish)

#### Order Cypriniformes

*Orthodon* (Sacramento blackfish)

#### Order Gasterosteiformes

*Gasterosteus aculeatus* (three-spined stickleback)

### Class Aves (birds)

#### Order Anseriformes

*Anas acuta* (pintail duck)

*Melanitta* (scoter)

#### Order Ciconiiformes

ardeidid (heron)

#### Order Culidae

*Geococcyx* (roadrunner)

#### Order Galliformes

*Callipepla* (quail)

*Centrocercus* (sage grouse)

#### Order Passeriformes

*Euphagus* (New World blackbirds)

*Turdus* (true thrushes)

#### Order Piciformes

picidid (woodpecker)

#### Order Podicipediformes

*Aechmophorus occidentalis* (western grebe)

#### Order Strigiformes

*Asio flammeus* (short-eared owl)

### Class Mammalia (mammals)

#### Order Insectivora

*Scapanus latimanus* (broad-footed mole)

*Sorex ornatus* (ornate shrew)

#### Order Xenartha

*Glossotherium harlani* (Harlan's ground sloth)

*Megalonyx jeffersoni* (Jefferson's flat-footed ground sloth)

#### Order Lagomorpha

*Sylvilagus bachmani* (cottontail rabbit)

*Lepus* (jackrabbit)

#### Order Rodentia

*Dipodomys* (kangaroo rat)

*Microtus californicus* (California meadow vole)

*Neotoma fuscipes* (dusky-footed wood rat)

*Perognathus* (pocket mouse)

*Peromyscus boylii* (brush mouse)

*Peromyscus californicus* (California deer mouse)

*Peromyscus maniculatus* (white-footed mouse)

*Peromyscus truei* (pinyon mouse)

*Reithrodontomys raviventris* (salt marsh harvest mouse)

*Sciurus* (squirrel)

*Tamias* (chipmunk)

*Otospermophilus beecheyi* (California ground squirrel)

*Thomomys bottae* (Botta's pocket gopher)

#### Order Chiroptera

*Antrozous pallidus* (pallid bat)

*Eptesicus fuscus* (big brown bat)

*Lasiurus* (hairy-tailed bat)

#### Order Carnivora

*Cynodesmus thooides* (extinct canid)

*Enhydra lutris* (sea otter)

*Procyon lotor* (raccoon)

*Taxidea* (badger)

*Ursus americanus* (American black bear)

#### Order Proboscidea

*Mammut americanum* (American mastodon)

*Mammuthus columbi* (Columbian mammoth)

#### Order Perissodactyla

*Equus pacificus* (Pacific horse)

*Pliohippus interpolatus* (Pliocene horse)

*Tapirus merriami* (tapir)

#### Order Artiodactyla

*Antilocapra pacifica* (Pacific pronghorn)

*Bison bison antiquus* (ancient bison)

*Bison latifrons* (long-horned bison)

*Camelops hesternus* (yesterday's camel)

*Capromeryx minor* (diminutive pronghorn)

*Cervus* (elk)

*Odocoileus* (mule deer)

*Sphenophalos* (pronghorn)

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## **Appendix E: Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Recordation Forms**

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State of California & The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 3 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) \_\_\_\_\_

P1. Other Identifier: 3018 Del Hombre Lane

\*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

\*a. County Contra Costa and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Walnut Creek Date \_\_\_\_\_ T 1N; R 2W; \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ of Sec 14; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 3018 Del Hombre Lane City Walnut Creek Zip 94597

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, \_\_\_\_\_ mE/ \_\_\_\_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)  
Parcel #22.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The subject property is a c. 1947, one-story, asymmetrical, rectangular-shaped, minimal traditional-style single-family residence located in a once rural residential neighborhood in the City of Pleasant Hill. The building, which is in moderate condition, is accessed by a three-stair, wooden porch that runs the entire length of the building's western façade and leads to the main entrance of the residence. The rear of the building contains a second entrance flanked by two windows. The building appears to have a partial brick foundation, cream and dark blue painted exterior, and a low-pitched cross-gabled roof with small eaves that wrap around the entire structure. The front-gabled roof is supported by four wooden piers, and is clad in tan-white composition shingling, and the rafters are entirely enclosed with plywood planking. The majority of the building is clad in horizontal shiplap wooden siding; however, the roof pediment is clad in a decorative section of vertical shiplap siding with beveled edges. A nine-lite picture window with single-lite flankers is set to the right of the main entry. Additional windows on the building vary in size, shape, and placement, but are primarily wood and aluminum framed, rectangular-shaped, and double-hung sash-style. A large brick chimney, typical of the minimal traditional style, is set into the home's southern facing façade. The detached garage is clad in an identical style and is fitted with what appears to be an original horizontal sliding door. The property has limited landscaping in the form of a small front lawn with a brick walkway, and an earthen driveway connected to the dirt road used to access the residence. Some of the original windows appear to have been replaced, but no other major exterior alterations were noted

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Single Family Property - HP2

\*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building

☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View east from Del Hombre Lane

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both

Ca. 1947- Historic Aerials and Topos

\*P7. Owner and Address:

3018 Del Hombre Lane

Walnut Creek, CA 94597

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Dr. Dana DePietro - FCS

1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380

Walnut Creek, CA 94597

\*P9. Date Recorded:

01/21/2019

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Phase I Reconnaissance

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment  
Del Hombre Apartments Project

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

# BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

\*NRHP Status Code 6Z - Found ineligible

Page 2 of 3

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: 3018 Del Hombre Lane

B3. Original Use: Residence B4. Present Use: Residence

\*B5. Architectural Style: Traditional Style

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Constructed c. 1947 according to historic aerial photographs and topographic maps

\*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: NA Original Location: NA

\*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme Agriculture Area Walnut Creek

Period of Significance 1940s Property Type Residence Applicable Criteria NA

The residence at 3018 Del Hombre Lane is part of the overall development and transition of the area from agricultural land to a bedroom community immediately following WWII. This was due in part to satisfy the enormous postwar demand for new housing, and the eventual incorporation of the area into the town of Pleasant Hill in 1961. With the return of servicemen intent on settling down and starting families, the immediate postwar period drove the demand for new forms of affordable housing; mainly the postwar minimal and later, ranch style house. The subject property is therefore part of that process of postwar transition and growth in the area, but does not meet Criterion 1: Event, as it is one of many unremarkable examples of small-scale, residential buildings from the period. The building is associated with S. Robert and Esther Hylan, Carl and Constance Lindberg, and Benjamin and Toshiko McKeen. These individuals were thoroughly researched at the Contra Costa Records Office, archives at the Contra Costa Historical Society, and a search of the California Digital Newspaper Collection. The relative absence of these individuals from published accounts of the History of Pleasant Hill indicates that they did not achieve a level of historic importance for the property to be considered eligible under Criterion 2: Person. The residence, built by unknown architects, displays many features of the minimal traditional style: a medium to low-pitched roof, close cropped eaves, a large chimney, front-gabled roof, and few if any ornamental details. The residence is a standard, undistinguished example of common construction design and techniques from the immediate postwar period, and appears to have been renovated in recent years with some modifications made to the original design. As such, the building does not appear to be eligible for listing on the CR under Criteria 3: Architecture. Criterion 4: Information Potential, is most often used to evaluate archaeological sites or buildings that employ unusual building techniques. There is no evidence that the building in question exhibits any unusual construction features, or has the ability to contribute significant information to the overall history of Pleasant Hill. Therefore, the residence at 3018 Del Hombre Lane does not appear to meet any of the criteria for historic and/or architectural significance required for listing on the CR. As such, it should not be considered a historical resource under CEQA. The building also does not appear to possess sufficient artistic merit or historical association to meet a local standard for historical importance. No analysis of integrity is required where the property fails to meet all four criteria.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

\*B12. References:

2004 A Field Guide to American Houses, by V. McAlester and L. McAlester

B13. Remarks:

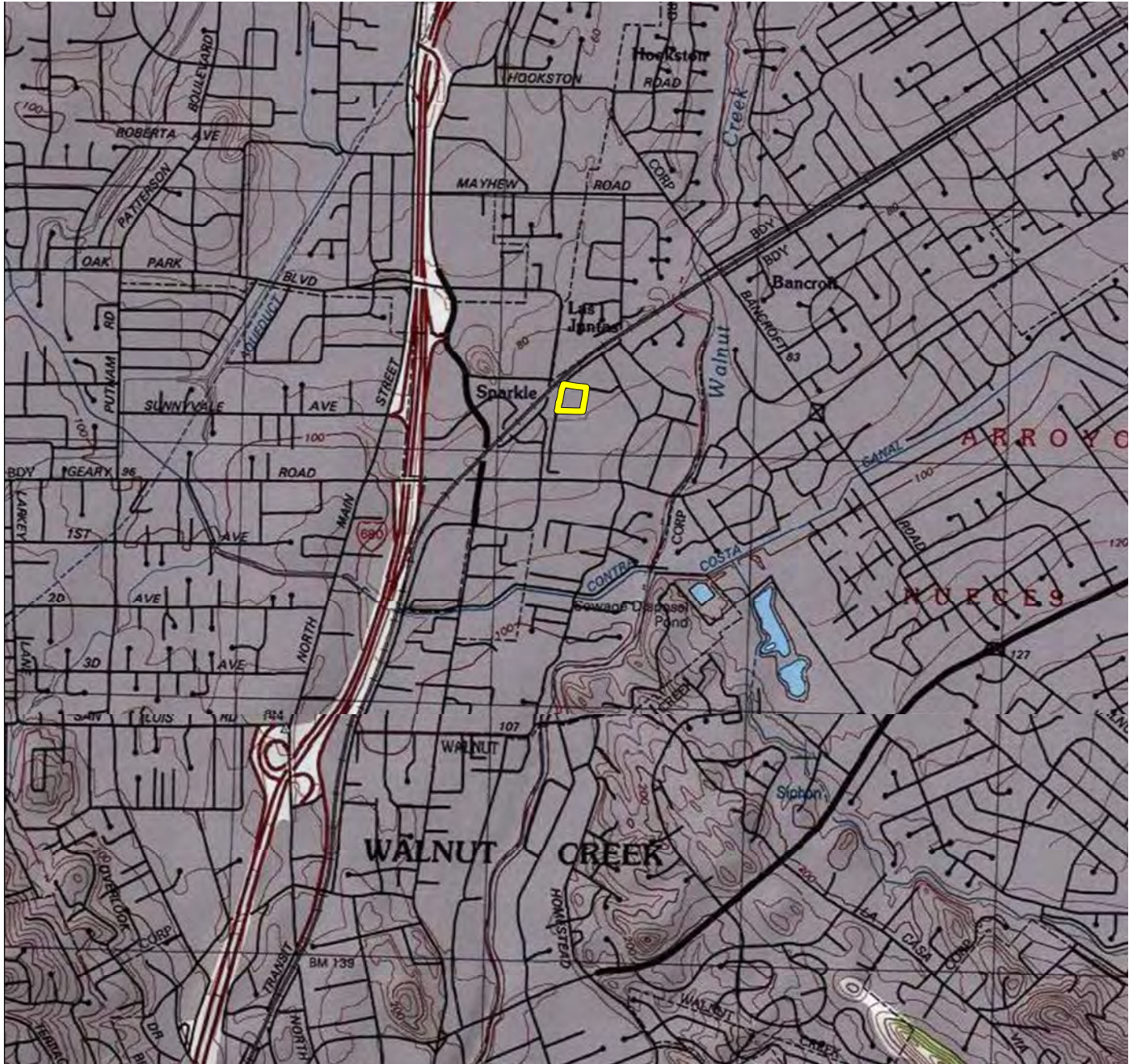
\*B14. Evaluator: Dr. Dana DePietro

\*Date of Evaluation: 01/21/2019

(This space reserved for official comments.)







Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / Las Juntas Land Grant

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Feet



State of California & The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

P1. Other Identifier: 112 Roble Road

\*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

\*a. County Contra Costa and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Walnut Creek Date T 1N; R 2W; of of Sec 14; B.M.

c. Address 112 Roble Road City Walnut Creek Zip 94597

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

Parcel #37.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The subject property is a c. 1970, one-story, L-shaped, ranch-style, single-family residence located in a once rural residential neighborhood in the City of Pleasant Hill. The residence, which is in moderate condition, is accessed by a single door set into the northern façade. The entrance is situated at the intersection of the two main building masses, and is covered by the structure's extremely low-pitched front-gabled roof that creates a small porch supported by a single wooden pier. The roof is covered with grey asphalt shingling, and medium sized eaves with expose rafters surround the structure on all sides. The walls of the residence are clad with grey-green vertical board-and-batten wooden siding, and sit atop a concrete foundation. Two sets of three tall, thin, single-lite windows are set into the building's northern façade on either side of a large brick Chimney. Additional windows on the building vary in size, shape, and placement, but are primarily aluminum-framed, rectangular-shaped, and single or two-lite sliding sash-style. The rear of the residence contains a small yard and rear entrance that is covered by a gabled roof extension supported by four metal piers. The property has minimal landscaping elements consisting of a small lawn and concrete walkway running along the building's northern façade. A concrete driveway extends from the northern side of the building, connecting the attached garage to the street. An unattached shed of similar construction to the main house is situated just east of the main structure. The windows and roofing materials appear to be original, and no major exterior alterations were noted.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Single Family Property - HP2

\*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building

☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View south from Roble road.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both

Ca. 1970 - Historic Aerials and Topos

\*P7. Owner and Address:

112 Roble Road

Walnut Creek, CA 94597

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Dr. Dana DePietro - FCS

1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380

Walnut Creek, CA 94597

\*P9. Date Recorded:

01/21/2019

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Phase I Reconnaissance

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

Del Hombre Apartments Project

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

# BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) \_\_\_\_\_ \*NRHP Status Code 6Z - Found ineligible  
Page 2 of 3

B1. Historic Name: None  
B2. Common Name: 112 Roble Road  
B3. Original Use: Residence B4. Present Use: Residence  
\*B5. Architectural Style: Traditional Style

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
Constructed c. 1970 according to historic aerial photographs and topographic maps

\*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: NA Original Location: NA

\*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown  
\*B10. Significance: Theme Area Walnut Creek

Period of Significance 1970s Property Type Residence Applicable Criteria NA

The residence at 112 Roble Road is part of the rapid growth and expansion of Pleasant Hill following its incorporation as a city in 1961. Following the postwar demand for new housing, new households formed as families had children, and the relatively small median family income drove the demand for new forms of affordable housing such as the ranch style house, which continued to be popular into the 1970s. The subject property is therefore part of a continuing process of urbanization in the Pleasant Hill area, contemporary with construction of modern theaters, city infrastructure and plans for a redesigned downtown. The residence itself does not meet Criterion 1: Event, however, as it is one of many unremarkable examples of small-scale, residential buildings from the period. The building is associated with John and Ann Bennett, Judith and Charles Duncan, and Sandra Gloria Ramos. These individuals were thoroughly researched at the Contra Costa Records Office, archives at the Contra Costa Historical Society, and a search of the California Digital Newspaper Collection. The relative absence of these individuals from published accounts of the History of Pleasant Hill indicates that they did not achieve a level of historic importance for the property to be considered eligible under Criterion 2: Person. The residence, built by unknown architects, displays many features of the traditional Ranch style: an asymmetrical, cross-gabled, low-pitched roof, midsize eaves with exposed rafters, brick and wooden cladding used in combination, and a partially enclosed back patio (McAlester and McAlester 2004). The residence is a standard, undistinguished example of common construction design and techniques from the early 1970s with only minor modifications made to the original design over the year. As such, the building does not appear to be eligible for listing on the CR under Criteria 3: Architecture. Criterion 4: Information Potential, is most often used to evaluate archaeological sites or buildings that employ unusual building techniques. There is no evidence that the building in question exhibits any unusual construction features, or has the ability to contribute significant information to the overall history of Pleasant Hill. Therefore, the residence at 112 Roble Road does not appear to meet any of the criteria for historic and/or architectural significance required for listing on the CR. As such, it should not be considered a historical resource under CEQA. The building also does not appear to possess sufficient artistic merit or historical association to meet a local standard for historical importance. No analysis of integrity is required where the property fails to meet all four criteria.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

\*B12. References:

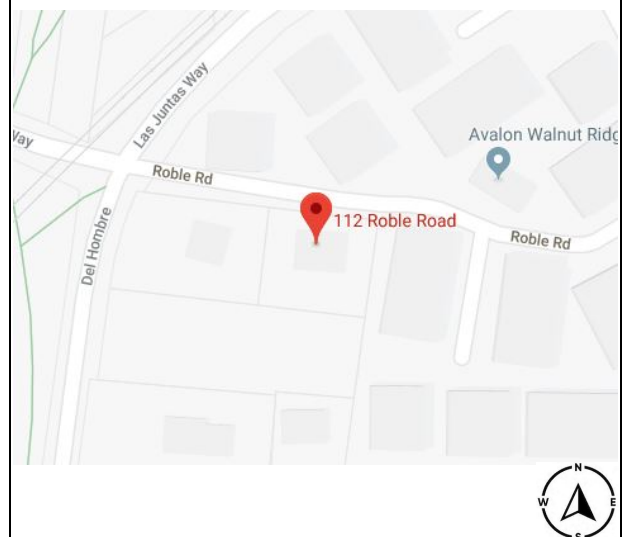
2004 A Field Guide to American Houses, by V. McAlester and L. McAlester

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Dr. Dana DePietro  
\*Date of Evaluation: 01/21/2019

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)





# LOCATION MAP

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) \_\_\_\_\_

\*Map Name: USGS 7.5" Quad, Walnut Creek

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of map: \_\_\_\_\_



Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / Las Juntas Land Grant

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## Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity Map Topographic Base

26480011 • 01/2019 | 2\_local\_topo.mxd

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY • DEL HOMBRE APARTMENTS PROJECT  
PHASE I CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

DPR 523J (9/2013)

\* Required information

## Appendix F: Regulatory Framework

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## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Local, state, and federal government agencies have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by the agency. Federal and state laws that govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, laws specific to work conducted on federal lands include the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, the American Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

The following federal or CEQA criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts on cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact is considered significant if it would affect a resource eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or if it is identified as a unique archaeological resource.

### Federal-Level Evaluations

Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings under Section 106 of the NHPA regulations (36 CFR 800). Additionally, federal agencies are responsible for initiating NHPA Section 106 review and completing the steps outlined in these regulations. They must determine if NHPA Section 106 applies to a given project and, if so, initiate review in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Federal agencies are also responsible for involving the public and other interested parties. Furthermore, NHPA Section 106 requires that any federal or federally assisted undertaking, or any undertaking requiring federal licensing or permitting, consider the effect of the action on historic properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Under the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 36 CFR Part 800.8, federal agencies are specifically encouraged to coordinate compliance with NHPA Section 106 and the NEPA process. The implementing regulations “Protection of Historic Properties” are found in 36 CFR Part 800. Resource eligibility for listing on the NRHP is detailed in 36 CFR Part 63 and the criteria for resource evaluation are found in 36 CFR Part 60.4 [a–d].

The NHPA established the NRHP as the official federal list for cultural resources that are considered important for their historical significance at the local, state, or national level. To be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, properties must meet specific criteria for historic significance and possess certain levels of integrity of form, location, and setting. The criteria for listing on the NRHP include—significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as 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 significant contributions 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.

Criterion D is usually reserved for archaeological resources. Eligible properties must meet at least one of the criteria and exhibit integrity, measured by the degree to which the resource retains its historical properties and conveys its historical character.

### Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, buildings that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a.) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- b.) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.
- c.) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life.
- d.) A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
- e.) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.
- f.) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance.
- g.) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

### Thresholds of Significance

In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other entities that attach religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the agency shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic

properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The agency official shall consider the views of consulting parties and the public when considering adverse effects.

### **Federal Criteria of Adverse Effects**

Under federal regulations, 36 CFR Part 800.5, an adverse effect is found when an undertaking alters, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualifies the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that diminishes the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration will be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative.

According to 36 CFR Part 800.5, adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property.
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties per 36 CFR Part 68 and applicable guidelines.
- Removal of the property from its historic location.
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance.
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features.
- Neglect of a property that causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long term preservation of the property's historic significance.

### **If Adverse Effects Are Found**

If adverse effects are found, the agency official shall continue consultation as stipulated in 36 CFR Part 800.6. The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to develop alternatives to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic resources. According to 36 CFR Part 800.14(d), if adverse effects cannot be avoided then standard treatments established by the ACHP may be used as a basis for a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

According to 36 CFR Part 800.11(e), the filing of an approved MOA, and appropriate documentation, concludes the NHPA Section 106 process. The MOA must be signed by all consulting parties and approved by the ACHP prior to construction activities. If no adverse effects are found and the SHPO/THPO or the ACHP do not object within 30 days of receipt, the agencies' responsibilities under NHPA Section 106 will be satisfied upon completion of report and documentation as stipulated in 36 CFR Part 800.11. The information must be made available for public review upon request, excluding information covered by confidentiality provisions.

## State-Level Evaluation Processes

An archaeological site may be considered a historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California per Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(j) or, if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR per the California Code of Regulations (CCR) at Title 14 CCR Section 4850.

The most recent amendments to the CEQA Guidelines direct lead agencies to first evaluate an archaeological site to determine if it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR. If an archaeological site is a historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered as stated in PRC Sections 21084.1 and 21083.2(l). If an archaeological site is considered not to be a historical resource, but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to PRC Section 21083.2, each site found within a project area will be evaluated to determine if it is a unique archaeological resource. A unique archaeological resource is described 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 one or more 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.

As used in this report, a "non-unique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the CRHR, as noted in subdivision (g) of PRC Section 21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its components and features. Isolated artifacts are typically considered non-unique archaeological resources. Historic structures that have had their superstructures demolished or removed can be considered historic archaeological sites and are evaluated following the processes used for prehistoric sites. Finally, the California State Office of

Historic Preservation recognizes an age threshold of 45 years. Cultural resources built less than 45 years ago may qualify for consideration, but only under the most extraordinary circumstances.

Title 14 of the CCR, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5, is associated with determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources. Here, the term historical resource includes the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4850, et seq.).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the PRC Section 5024.1(g) requirements, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. 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 may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4852) including the following:
  - A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
  - B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
  - C. 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.
  - D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Typically, archaeological sites exhibiting significant features qualify for the CRHR under Criterion D because such features have information important to the prehistory of California. A lead agency may determine that a resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1, even if it is:

- Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR.
- Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k).
- Identified in a historical resources survey per PRC Section 5024.1(g).

## Threshold of Significance

If a project will have a significant impact on a cultural resource, several steps must be taken to determine if the cultural resource is a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA. If analysis

and/or testing determine that the resource is a unique archaeological resource and therefore subject to mitigation prior to development, a threshold of significance should be developed. The threshold of significance is a point where the qualities of significance are defined and the resource is determined to be unique under CEQA. A significant impact is regarded as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource will be reduced to a point that it no longer meets the significance criteria. Should analysis indicate that project development will destroy the unique elements of a resource; CEQA regulations require that the project implement appropriate and feasible mitigation measures. The preferred form of mitigation is to preserve the resource in place, in an undisturbed state. However, as that is not always possible or feasible, appropriate mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to:

1. Planning construction to avoid the resource.
2. Deeding conservation easements.
3. Capping the site prior to construction.

If a resource is determined to be a “non-unique archaeological resource,” no further consideration of the resource by the lead agency is necessary.

## Local Regulations

### ***Contra Costa County General Plan***

The Open Space chapter of General Plan 2020 contains the following goals and policies related to the protection of cultural resources that are relevant to this analysis:

- **Goal 9-31:** Identify and preserve important archaeological and historic resources within the County.
- **Policy 9-32:** Areas which have identifiable and important archaeological or historic significance shall be preserved for such uses, preferably in public ownership.
- **Policy 9-33:** Buildings or structures that have visual merit and historic value shall be protected.
- **Policy 9-35:** Within the Southeast County area, applicants for subdivision or for land use permits to allow non-residential uses shall provide information to the County on the nature and extent of the archeological resources that exist in the area. The County Planning Agency shall be responsible for determining the balance between the multiple use of the land with the protection of resources.

### ***Contra Costa County Historic Resources Inventory***

Contra Costa County maintains a Historic Resource Inventory. The most recent version was updated in December 2010 and contains a list of historic resources organized by area. None of the listed resources are located within the project Site.

## Tribal Consultation

The following serves as an overview of the procedures and timeframes for the Tribal Consultation process, for the complete Tribal Consultation Guidelines, please refer to the State of California Office of Planning and Research website.

Prior to the amendment or adoption of general or specific plans, local governments must notify the appropriate tribes of the opportunity to conduct consultation for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to cultural places located on land within the local government's jurisdiction that is affected by the plan adoption or amendment. The tribal contacts for this list are maintained by the NAHC and are distinct from the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) list. It is suggested that local governments send written notice by certified mail with return receipt requested. The tribes have 90 days from the date they receive notification to request consultation. In addition, prior to adoption or amendment of a general or specific plan, local government must refer the proposed action to tribes on the NAHC list that have traditional lands located within the city or county's jurisdiction. Notice must be sent regardless of prior consultation. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period.

In brief, notices from the local government to the tribes should include:

- A clear statement of purpose.
- A description of the proposed general or specific plan, the reason for the proposal, and the specific geographic areas affected.
- Detailed maps to accompany the description.
- Deadline date for the tribes to respond.
- Government representative(s) contact information.
- Contact information for project proponent/applicant, if applicable.

The basic schedule for this process is:

- 30 days: time the NAHC has to provide tribal contact information to the local government; this is recommended, not mandatory.
- 90 days: time the tribe has to respond indicating whether or not they want to consult. Note: tribes can agree to a shorter timeframe. In addition, consultation does not begin until/unless requested by the tribe within 90 days of receiving notice of the opportunity to consult. The consultation period, if requested, is open-ended. The tribes and local governments can discuss issues for as long as necessary or productive, and need not result in agreement.
- 45 days: time the local government has to refer proposed action, such as adoption or amendment to a general or specific plan, to agencies, including the tribes. Referral is required even if there has been prior consultation. This opens the 45-day comment period.
- 10 days: time the local government has to provide the tribes with notice of a public hearing.



### **California Assembly Bill 52—Effects on Tribal Cultural Resources**

AB 52 amended the CEQA statute to identify an additional category of resource to be considered under CEQA, called “tribal cultural resources.” It added PRC Section 21074, which defines “tribal cultural resources” as follows:

- (a) “Tribal cultural resources” are either of the following:
  - (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
    - A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.
    - B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
  - (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

## **Appendix G: Personnel Qualifications**

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## DANA DOUGLAS DePIETRO, PH.D.—Cultural Resources Lead (North)

### OVERVIEW

- More than 15 Years' Experience in Archaeology and Cultural Resources

### Education

- Ph.D., Near Eastern Art and Archaeology, University of California at Berkeley, 2012
- M.A., Near Eastern Art and Archaeology, University of California at Berkeley, 2005
- B.A., Archaeology and History (double major), University of California at San Diego, 2002

### Fellowships and Awards

- Albright Institute Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellowship (2015)
- Katherine Davis Foundation Projects for Peace Prize (2012)
- International House Gateway Fellowship (2011-2012)
- The George Franklin Dales Foundation Fellowship for Archaeological Research (2011)
- CAORC Multi-Country Dissertation Research Fellowship (2010)

**Dana DePietro, Ph.D.** is a Registered Professional Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior's standards for historic preservation programs in archaeology. Dr. DePietro has over 15 years of experience in all aspects of cultural resource management, including prehistoric and historic archaeology, paleontology, materials conservation, history of art and architecture, and community engagement. He has experience in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Environment Quality Act (CEQA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARAP). Dr. DePietro has completed cultural resource projects that have involved agency, client, Native American, and subcontractor coordination; treatment plans and research design development; archival research; field reconnaissance; site testing; data recovery excavation; construction monitoring; site recordation; site protection/preservation, mapping/cartography; spatial analysis/GIS; laboratory analysis; materials conservation; artifact curation and exhibition; and report production. He has completed projects in California within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and other federal agencies requiring compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. He has also completed projects throughout California under CEQA for state and local governments and municipalities, including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and has worked with clients to insure deliverables meet and exceed the standards set by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

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### RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

#### FirstCarbon Solutions

As the Lead Archaeologist/Cultural Resource Specialist for FCS, Dr. DePietro conducts evaluations and performs field documentation of historic and prehistoric cultural resources; prepares environmental impact reports (EIRs), cultural resources assessments (CRAs), DPR forms and Section 106 reports; conducts mapping, GIS analysis, and state and county record searches; leads archaeological surveys and field monitoring efforts; and coordinates with state, federal and tribal officials and institutions for a variety of FCS projects, including the following:

## DANA DOUGLAS DePIETRO, PH.D.—Cultural Resources Lead (North)

- Atherton Baptist Homes Master Plan/Phase II, City of Alhambra, Los Angeles County
- Biological and Cultural Resources Assistance 140-Acre Project Site Woodcrest, Riverside County, CA
- Blanchard Road Industrial EIR Project, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, CA
- Bonadelle Tract 6120 AQ/GHG and Bio Tech Studies, City of Clovis, Fresno County, CA
- CEQA Analysis for Mayhew Way Project, City of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County
- 2268 El Camino Real, Mountain View—II CEQA Compliance Checklist Project, City of Mountain View, Santa Clara County
- CEQA Documentation for New Science Building, City of Fairfield, Solano County
- CEQA Services for Clover Spring Open Space Preserve Project, City of Cloverdale, Sonoma County
- Chico Walmart Expansion Project, City of Chico, CA
- Cultural Resources Services for Froom Ranch/El Villagio Specific Plan, City of San Luis Obispo, CA
- Cultural Resource & Historic Evaluation for Sacramento Dome Theatre, City of Sacramento, CA
- Cultural Resources Services for Haven Berryessa Block 7 & 8 San Jose Flea Market, San Jose, CA
- Caltrans NEPA/CEQA Documentation and Permitting for the Dogtown Road Bridges Replacement Projects (San Domingo Creek, French Gulch, and Indian Creek), Calaveras County, CA
- Due Diligence for Meadowlark Project in Pleasanton, CA
- Due Diligence Services for the Montalcino Property, Napa County, CA
- Due Diligence Site Review for Parcel APN 68-241-30 located at 260 Bartlett Way Santa Cruz, CA
- Due Diligence Level IA Entitlements for the Boscell Road Osgood Project, City of Fremont, CA
- Trellis Residential Project EIR, City of Walnut Creek, CA
- El Dorado Materials Recovery Facility Remodeling Project, El Dorado County, CA
- Farmstand IS/MND, City of Healdsburg, CA
- La Paloma Winery Demo Project IS/MND, City of Clovis, CA
- Kaiser Dublin Medical Center EIR, City of Dublin, California
- Merced Gateway Master Plan Project EIR, City of Merced, CA
- Phase 1 Cultural Resource Assessment for 44 acres TTM No. 19992, Rancho Cucamonga, CA
- Bonadelle Tract 6120 Cultural Resources Study, City of Clovis, CA
- Professional Services to Support the Development of a Preferred Development Plan and Associated Regulatory Strategies for the Solano 360 Project, Solano County, CA
- Tassajara Parks EIR, Contra Costa County, California

### Other Relevant Experience

#### *The Society for Humanitarian Archaeological Research and Exploration*

Dr. DePietro is the Founder and Executive Director of The Society for Humanitarian Archaeological Research and Exploration. He manages the projects, staff, and the daily operation of this not-for-profit organization. Dr. DePietro likewise establishes relationships with partner universities and institutions, writes grant proposals, supervises fundraising projects, and maintains accounts, financial records, and the organization's online presence.

#### *University of California at Berkeley*

Dr. DePietro was a lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley from August 2003 to January 2015. During his tenure, he prepared University-level source and lectures in the history of the modern and ancient Middle East, performed student advising and evaluation, and university administrative duties. Dr. DePietro provided resources and opportunities that empower people to critically engage with other cultures as well as with their own communities.

**DANA DOUGLAS DePIETRO, PH.D.—Cultural Resources Lead (North)**

*Penn State University—Tel Akko Total Archaeology Project*

Dr. DePietro was the Director of Community Engagement from 2013 to 2014 at the Penn State University for the Tel Akko Total Archaeology Project. He developed and executed a community engagement program, supervised staff and community participants, taught excavation and conservation techniques to groups of young people in Akko, and performed outreach, dialogue, and program developments in partnership[ with community leaders.

*Harvard University—Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon, Israel*

Dr. De Pietro was the excavation supervisor during the summers of 2007-2013 for the Harvard University—Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon, Israel. He supervised the excavation and stratigraphic interpretation and instructed students in excavation techniques, data collection, photography, analysis, and publication.

*Early Iron Age Cemetery Excavation—Dhamar, Yemen*

Dr. De Pietro was the Area Supervisor during the summer of 2004 for the Early Iron Age Cemetery Excavation in Dhamar, Yemen. He supervised the excavation and stratigraphic interpretation, taught excavation techniques, strategy and implementation, field conservation, surveying techniques, data collection and analysis, and site management.

*Journal of Associated Graduates in Near Eastern Studies (JAGNES)*

Dr. DePietro was the Associate Editor from August 2003 to May 2012 for the Journal of Associated Graduates in Near Eastern Studies (JAGNES). He solicited and proofread submissions, fundraising, and advertisements.

*“Travel Today: Egypt” Magazine*

Dr. De Pietro was an Archaeological Correspondent from December 2002 to February 2005. He wrote magazine articles, conducted relevant interviews and research, and procured photos and images to compliment articles.

## STEFANIE E. GRIFFIN, MA—STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST

### OVERVIEW

- More than 13 years of experience

### Education

- Master of Arts, Interdisciplinary Studies in Prehistoric Archaeology, California State University, Stanislaus, CA
- Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, Concentration in Prehistoric Archaeology, California State University, Stanislaus, CA

### Programs

- ESRI Arc View and Arc Map

### Professional Affiliations

- President, National Board of Directors, Upsilon Kappa Delta Multicultural Sorority, Inc., 2009–2015

**Stefanie E. Griffin, MA**, has more than 13 years of experience in anthropology and archaeology, which she gained from laboratory and field experience. She has worked with private companies and public agencies throughout California and this strengthened her knowledge of CEQA and NEPA policies. She has excellent writing, research, and organizational skills which have aided her when assigning primary and trinomial numbers for archaeological projects for counties in Central California and the development and application of cataloging systems.

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### RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

#### *Ritz-Carlton Napa Valley Resort Hotel Napa Data Recovery of CA-NAP-928, Napa, CA*

FCS is currently assisting the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) with the data recovery of CA-NAP-928. FCS's Dana DePietro, PhD, RPA, as Principal Investigator, is implementing the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Ritz-Carlton Napa Valley Resort Project, which was determined to have an adverse effect on the prehistoric site CA-NAP-928. The project proponent is a private developer whose application for the hotel site (which included a wetland) prompted Section 106 review by the USACE, San Francisco District. The project would result in the complete displacement of CA-NAP-928, which was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D for its data potential. To address this adverse effect, the USACE and the California State Historic Preservation Office executed a MOA calling for the implementation of the HPTP. Treatment includes data recovery of the large, complex, multi-period site, involving the analysis of macrobotanical remains, lithics, fire-affected rock, obsidian hydration analysis, C-14 dating, and the treatment and recovery of faunal and human osteological remains. FCS is also working closely with Scott Gabaldon, the Chairperson of the Mishewal Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley, who has been designated Most Likely Descendant by the Native American Heritage Commission. Mr. Gabaldon has assigned one Native American monitor to be present at the site during all ground-disturbing activities. Ms. Griffin serves as Laboratory Director and Coordinator, developing and applying a cataloging system for all



**STEFANIE E. GRIFFIN, MA—STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST**

features, artifacts, and ecofacts associated with field and laboratory processing. She also facilitates data sets for the initial write-ups for phases two to five of excavation and budgeting.

*Basin “EN” Construction Project Cultural Resources for the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District, City of Fresno, CA*

The Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District is proposing to acquire and construct a stormwater basin adjacent to Garfield and Gettysburg Avenues in Fresno, California. The project site is 16.80 acres and involves phased excavation to 25 feet below ground surface for the purposes of capturing and recharging stormwater. FCS is providing biological and cultural resource services to evaluate the potential biological effects of the project, and whether any cultural resources are present at the site for the purposes of complying with CEQA. Ms. Griffin will assist the District by providing assessments for cultural resources.

*7190 Trenton/Healdsburg Road Project Biological and Cultural Resources Assessments for Green Qi, Sonoma County, CA*

Ms. Griffin supported cultural resource assessment efforts for the 7190 Trenton/Healdsburg Road Project. The proposed project includes the renovation and expansion of an existing barn and cultivation of approximately 1 acre. The exact locations of these facilities have not yet been determined. As such, a comprehensive study was conducted.

*Elk Grove Mixed-Use Development Air Quality and Cultural Studies for The Planning Associates Group, City of Sacramento, CA*

Ms. Griffin provided cultural resource assessment services for a 2.57-acre site consisting of undeveloped land located in Sacramento, California. The site is bounded by a commercial development to the north, multifamily residential development to the south, and West Stockton Boulevard to the east. The project applicant is proposing to develop a four-story, 92-unit building with 5,200 square feet of commercial space, an 800-square-foot leasing office, and a 3,560-square-foot clubhouse.

*Field Technician III, Stockton East Water District Project, InContext, City of Stockton, CA*

Ms. Griffin performed Phase I initial shovel testing for municipal infrastructure development.

*Field Technician, Borello Excavation Project, LSA Associates, Inc., City of Morgan Hill, CA*

Ms. Griffin assisted with the rapid recovery excavation of human remains in compliance with Section 106.

*Field Technician/Monitor, Southern California Edison 16-1002 Hazardous Tree Removal Program and Drought-Related Hazardous Tree Program, Environmental Intelligence, LLC, Sequoia National Forest and Sierra National Forest, CA*

Ms. Griffin was first credential selection for the archaeological division of the company to lead the tree removal program in Sequoia and Sierra National Forests.

**STEFANIE E. GRIFFIN, MA—STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST**

*Field Technician, #2159 Sunpower SCL-68, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., City of San Jose, CA*

Ms. Griffin assisted with the excavation project for a previously recorded prehistoric site.

*Field Technician, Crowder Canyon Data Recovery, Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. and Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Phelan, CA*

Ms. Griffin performed excavation and data recovery of previously recorded prehistoric sites that were to be demolished for the California Department of Transportation expansion highway project.

*Field Technician A, BUT 1123 Feather River West Levee Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Biggs, CA*

Ms. Griffin performed excavation, data recovery, laboratory analysis, and artifact processing for the USACE and Enterprise Tribal Group.

*Field Technician, Forebay Dam Project 21250.01, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Pollock Pines, CA*

Ms. Griffin tested and evaluated a 20th century work camp site in El Dorado County, located within the area of potential effects of the El Dorado Forebay Dam Modification Project.

*Field Technician A, Feather River West Levee Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Gridley, CA*

Ms. Griffin reviewed residual materials, sent from the field to the laboratory, to identify all cultural artifacts; inventoried field unit artifacts in preparation for entry into the access database; performed records management; and organized and prepared artifacts to be transported and analyzed.

*Field Technician B, #1944 Moke 3700-Acre Survey, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Pioneer, CA*

For Bear River Lake Resorts, Inc.'s project, Ms. Griffin conducted an archaeological survey for the US Forest Service.

*Field Technician, Middle Creek Stewardship Project 23190, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Susanville, CA*

Ms. Griffin assisted with Class II and Class III pedestrian surveys of 6,491 acres for the Bureau of Land Management project.

*Field Technician, #1868 Mendocino Headlands Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Mendocino, CA*

Ms. Griffin performed exploratory excavation of shovel test units of prehistoric and historic sites.

*Field Technician, #1873 Pacific Gas & Electric L107 Fremont Test Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Fremont, CA*

Ms. Griffin assisted in the excavation of a prehistoric site.

**STEFANIE E. GRIFFIN, MA—STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST**

*Field Technician A, Feather River West Levee Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Live Oak, CA*

Ms. Griffin participated in monitoring backhoe excavation for construction purposes, unit excavation of prehistoric and historic artifacts, review of residual materials sent from the field to the laboratory to identify all cultural artifacts, preparation of inventory of field unit artifacts for entry into the access database, records management, and organization and preparation of artifacts to be transported for analysis.

*Field Technician, Sand Pass Project, Enviroscientists, Inc., Winnemucca, NV*

Ms. Griffin performed a 650-acre survey of previously recorded historic sites outside Winnemucca, Nevada, particularly on a private land in Silver State Valley.

*Field Technician, NAS Base Fallon Project, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Fallon, NV*

Ms. Griffin performed testing and data recovery on training ranges in 37 sites, which ranged from the Paleoindian to Late Archaic eras and included historic materials.

*Field Technician, Summit Exploration Survey, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Wells, NV*

Ms. Griffin participated in a notice-level clearance survey of five drill pads and associated access roads of a Class III inventory of 750 acres.

*Jordan Archaeological Project of La Sierra University, Riverside, Jordan*

Ms. Griffin participated in the excavation field school's program, which involves one of three archaeological sites currently being excavated by the Madaba Plains Project in Jordan.

*Proyecto Arqueológico Regional El Paraiso, Honduras*

Ms. Griffin participated in this Honduras archaeological project, which entailed excavations at several Late Classic Period (425–825 AD) sites. She also conducted raw mineral surveys of El Paraiso Valley.

*Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, City of Rohnert Park, CA*

As Laboratory Assistant II, Ms. Griffin processed artifacts through cleaning, sorting and inventory. She also performed historic artifact reconstruction and collection management.

*Central California Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Stanislaus, City of Turlock, CA*

As Student Intern and Student Assistant, Ms. Griffin participated in the operations of the Central California Information Center by overseeing seven counties in Central Valley. This role entailed data processing of reports, records, and hard-copy and electronic database entries. She also directed Geographic Information System data input, such as mapping and scanning of documents, and performed quality control. Ms. Griffin conducted archaeological investigations, specifically field surveys, excavations, and laboratory analysis, for California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) projects.

## STEFANIE E. GRIFFIN, MA—STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST

*California Department of Transportation District 10, City of Stockton, CA*

As Student Intern for the Environmental Planner-Archaeologist, Ms. Griffin assisted in the completion of projects and, to ensure efficiency of day-to-day tasks, filed and maintained the inventory of tracking systems of project materials. She assisted the Archaeologist with writing letters to Native American tribe consultants/monitors and participated in archaeological field surveys.

### Previous Administrative Experience

*Central California Information Center, City of Turlock, CA*

Ms. Griffin served as Assistant Administrator where she managed the processing of archaeological reports for cultural resource management firms and corresponded with the California State Historic Preservation Office to comply with Section 106 of the Historical Preservation Act (HPA). In her previous role as Assistant Lab Administrator, she processed archaeological material for CAL FIRE to comply with Section 106 of the HPA.

*California Department of Transportation District 10*

Ms. Griffin was an Office Assistant to the Environmental Planner for Archaeology where she wrote correspondences to the Tribal Historical Preservation Office.

### Publications

E Griffin, Stefanie (2013) "Building the Maya World: Raw Materials, Trade Routes, and Procurement Strategies in the El Paraiso Valley, Copan, Honduras", California State University Stanislaus Press.

## **D.2 - Tribal Cultural Resources Correspondence**

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**Department of  
Conservation and  
Development**

30 Muir Road  
Martinez, CA 94553

Phone: 1-855-323-2626

**Contra  
Costa  
County**



**John Kopchik**  
Director

**Aruna Bhat**  
Deputy Director

**Jason Crapo**  
Deputy Director

**Maureen Toms**  
Deputy Director

**Kelli Zenn**  
Business Operations Manager

April 1, 2019

Wilton Rancheria  
Ralph T. Hatch  
Executive Director  
Cultural Preservation Department  
9728 Kent Street  
Elk Grove, CA 95624

**RE: Notice of Opportunity to Request Consultation for Del Hombre Apartment  
Project**

**Site Address: 3010, 3018, 3050, 3070 Del Hombre, 112 Roble Road, Walnut Creek  
County Files: #GP18-0002, RZ18-3245, MS18-0010, DP18-3031**

Dear Mr. Hatch,

In accordance with Section 21080.3.1 of the California Public Resources Code (PRC), we are providing notice of a proposed project, which may be in your jurisdiction. We are hereby notifying you of an opportunity to request a consultation with us regarding the potential for this project to impact tribal cultural resources, as defined in Section 21074 of the PRC.

The project applicant, The Hanover Company, proposes to build a 284-unit six-story podium apartment community on a 2.37-acre site located in central Contra Costa County and adjacent to the Pleasant Hill/Contra Costa Centre Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) Station in unincorporated Walnut Creek. The project will require approval of a General Plan Amendment, a rezoning, minor subdivision, and a Final Development Plan to allow the construction of the apartments with variances and exceptions from Title 9 of the County code. The project also includes the improvements to roads, demolition of the existing residential buildings, the removal of 111 trees and impacts to 17 additional trees, and grading of approximately 29,000 cubic yards.



The purpose of tribal consultation is to determine, as part of the CEQA review process, whether or not tribal cultural resources are present within the project area, and if so, whether or not those resources will be significantly impacted by the project. If tribal cultural resources may be significantly impacted, then consultation will also help to determine the most appropriate way to avoid or mitigate those impacts.

In accordance with Section 21080.3.1(d) of the PRC, you have 30 days from the receipt of this letter to either request or decline consultation in writing for this project. Please send your written request within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to:

Contra Costa County  
Department of Conservation and Development  
Attn: Jennifer Cruz  
30 Muir Road, Martinez, CA- 94553

You may also contact me by email at [Jennifer.Cruz@dcd.cccounty.us](mailto:Jennifer.Cruz@dcd.cccounty.us). If we do not receive a response within 30 days, we will proceed.

Thank you and we look forward to your response.

Respectfully,



Jennifer Cruz  
Senior Planner

Attachments: Vicinity Map  
Proposed Project

CC: Ed Silva, Wilton Rancheria, 9728 Kent St., Elk Grove, CA 95624  
File #MS18-0010

## Jennifer Cruz

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**From:** Ed Silva <esilva@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 10, 2019 10:05 AM  
**To:** Jennifer Cruz; Ralph T. Hatch  
**Cc:** Cultural Resource Department Inbox  
**Subject:** RE: Notice of Opportunity to Request a Consultation on Contra Costa County File #MS18-0010

After review, the only concern that the Tribe has with the above projects is that when ground disturbance occurs, even in areas of existing or prior development, there is a possibility that Native American artifacts and/or human remains may be uncovered. Therefore, the Applicant should immediately stop construction and notify Wilton Rancheria and the appropriate Federal and State Agencies. Such provisions are stated in the; Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) [16 USC 469], Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) [25 U.S.C. 3001-30013], Health and Safety Code section 7050.5, and Public Resources Code section 5097.9 et al.

Thank you,

Wilton Rancheria Cultural Preservation Department



**Ed Silva**

**Natural Resources Coordinator**

**Wilton Rancheria**

**9728 Kent St Elk Grove, Ca 95624**

**916-683-6000 x2013 Office 916-978-5915 Direct Line**

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