

Appendix E: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Blake Griggs Multi-family Residential Project City of Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, California

USGS Walnut Creek 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map
APN 150-210-059

Prepared for:
City of Pleasant Hill
Public Works & Community Development Department
100 Gregory Lane
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

Contact: Troy Fujimoto, Acting City Planner

Prepared by:
FirstCarbon Solutions
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380
Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.357.2562

Fieldwork Conducted by: Dana D. DePietro, PhD
Report Authored by: Stefanie Griffin, MA

Report Date: December 4, 2019

**THIS REPORT CONTAINS SENSITIVE INFORMATION RELATING TO CULTURAL RESOURCES AND IS NOT
INTENDED FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION PURSUANT TO PUB. RESOURCES CODE, § 21082.3(C)(2).**

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Table of Contents

Management Summary	1
Section 1: Introduction	3
1.1 - Project Location.....	3
1.2 - Project Description	3
1.3 - Assessment Team	3
Section 2: Cultural Setting	11
2.1 - Prehistoric Background	11
2.2 - Historic Background	14
Section 3: Results.....	17
3.1 - Records Search	17
3.2 - Pedestrian Survey.....	20
Section 4: Summary and Recommendations	23
4.1 - Summary	23
4.2 - Recommendations.....	23
4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures	24
Section 5: References.....	27
 Appendix A: Project Area Photographs	
Appendix B: Northwest Information Center Records Search Results	
Appendix C: Native American Heritage Commission and Tribal Correspondence	
Appendix D: Department of Parks and Recreation Recordation Form	
Appendix E: Personnel Qualifications	
Appendix F: Regulatory Framework	

List of Tables

Table 1: Cultural Resources within 0.50 Mile of the Project Area	17
Table 2: Previous Investigations within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area	17

List of Exhibits

Exhibit 1: Regional Location Map	5
Exhibit 2: Local Vicinity Map, Topographic Base	7
Exhibit 3: Local Vicinity Map, Aerial Base.....	9

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of City of Pleasant Hill, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Blake Griggs Multi-family Residential Project. The City of Pleasant Hill proposes to develop 210 apartment units and outdoor amenities including three courtyards, a roof deck, outdoor kitchen, dining and lounge areas, a lap pool, fitness center, and clubroom lounge on 2.33-acres located at 85 Cleaveland Road, Pleasant Hill, California. Two levels of below-grade parking will also be constructed. The project will require the demolition of the existing office building occupying the western half of the parcel, as well as the removal of parking lots, associated driveways, and landscaping. The project site is bounded by Crescent Drive (east), Crescent Plaza Street (north), Boyd Road (south), and Cleaveland Road (west).

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) Guidelines. This report follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and the OHP Archaeological Resource Management Report format for archaeological reports.

On May 23, 2019, a records search was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) located at Sonoma State University and supplemental reports and information were collected from the Archaeological Resource Services located in Rohnert Park, California for the project area and a 0.50-mile radius beyond the project boundaries. Results of the records search indicated that two known cultural resources have been recorded within the 0.50-mile search radius surrounding the project site, neither of which is located within the project area. In addition, 20 area-specific survey reports are on file with the NWIC for the project site and its 0.50-mile search radius, indicating the project has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

On May 10, 2019, 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 May 17, 2019, indicating that the Sacred Lands File search failed to locate 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 potential concerns about the project are addressed, a letter containing project information and requesting additional information on potential Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) in the project vicinity was sent to all five tribal representatives on May 21, 2019. No responses have been received by FCS to date. Additionally, the City of Pleasant Hill provided formal notification to applicable Native American Governments pursuant to California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). The city received one response from Wilton Rancheria by email on August 1, 2019, indicating that the Tribe is aware of several highly sensitive areas within the general location of the project. They stated that due to the concentration of sensitive sites around the project area, the longevity of habitation and the dynamic nature of that habitation, Wilton Rancheria recommends Native American Monitoring for the project site.

FCS Senior Archaeologist, Dana DePietro, PhD, surveyed the project area for cultural resources on October 29, 2019. The project parcel located at 85 Cleaveland Road (APN 150-210-059) is entirely hardscaped, consisting of a large 2-story office building and parking lot situated on the western and eastern halves of the parcel respectively. Due to the highly developed nature of the site, visible soils were only present to the immediate west of the building, between the building entry and Cleaveland Road. Observed soils consisted of medium brown loam interspersed with small water-worn stones (2 to 5 centimeters) composed of schist and basalt. These soils were highly localized, appeared disturbed, and no additional observations could be made across the majority of the project area. 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. The office building itself was found to be over 50 years old and, therefore, required an assessment of historic significance and eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Based on the results of the records searches, archival research, tribal correspondence, and extensive subsurface excavation associated with the project, FCS considers the potential for the project to have an adverse effect on historic or prehistoric cultural resources to be moderate to high. FCS recommends that an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology should inspect the site once grubbing and clearing are complete, and prior to any grading or trenching into previously undisturbed soils. This should be followed by regular periodic or "spot-check" archaeological monitoring as determined by the archaeologist. If the archaeologist believes that a reduction in monitoring activities is prudent, then a letter report detailing the rationale for making such a reduction and summarizing the monitoring results may be provided to the City of Pleasant Hill for concurrence. Additional procedures for the inadvertent discovery of human remains and cultural resources are provided below.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 - Project Location

The 2.33-acre Blake Griggs Multi-family Residential Project (project) is located at 85 Cleaveland Road, Pleasant Hill, California (Exhibit 1). The project site is surrounded by residential and commercial buildings, and Interstate 680 (I-680). The project site is located in the *Walnut Creek, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Topographical Quadrangle Map (Exhibit 2). Roughly rectangular in shape, the project site is bounded by Crescent Drive (east), Crescent Plaza Street (north), Cleaveland Road (west), and Boyd Road (south) (Exhibit 3).

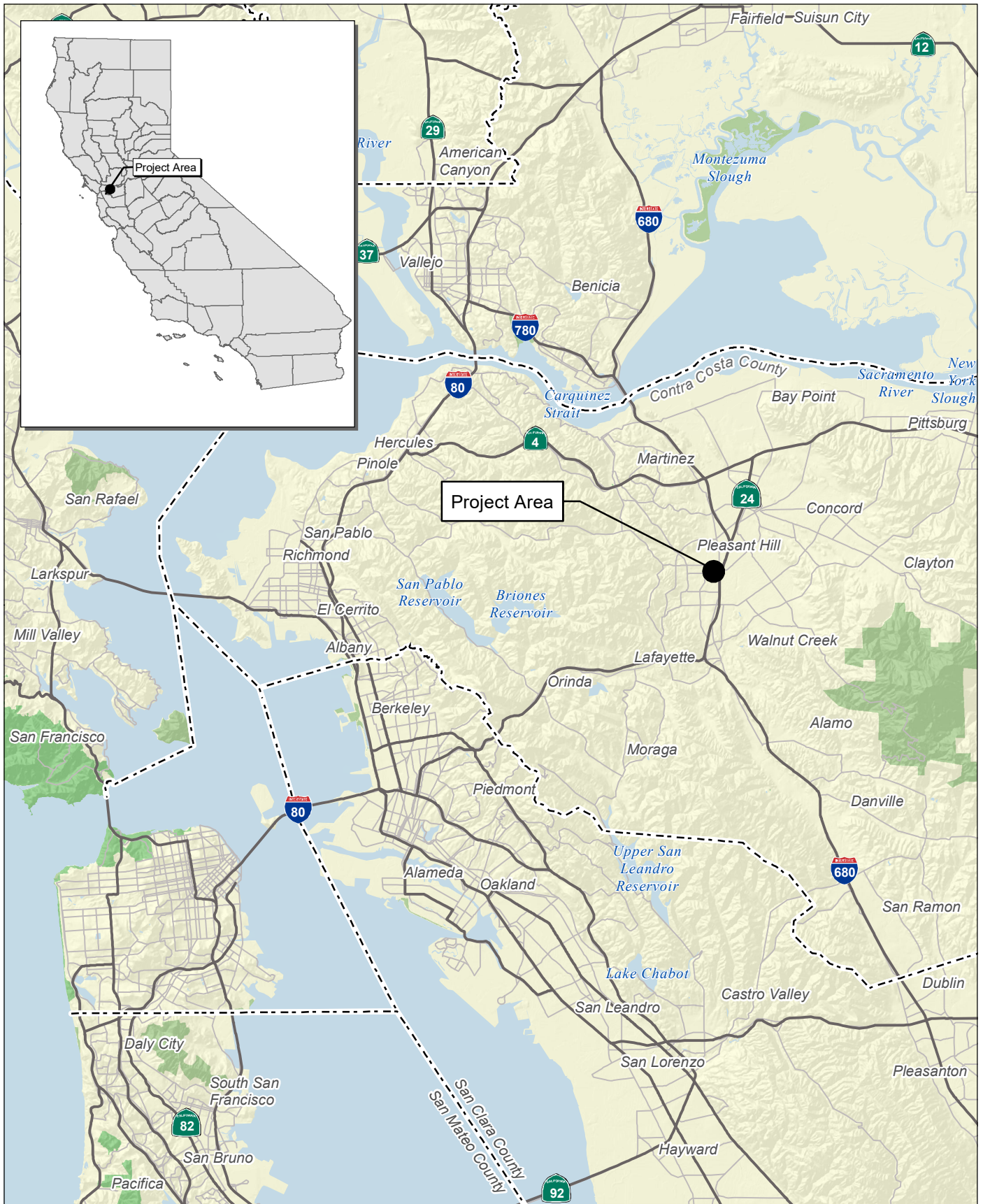
1.2 - Project Description

The City of Pleasant Hill proposes to develop 210 apartment units and outdoor amenities including three courtyards, a roof deck, outdoor kitchen, dining and lounge areas, a lap pool, fitness center, and clubroom lounge on 2.33-acres located at 85 Cleaveland Road, Pleasant Hill, California. Two levels of below-grade parking will also be constructed. The project will require the demolition of the existing office building occupying the western half of the parcel, as well as the removal of parking lots, associated driveways, and landscaping. The project site is bounded by Crescent Drive (east), Crescent Plaza Street (north), Boyd Road (south), and Cleaveland Road (west). The project site consists of one Assessor's Parcel Number (APN): 150-210-059.

1.3 - Assessment Team

FCS Senior Archaeologist, Dana DePietro, PhD, conducted the pedestrian survey and FCS Staff Archaeologist, Stefanie Griffin, MA, authored this report. Professional qualifications for Dr. Dana DePietro and Stefanie Griffin can be found in Appendix E.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL.

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS™

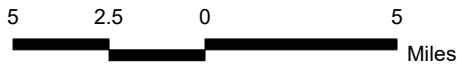
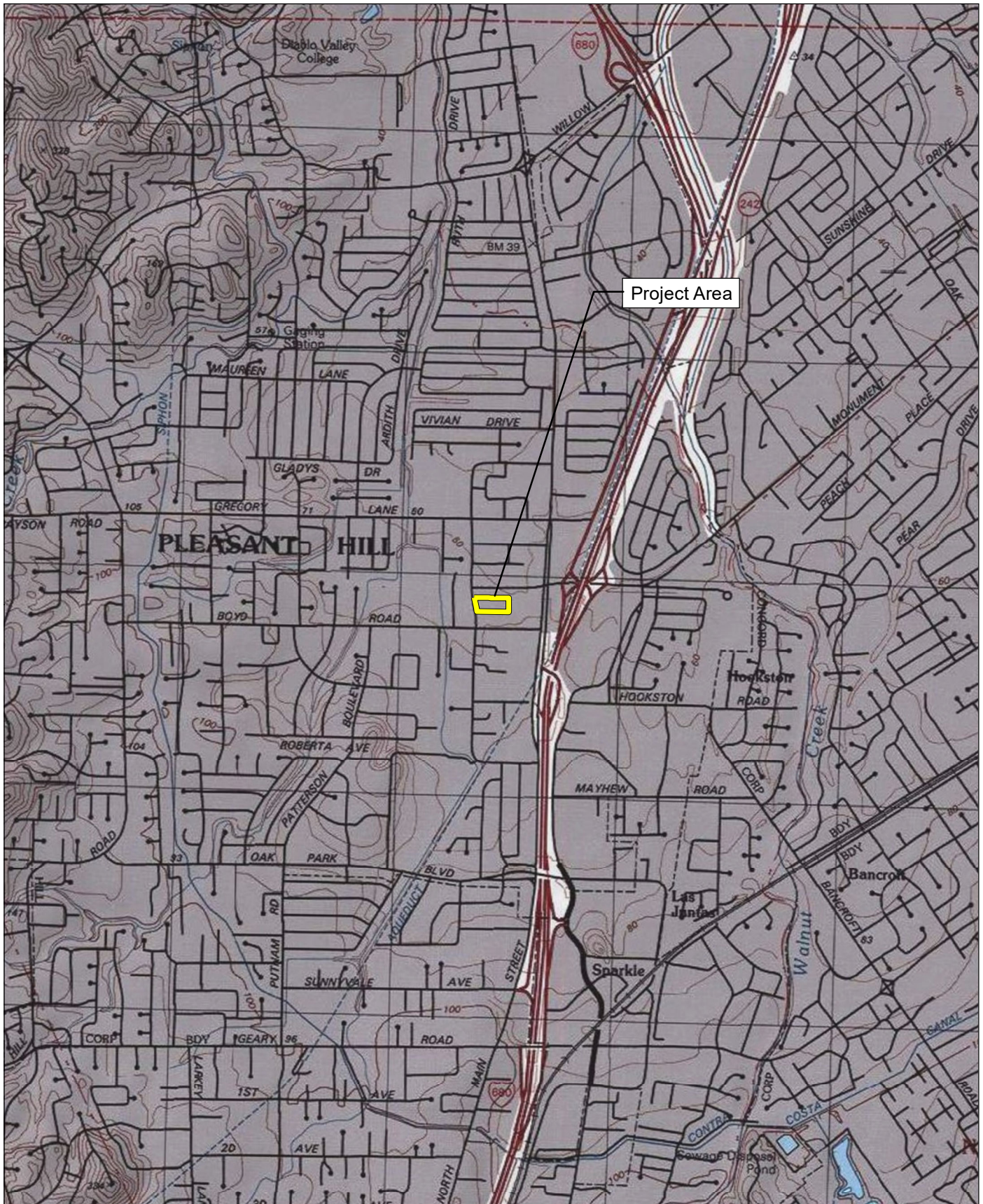


Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



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

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS™

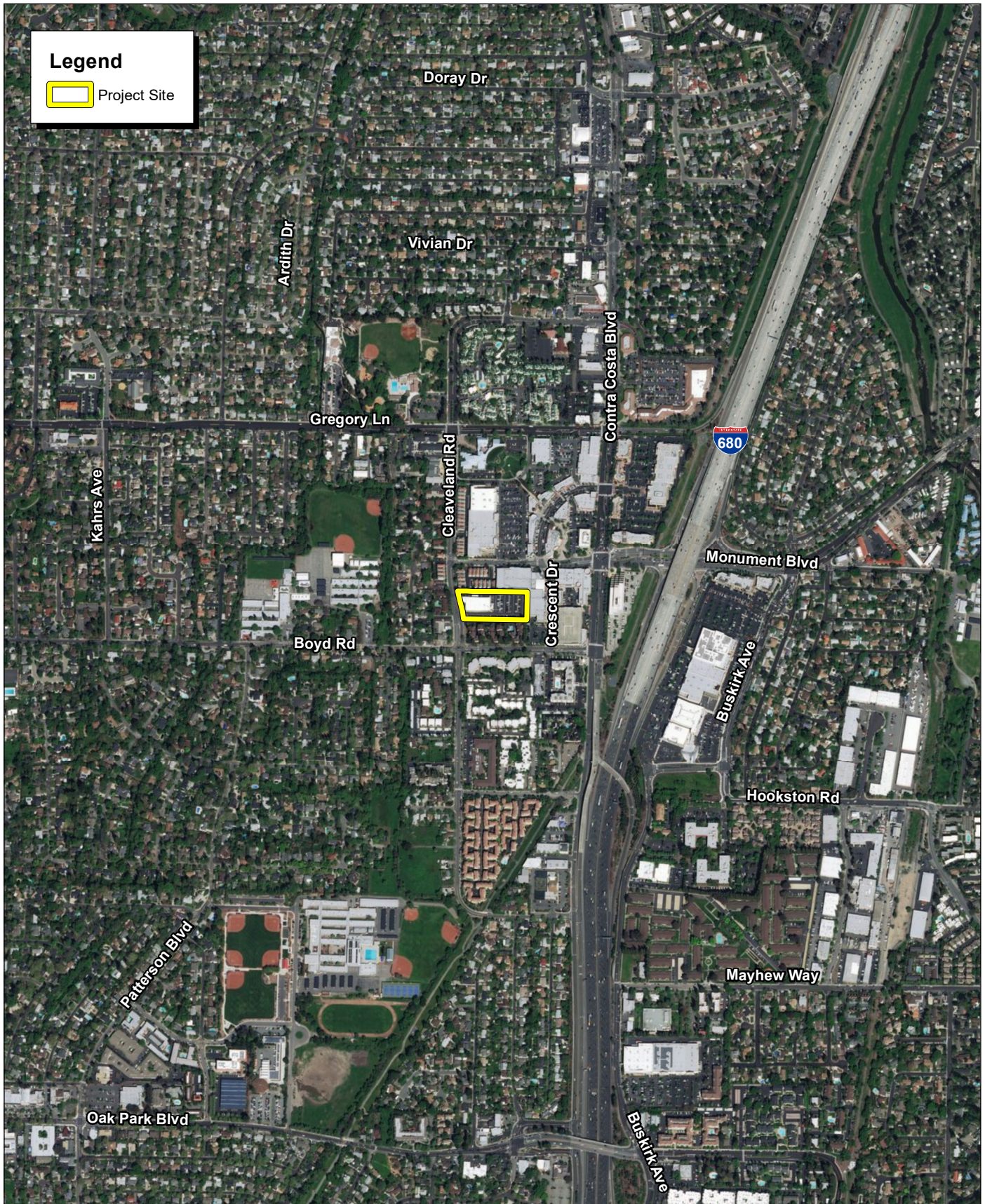


2,000 1,000 0 2,000
Feet

Exhibit 2

Local Vicinity Map
Topographic Base

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery.

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS™



1,000 500 0 1,000
Feet

42820008 • 11/2019 | 3_local_aerial.mxd

Exhibit 3 Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base

CITY OF PLEASANT HILL
BLAKE GRIGGS MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL PROJECT
PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 2: CULTURAL SETTING

Following is a brief overview of the prehistory, ethnography, and historic background, providing a context in which to understand the background and relevance of sites 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 can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources, including Beardsley (1948), Bennyhoff (1950), Fredrickson (1973), Kroeber (1925), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Moratto (1984).

2.1 - Prehistoric Background

In general, archaeological research in the greater San Francisco Bay Area has focused on coastal areas, where large shell mounds 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 and 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 modern Walnut Creek and Pleasant Hill, extends over 5,000 to 7,000 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 other 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 introduced a revision that incorporated a system of spatial and cultural integrative units (Fredrickson 1973). Fredrickson separated cultural, temporal, and spatial units from each other and assigned them to six chronological periods: Paleo-Indian (12000 to 8000 years Before Present [BP]; Lower, Middle, and Upper Archaic [8000 to 1500 BP], and Emergent [Upper and Lower, 1500 to 250 BP]). The suggested temporal ranges are similar to earlier horizons, which are broad cultural units that can be arranged in a temporal sequence. 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 (4500 to 3500 BP)
- Berkeley Pattern or Middle Horizon (3500 to 1500 BP)
- Augustine Pattern or Late Horizon (1500 to 250 BP)

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

2.1.1 - Windmill Pattern or Early Horizon (4500 to 3500 BP)

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 (3500 to 1500 BP)

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 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, the practice of spreading ground ochre over

the burial was common at this time (Lillard et al. 1939). 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 Windmiller 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 (1500 to 250 BP)

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, 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 (Moratto 1984). 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 (Dickel et al. 1984). Although debate continues over a single model or sequence for 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.

2.1.4 - The Bay Miwok

The San Francisco Bay Area consisted of several independent tribal territories during the prehistoric and early historic periods. Native Peoples largely spoke dialects of five distinct languages: Costanoan (Ohlone), Bay Miwok, Plains Miwok, Patwin, and Wappo. The proposed undertaking site lies at the intersection of several of these groups at different periods in time, however it is largely within the ethnographic and historic boundaries of Bay Miwok speakers, who occupied the eastern portions of Contra Costa County, from Walnut Creek east to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, including the northern slopes of Mount Diablo. Several bands of Miwok are associated with the area, the closest being the Saclan, whose territory extended through the hills east of present-day Rossmoor, Lafayette, Moraga, and Walnut Creek.

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 those boundaries. As noted by Levy, 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 largely lacked cultivated plants or domesticated animals (Levy 1978).

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 vicinity of the proposed undertaking, particularly in proximity to Grayson Creek.

The project site is located to the east of Grayson Creek, formerly known as Pacheco Creek Spring in downtown Pleasant Hill. 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.

2.2 - Regional Historic Background

2.2.1 - 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 1993.

2.2.2 - 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 (1999) 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. 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).

2.2.3 - Gold Rush and American Expansion Period

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, making Hangtown (present-day Placerville) 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).

2.2.4 - The History of Contra Costa County and 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. Contra Costa 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 (Emanuels 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 12th city of Contra Costa County, and the 375th city in the State of California (Whitfield 1981).

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, 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 (BART) system, 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 - Records Search

3.1.1 - Northwest Information Center Records Search

On May 23, 2019, a records search for the project area and a 0.5-mile radius beyond the project boundaries was conducted at the NWIC located at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California. The current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the CRHR, the California Historical Landmarks (CHL) list, the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) list, and the California Historical Resources Inventory (HRI) for Sonoma County were also reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources.

The results of the records search indicated that two known cultural resources (Table 1) have been recorded within the 0.50-mile search radius surrounding the project site. Both are prehistoric in nature, and are not located within, nor are they immediately adjacent to the project boundary. In addition, 20 area-specific survey reports (Table 2) are on file with the NWIC for the project site and its 0.50-mile search radius, indicating the project site and the immediate area has previously been surveyed for cultural resources.

Table 1: Cultural Resources within 0.50-mile of the Project Area

Resource No.	Resource Description	Date Recorded
P-07-000079	CA-CCO-000137: Monument Site (Prehistoric)	1946, 1949
P-07-000182	CA-CCO-000305: Archaeological Site Coco 305 (Prehistoric)	1947, 1984

Source: NWIC Records Search. May 23, 2019.

Table 2: Previous Investigations within 0.5-mile of the Project Area

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-000402	Archaeological Impact Evaluation of a portion of East Grayson Creek, Pleasant Hill, California (letter report)	William Roop	1976
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-002201	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report, 04-CCo-680 P.M. 17.8/18.0, Proposed On-Ramp Construction at Gregory Lane/Monument Boulevard Interchange, Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, 04207-380231	Diane C. Watts	1980

Table 2 (cont.): Previous Investigations within 0.5-mile of the Project Area

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-005215	An Archaeological Survey of the Hookston Square Office Park, Buskirk Avenue and Hookston Road, Contra Costa County, California	Leslie Jang	1982
S-007080	Historic Properties Survey Report For Reconstruction of I-680/24 Interchange and Freeway Improvements, 04-CC-680/24 P.M. 12.6/19.0, 04224-400310	Caltrans District 4	1984
S-007080a	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, 04224-411310	Pat Oman	1984
S-007080b	Historic Architectural Survey Report for Transportation Corridor Improvements on Route 680 from South of Rudgear Road in the City of Walnut Creek to Marina Vista Boulevard in the City of Martinez and Route 242 from Route 680 to Olivera Road in the City of Concord, Contra Costa County; 04-CC-680 12.0/23.0, 04-CC-242 0.0/2.3, 04224-400311	Fred Wasserman	1982
S-007080c	Supplemental Historic Properties Survey Report for Reconstruction of I-680/24 Interchange and Freeway Improvements, 4-CC-680/24 P.M. 12.6/19.0, 04224-411310	—	1985
S-015478	Preliminary Archaeological Survey of the CC-Line and A-Line Sewer Project, Contra Costa County, California	John F. Salter	1990
S-017213	Archaeological Survey Report, proposed disposal of three excess parcels off of Astrid Drive and Warner Lane, 04-CC-680 Post-Kilo 27.8 04402-377192	Todd D. Jaffke	1995
S-023247	Review of the Proposed SBA, Inc. Wireless Facility CA-1169B, North Pleasant Hill, 2255 Contra Costa Blvd., Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, California (letter report)	Stephanie Wood	2000
S-029039	Dome Theater Final Historic Resource Evaluation Report, Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, California	Kyle Brown, James Allan, and William Self	2004
S-029039a	Dome Theater, Final Historic Resource Evaluation Report	Kyle Brown, James Allan, and William Self	2013

Table 2 (cont.): Previous Investigations within 0.5-mile of the Project Area

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-029039b	Results of Updated Records Search and Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the CineArts Theater, Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, California	James M. Allen	2013
S-037373	Historic Property Survey Report, Lisa Lane Sidewalk Installation Project, City of Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, California (Federal Project No. SRTSL 5375 [019])	Suzanne Baker	2010
S-037373a	Archaeological Survey Report for Lisa Lane Sidewalk Installation Project, City of Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, California (Federal Project No. SRTSL 5375 [019])	Suzanne Baker	2010
S-037373b	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report Lisa Lane Sidewalk Reconstruction Project, City of Pleasant Hill, California	Suzanne Baker	2011
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
S-047775a	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)	Adrian R. Whitaker and Philip Kaijankoski	2016
S-047775b	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)	Philip Kaijankoski, Jack Meyer, Naomi Scher, and Adrian Whitaker	2016
Source: NWIC Records Search. May 23, 2019.			

Records search results from the NWIC indicate that two prehistoric archaeological resource lie within 0.5 miles of the project site. The resources, P-07-000079 and P-07-000182 are large and highly significant habitation sites, consisting of middens, house-floors, and multiple burials. While neither site is located within or in close proximity to the project site boundary, their presence in the vicinity indicates a higher potential for undiscovered buried archaeological deposits within the project area.

3.1.2 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

On May 10, 2019, FCS sent a request to the 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 May 17, 2019, indicating that the Sacred Lands File search failed to locate 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 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 May 21, 2019. No responses have been received by FCS to date.

Additionally, the City of Pleasant Hill provided formal notification to applicable Native American Governments pursuant to California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). The city received one response from Wilton Rancheria by email on August 1, 2019, indicating that the Tribe is aware of several highly sensitive areas within the general location of the project. They stated that due to the concentration of sensitive sites around the project area, the longevity of habitation and the dynamic nature of that habitation, Wilton Rancheria recommends Native American Monitoring for the project site. They also stated that the site is outside of the Tribes monitoring sphere, and recommended that contact be made with one of the other Tribes on the NAHC contact list. If no other Tribe is available for monitoring during construction, they recommend spot-check archeological monitoring. No additional comments or requests for consultation have been received to date. Correspondence related to the NAHC letters and tribal representatives may be found in Appendix C.

3.1.3 - Historic Aerials Search

A review of 17 historic aerials depicting the project site and the surrounding area from 1946 until 2016 indicate that most of the land was vacant and possibly used for agricultural purposes. The development of the area slowly began sometime before or during 1958. Aerials from 1958 to the present exhibits gradual development of commercial and residential structures near the project site.

3.2 - Pedestrian Survey

FCS Senior Archaeologist, Dana DePietro, PhD, surveyed the project site for cultural resources on October 29, 2019. The project parcel is entirely hardscaped, consisting of a large 2-story office building and parking lot situated on the western and eastern halves of the parcel respectively. The property is located at 85 Cleaveland Road, Pleasant Hill, California, and is bordered by residences along Crescent Plaza Street to the north, a movie theater along Crescent Drive to the east, residences along Boyd Road to the south, and residences along Cleaveland Road to the west.

Due to the highly developed nature of the site, visible soils were only present to the immediate west of the building, in-between the building entry and Cleaveland Road. Observed soils consisted of medium brown loam interspersed with small water-worn stones (2 to 5 centimeters) composed of schist and basalt. These soils were highly localized, appeared disturbed, and no additional observations could be made across the majority of the project area. 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. The office building itself was found to be over 50 years old and, therefore, required an assessment of their historic significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR (see historic significance and eligibility assessment immediately below).

3.2.1 - Architectural and Historic Resources Assessment

The office building located at the project site is more than 50 years old, and has not previously been evaluated for historic significance. Properties over 50 years in age are considered potentially eligible

for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or local listing and, consequently, could be considered historic resources under CEQA Guidelines. The building was evaluated relative to the following four CRHR eligibility criteria, which are based on NRHP Standards A–D.

- **Criterion 1: Event.** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- **Criterion 2: Person.** It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- **Criterion 3: Architecture.** It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
- **Criterion 4: Information Potential.** It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

3.2.2 - California Register of Historical Resources and Local Listing Eligibility Evaluation: 85 Cleaveland Road

The office building located at 85 Cleaveland Road was built in 1968 and is part of the rapid growth and expansion of Pleasant Hill following its incorporation as a City in 1961. Following the postwar boom with new households forming in the area, the need for public services increased exponentially, and the office building originally housed City Social Services. When those services were transferred elsewhere in 1975, the building was used first as a loan support center for Crocker Bank, and then as a regional administrative office for Wells Fargo from 1985 to 2018. The subject property is therefore part of a continuing process of urbanization in the Pleasant Hill area, contemporary with the construction of modern theaters, City infrastructure and plans for a redesigned downtown. The building does not meet Criterion 1: Event, however, as it is one of many unremarkable examples of office buildings in what would become the downtown area from the period.

The building's architectural history and chain of ownership were thoroughly researched at the Contra Costa County Recorder's Office, archives at the Contra Costa Historical Society, building permits on file at the City Planning Office, and a search of the California Digital Newspaper Collection. The building was originally constructed in 1969 for Joe Tancredy, and was quickly sold to a series of corporate entities and holding groups, including Crocker Bank, Wells Fargo, and Cleaveland Rd., LLP. The relative absence of any individuals associated with the building's use or function in 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 building, designed by Bay Area Architect, Andrew P. Anderson, displays many design features characteristic of late 1960s office buildings: a 2-story rectangular, minimalist, and highly functional design, and the use of pre-cast exposed aggregate cladding that covers the entire building façade. This building technique, pioneered by John Earley in the 1930s, shifted from a hand-crafted material to mass-produced building components in the 1960s and 1970s. As a result, it was used ubiquitously in

public and commercial architecture through the 1980s, being cheap and easy to produce, and serving a functional role as well as a decorative one (Cellini 2008). The building has two entrances, front and rear, on the west and east façades respectively. The northern façade is slightly longer than the southern, due to the main entrances' bent-axis approach. Both northern and southern façades are adorned with a series of single-framed, two-lite windows that provide lighting for both the upper and lower floor. Fifteen sets of windows run along the southern façade, and 20 run along the north. Each set of windows has a decorative faux balcony between the upper and lower floor, constructed thin strips of wood. Despite these minimalist decorative features, the building remains a standard, undistinguished example of common construction design and techniques from the late 1960s, and appears to have been renovated in recent years with some modifications made to the original entrances. As such, the building does not appear to be eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criteria 3: Architecture.

Criterion 4: Information, 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 office building located at 85 Cleaveland Road, Pleasant Hill, does not appear to meet any of the criteria for historic and/or architectural significance required for listing on the CRHR. 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. A California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) recordation form was prepared for this residence and can be found in Appendix D.

SECTION 4: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 - Summary

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines, FCS assessed the potential effects of the Blake Griggs Multi-family Residential Project. Results from the NWIC indicate that two prehistoric cultural resources are located within the 0.5-mile search radius. The resources, P-07-000079 and P-07-000182, are large and highly significant habitation sites, consisting of middens, house-floors, and multiple burials. While neither site is located within or in close proximity to the project site boundary, their presence in the vicinity indicates a higher potential for undiscovered buried archaeological deposits within the project area.

Twenty area-specific survey reports are on file with the NWIC for the search radius suggesting the project location has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. The assessment of the historic-era office building was determined to be ineligible for the listing on the CRHR, and the results of the pedestrian field survey were also negative for additional cultural resources, however it must be noted that the entire parcel is hardscaped, precluding the visibility of native soils.

The NAHC Sacred Lands File search returned negative results for recorded TCR's within the project area, however and subsequent correspondence with Wilton Rancheria pursuant to AB-52 indicated that the Tribe is aware of several highly sensitive areas within the general location of the project. They stated that due to the concentration of sensitive sites around the project area, the longevity of habitation and the dynamic nature of that habitation, Wilton Rancheria recommends Native American Monitoring for the project site. These statements are consistent with the NWIC records search results.

4.2 - Recommendations

4.2.1 - Cultural Resources Recommendations

Based on the results of the records searches, archival research, tribal correspondence, and extensive subsurface excavation associated with the project, FCS considers the potential for the project to have an adverse effect on historic or prehistoric cultural resources to be moderate to high. FCS recommends that an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology should inspect the site once grubbing and clearing are complete, and prior to any grading or trenching into previously undisturbed soils. This should be followed by regular periodic or "spot-check" archaeological monitoring as determined by the archaeologist. If the archaeologist believes that a reduction in monitoring activities is prudent, then a letter report detailing the rationale for making such a reduction and summarizing the monitoring results may be provided to the City of Pleasant Hill for concurrence. Additional procedures for the inadvertent discovery of human remains and cultural resources are provided below.

4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures

4.3.1 - 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 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:

1. 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 Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, or
2. Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his/her authorized representative shall rebury 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.

4.3.2 - 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 Archeologist and 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 Guidelines.

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.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 5: REFERENCES

- Beardsley, R.K. 1948. Cultural Sequences in Central California Archaeology. *American Antiquity* 14:1–28.
- Beck, Warren A., and Y.D. Haase. 1974. *Historical Atlas of California* (Third Printing 1977). University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma.
- Bennyhoff, J. 1950. Californian Fish Spears and Harpoons. *University of California Anthropological Records* 9(4):295–338.
- Cellini, J. 2008. *The Development of Precast Exposed Aggregate Concrete Cladding: The Legacy of John J. Earley and the Implications for Preservation Philosophy*. Theses (Historic Preservation) University of Pennsylvania.
- Chartkoff J.L. and K.K. Chartkoff. 1984. *The Archaeology of California*. Menlo Park. Stanford University Press.
- Cook, S.F. 1976. *The Population of the California Indians 1769–1970*. University of California Press. Berkeley, California.
- Dickel, D.N., P. D. Schulz, and H.M. McHenry. 1984. Central California: Prehistoric Subsistence Changes and Health. In *Paleopathology at the Origins of Agriculture*, edited by Mark Nathan Cohen and George J. Armelagos, pp. 439–462. Orlando: Academic Press, Inc.
- Emanuels, George. 1986. *California's Contra Costa County: An Illustrated History*. Walnut Creek, CA: Diablo Books.
- Fredrickson, D.A. 1973. *Early Cultures of the North Coast Ranges, California*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.
- Hart, J.D. 1987. *A Companion to California* (New edition, revised and expanded). University of California Press, Berkeley, California.
- Hoover, Mildred B., et.al. 2002. *Historic Spots in California*. 5th ed., revised by Douglas E. Kyle. Stanford University Press, Stanford.
- Johnson, J.J. 1976. *Archaeological Investigations at the Blodgett Site (CA-SAC-267), Sloughhouse Locality, California*. Report to the U.S. National Parks Service, Western Regional Office, Tucson, Arizona.
- Jones, T.L. and Kathryn A. Klar. 2007. *California Prehistory*. Lanham: AltaMira Press; Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.
- Kroeber, A.L. 1925. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bulletin 78. Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington, DC. Smithsonian Institution.
- Levy, R. 1978. Costanoan. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 485–495. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8. W.G. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

References

- Lillard, J.B. and W.K. Purves. 1936. The Archaeology of the Deer Creek-Cosumnes Area, Sacramento Co., California. Sacramento. Sacramento Junior College, Department of Anthropology Bulletin 1.
- Lillard, J.B., R.F. Heizer, and F. Fenenga. 1939. An Introduction to the Archaeology of Central California. Sacramento Junior College, Department of Anthropology, Bulletin 2.
- Milliken, Randall, et.al. 2007. Punctuated Culture Change in the San Francisco Bay Area, In Prehistoric California: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity, edited by T.L. Jones and K.A. Klar, 99–124. AltaMira Press.
- Moratto, M.J. 1984. California Archaeology. San Diego. Academic Press.
- Ragir, S.R. 1972. The Early Horizon in Central California Prehistory. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility 15. Berkeley, California.
- Robinson, W.W. 1948. Land in California. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press. Cook, S.F. 1976. The Population of the California Indians 1769–1970. University of California Press. Berkeley, California.
- Shoup, L.H., and R.T. Milliken. 1999. Inigo of Rancho Posolmi: The Life and Times of a Mission Indian. Novato, CA. Ballena Press.
- Whitfield, Vallie Jo. 1981. History of Pleasant Hill, California. Pleasant Hill, CA: Whitfield Books.

Appendix A: Project Area Photographs

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



Photograph 1: View of building at 85 Cleaveland Road; facing northeast.



Photograph 2: View of driveway and southern parking at 85 Cleaveland Road; facing northeast.



Photograph 3: Detail of building at 85 Cleaveland Road; facing northeast.



Photograph 4: View of driveway and northern parking at 85 Cleaveland Road; facing southeast.



Photograph 5: Detail of northern building façade; facing southeast.



Photograph 6: View of southern and eastern building facades; facing northwest.



Photograph 7: Overview of eastern parking lot; facing southwest.



Photograph 8: View of eastern parking lot and eastern building façade; facing south.

Appendix B: Northwest Information Center Records Search Results

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-000402		1976	William Roop	Archaeological Impact Evaluation of a portion of East Grayson Creek, Pleasant Hill, California (letter report)	Archaeological Resource Service	
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-002201		1980	Diane C. Watts	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report, 04-CCo-680 P.M. 17.8/18.0, Proposed On-Ramp Construction at Gregory Lane/Monument Boulevard Interchange, Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, 04207-380231	Caltrans	
S-005215		1982	Leslie Jang	An Archaeological Survey of the Hookston Square Office Park, Buskirk Avenue and Hookston Road, Contra Costa County, California.	Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University	
S-007080	Caltrans - 04224-400310; Caltrans - 04224-422311; Other - E78 CCO-305 .E5 1984	1984		Historic Properties Survey Report For Reconstruction of I-680/24 Interchange and Freeway Improvements, 04-CC-680/24 P.M. 12.6/19.0, 04224-400310	Caltrans District 04	07-000182
S-007080a		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, 04224-411310	Caltrans District 4	
S-007080b		1982	Fred Wasserman	Historic Architectural Survey Report for Transportation Corridor Improvements on Route 680 from South of Rudgear Road in the City of Walnut Creek to Marina Vista Boulevard in the City of Martinez and Route 242 from Route 680 to Olivera Road in the City of Concord, Contra Costa County; 04-CC-680 12.0/23.0, 04-CC-242 0.0/2.3, 04224 - 400311	California Department of Transportation	
S-007080c		1985		Supplemental Historic Properties Survey Report for Reconstruction of I-680/24 Interchange and Freeway Improvements, 4-CC-680/24 P.M. 12.6/19.0, 04224-411310	Caltrans District 4	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
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-017213		1995	Todd D. Jaffke	Archaeological Survey Report, proposed disposal of three excess parcels off of Astrid Drive and Warner Lane, 04-CC-680 Post-Kilo 27.8 04402-377192	Caltrans	
S-023247		2000	Stephanie Wood	Review of the Proposed SBA, Inc. Wireless Facility CA-1169B, North Pleasant Hill, 2255 Contra Costa Blvd., Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, California (letter report)	ATC Associates, Inc.	
S-029039	Voided - S-45808; Voided - S-45808a	2004	Kyle Brown, James Allan, and William Self	Dome Theater Final Historic Resource Evaluation Report, Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, California	William Self Associates, Inc.	07-002660
S-029039a		2013		Dome Theater, Final Historic Resource Evaluation Report	Garavaglia Architecture, Inc.	
S-029039b		2013	James M. Allen	Results of Updated Records Search and Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the CineArts Theater, Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, California	William Self Associates, Inc.	
S-037373	Voided - S-38252	2010	Suzanne Baker	Historic Property Survey Report, Lisa Lane Sidewalk Installation Project, City of Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, California (Federal Project No. SRTSL 5375 [019])	Archaeological/Historical Consultants	
S-037373a		2010	Suzanne Baker	Archaeological Survey Report for Lisa Lane Sidewalk Installation Project, City of Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, California (Federal Project No. SRTSL 5375 [019])	Archaeological/Historical Consultants	
S-037373b		2011	Suzanne Baker	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report Lisa Lane Sidewalk Reconstruction Project, City of Pleasant Hill, California	Archaeological/Historical Consultants	
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

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
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.	
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.	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-07-000079	CA-CCO-000137	Resource Name - Monument Site; Resource Name - Concord Man Site	Site	Prehistoric	AP09; AP15	(R. Earle Stone, Frank Harradine, [none]); 1946 (R. Heizer, University of California); 1949 (F. Fenenga, Smithsonian Institution)	S-002231, S-002458, S-002969, S-015478, S-033600, S-051524
P-07-000182	CA-CCO-000305	Resource Name - Prehistoric Archaeological Site Cco 305	Site	Prehistoric	AP07; AP15	1947 (Heizer, University of California); 1984 (P.Oman and M.Buss, Caltrans)	S-007080, S-015478, S-033600, S-047775
P-07-002660		Resource Name - Century 5 Theater; Other - Dome Theater	Building	Historic	HP10	2004 (Kyle S. Brown, William Self Associates, Inc.)	S-029039, S-045808

Appendix C: Native American Heritage Commission and Tribal Correspondence

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Type of List Requested



CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52) – *Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2*



General Plan (SB 18) – *Per Government Code § 65352.3.*

Local Action Type:

___ **General Plan** ___ **General Plan Element** ___ **General Plan Amendment**

___ **Specific Plan** ___ **Specific Plan Amendment** ___ **Pre-planning Outreach Activity**

Required Information

Project Title: Blake Griggs Multi-Family Residential Project

Local Government/Lead Agency: City of Pleasant Hill

Contact Person: Dr. Dana DePietro

Street Address: 1350 Treat Boulevard, Ste. 380

City: Walnut Creek **Zip:** 94597

Phone: 530-219-1432 **Fax:** _____

Email: ddepietro@fcs-intl.com

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: Contra Costa County **City/Community:** City of Pleasant Hill

Project Description:

The project site is located at 85 Cleaveland Road in the City of Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County. The 2.33-acre project site is surrounded by Cleaveland Road (west), multi-family residential and the Century Theatre (north), the Century Theatre (east), and multi-family residential (south). The project site currently contains an existing office building. The project applicant proposes to develop 220 multi-family residential units ranging from three to five stories. The project would include underground parking, a leasing office, outdoor kitchen and dining areas, a clubhouse, resort-style pool, roof deck, fitness center, and club house.

Additional Request

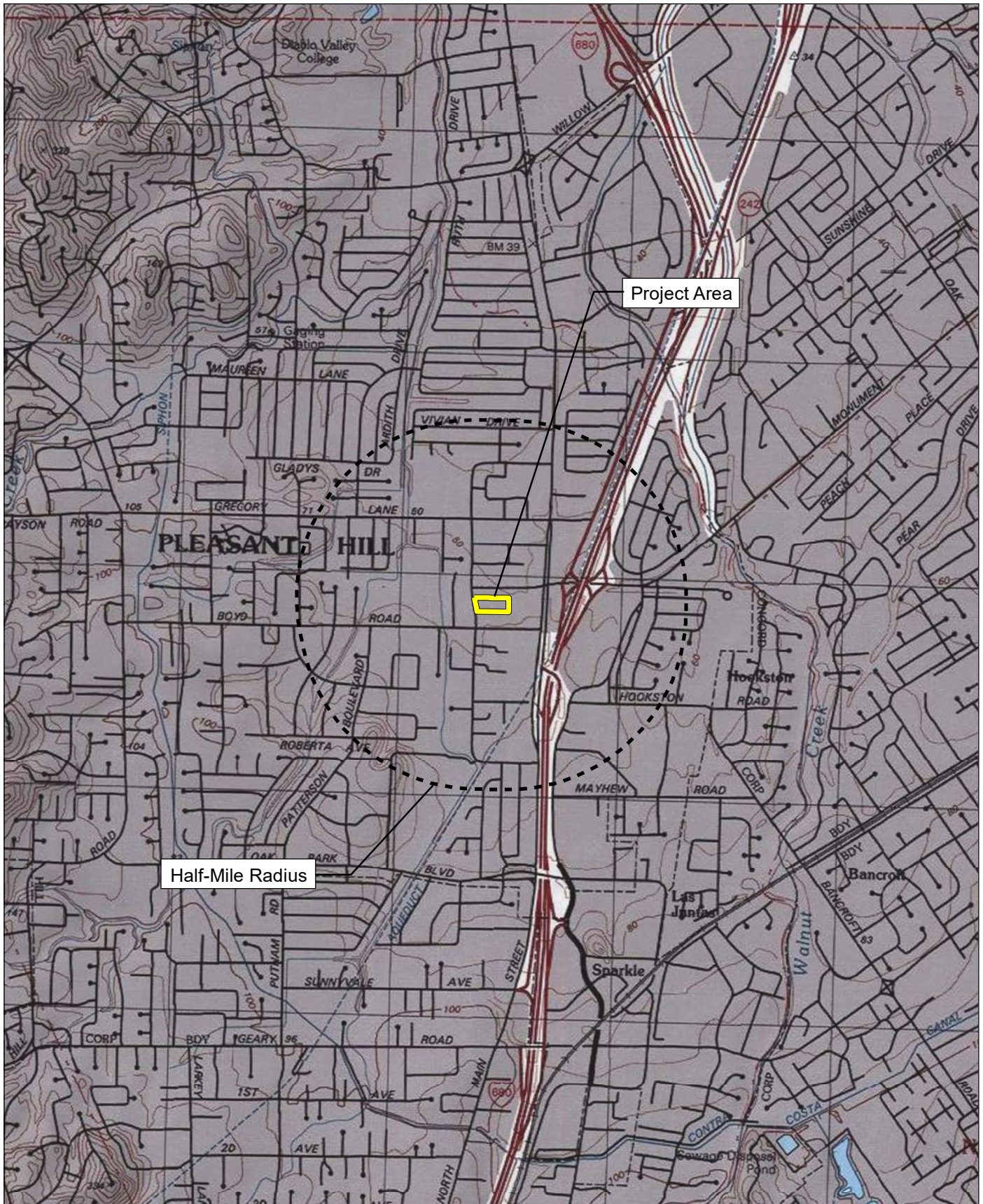


Sacred Lands File Search - Required Information:

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle

Township: _____ **Range:** _____

Section(s): Land Grant: Las Junitas



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

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS™



2,000 1,000 0 2,000
Feet

Record Search Map

Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691 Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>



Dana DePietro
City of Pleasant Hill

RE: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Blake Griggs Multi-Family Residential Project, Contra Costa County.

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.
3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Nancy.Gonzalez-Lopez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez

Staff Services Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
September 20, 2019**

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA 94062
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com
(650) 851-7489 Cell
(650) 851-7747 Office
Ohlone/Costanoan

The Ohlone Indian Tribe
Andrew Galvan
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, CA 94539
chochenyo@AOL.com
(510) 882-0527 Cell
Ohlone
Bay Miwok
Plains Miwok
Patwin

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Savers, 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
Miwok

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
Charlene Niimeh, Chairperson
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 2
Castro Valley, CA 94546
cniimeh@muwekma.org
(408) 464-2892
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

The Confederated Villages of Lisian
Corrina Gould, Chairperson
10926 Edes Avenue
Oakland, CA 94603
corrinaagould@aol.com
(510) 575-8408
Ohlone/Costanoan

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Blake Griggs Multi-Family Residential Project, Contra Costa County.

Jeff Olsen

From: Antonio Ruiz <aruiz@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, August 01, 2019 1:45 PM
To: Jeff Olsen
Cc: Ralph T. Hatch; Mariah Mayberry
Subject: Blake Griggs Multi family residential facility Project

Hello Jeff,

Thank you for contacting Wilton Rancheria about the proposed (Project name). The Tribe is aware of several highly sensitive areas within this general location. Due to the concentration of sensitive sites around the project area, and the longevity of habitation, and the dynamic nature of that habitation, Wilton Rancheria recommends Native American Monitoring for this site. However, this location is outside of Wilton Rancheria's monitoring sphere. Therefore, we recommend that you contact one of the other Tribes on the NAHC's contact list. If no other Tribe is available to monitor during the course of construction, we recommend spot-check archaeological monitoring.

Wilton Rancheria would like to be informed of any and all discoveries made during this project. Thank you.

Best,
Antonio



Antonio Ruiz
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Cultural Preservation | Wilton Rancheria
Tel: 916-683-6000 Ext. 2005 | Fax: 916-683-6015
9728 Kent Street | Elk Grove | CA | 95624
aruiz@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov
www.wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

Customer Service Hours: M-F 8:00 AM-3:00 PM.

Please be aware phone calls and emails will be answered only during the hours listed above.

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This email, including any attachments, is for the sole use of the intended recipient(s) and may contain confidential and/or privileged information. Any unauthorized review, use, disclosure or distribution is prohibited and may violate applicable laws, including the Electronic Communication Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender by reply e-mail and destroy all copies of the original message.

Appendix D: Department of Parks and Recreation Recordation Form

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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:

*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 ; R ; of of Sec ; B.M.

c. Address 85 Cleaveland Road City Pleasant Hill Zip 94523

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)

APN 150-210-059. T.

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

The office building located at 85 Cleveland Road was built in 1968, and is part of the rapid growth and expansion of Pleasant Hill following its incorporation as a City in 1961. Following the postwar boom with new households forming in the area, the need for public services increased exponentially, and the office building originally housed city social services. When those services were transferred elsewhere in 1975, the building was used first as a loan support center for Crocker Bank, and then as a regional administrative office for Wells Fargo from 1985 to 2018. The subject property is therefore part of a continuing process of urbanization in the Pleasant Hill area, contemporary with the construction of modern theaters, City infrastructure and plans for a redesigned downtown. The building's architectural history and chain of ownership were thoroughly researched at the Contra Costa County Recorder's Office, archives at the Contra Costa Historical Society, building permits on file at the City Planning Office, and a search of the California Digital Newspaper Collection. The building was originally constructed in 1969 for Joe Tancredy, and was quickly sold to a series of corporate entities and holding groups, including Crocker Bank, Wells Fargo, and Cleaveland Rd. LLP.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Commercial Building - HP6

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



*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both

Ca. 1968 - Historic Aerials and Topos

*P7. Owner and Address:

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

1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380

Walnut Creek, CA 94597

*P9. Date Recorded:

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Phase I Reconnaissance

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

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

Blake-Griggs Multi-Family Residential Project

*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: _____

B3. Original Use: Commercial Building B4. Present Use: _____

*B5. Architectural Style: Modern Movement

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

Constructed c. 1968 according to historic aerial photographs and topographic maps

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

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: Andrew P. Anderson b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Area

Period of Significance 1968 Property Type Commercial Applicable Criteria NA

The building, designed by Bay Area Architect Andrew P. Anderson, displays many design features characteristic of late 1960's office buildings: a two-story rectangular, minimalist, and highly functional design, and the use of pre-cast exposed aggregate cladding that covers the entire building façade. This building technique, pioneered by John Earley in the 1930's, shifted from a hand-crafted material to mass-produced building components in the 1960's and 1970's. As a result, it was used ubiquitously in public and commercial architecture through the 1980's, being cheap and easy to produce, and serving a functional role as well as a decorative one. The building has two entrances, front and rear, on the west and east facades respectively. The northern façade is slightly longer than the southern, due to the main entrances' bent- axis approach. Both northern and southern facades are adorned with a series of single-framed, two-lite windows that provide lighting for both the upper and lower floor. Fifteen sets of windows run along the southern façade, and twenty run along the north. Each set of windows has a decorative faux balcony between the upper and lower floor, constructed thin strips of wood. Despite these minimalist decorative features, the building remains a standard, undistinguished example of common construction design and techniques from the late 1960's, and appears to have been renovated in recent years with some modifications made to the original entrances.

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

*B12. References:

2008 Cellini, J. The Development of Precast Exposed Aggregate Concrete Cladding: The Legacy of John J. Earley and the Implications for Preservation Philosophy. Theses (Historic Preservation) University of Pennsylvania

B13. Remarks: (Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

*B14. Evaluator: Dr. Dana DePietro

*Date of Evaluation: October 29, 2019

(This space reserved for official comments.)

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

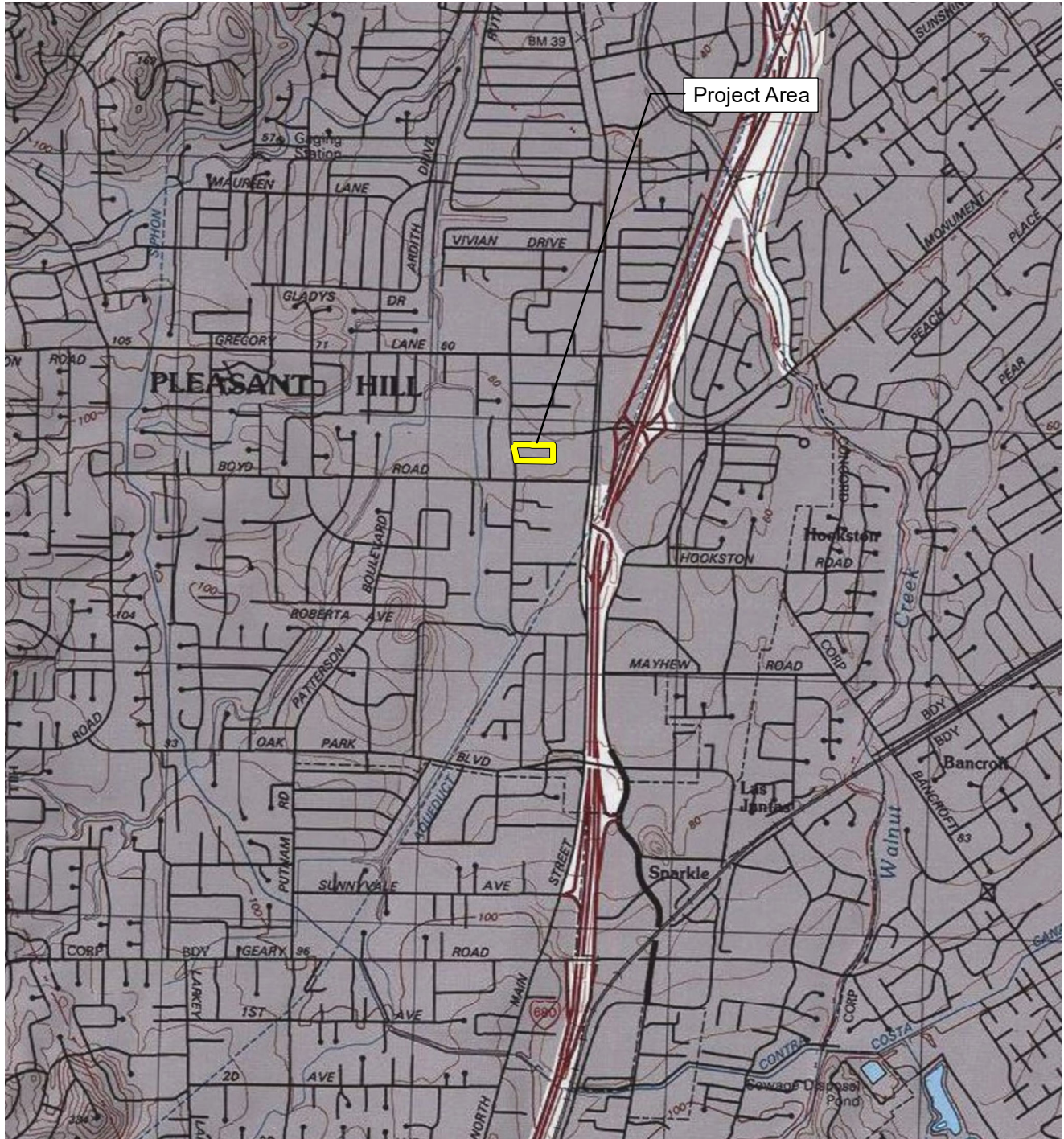
Page 3 of 3

*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 / Land Grant: Las Junitas

2,000 1,000 0 2,000
Feet

Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Map
Topographic Base

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix E: Personnel Qualifications

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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).

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 From 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.

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.

Appendix F: Regulatory Framework

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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 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 NR. 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 at 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 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

According to 36 CFR Part 800.11(e), the filing of an approved MOA, and appropriate documentation, concludes the 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 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 CR (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 an 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 California Register of Historical Resources (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 an historical resources survey per PRC Section 5024.1(g).

Thresholds 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; the resource must be mitigated for under CEQA regulations. 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.

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 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 NAHC has to provide tribal contact information to the local government; this is recommended not mandatory.
- **90 days:** time tribe has to respond indication 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 local government has to refer proposed action, such as adoption or amendment to a general plan or specific plan, to agencies, including the tribes. Referral required even if there has been prior consultation. This opens the 45-day comment period.
- **10 days:** time local government has to provide tribes of notice of 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.

Local

Contra Costa County General Plan

Open Space Element

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

- **Goal 9-G:** Identify and preserve important archaeological and historic resources within the County.
- **Policy 9-28:** Areas which have identifiable and important archaeological or historic significance shall be preserved for such uses, preferably in public ownership.
- **Policy 9-29:** Buildings or structures that have visual merit and historic value shall be protected.

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.

Pleasant Hill 2003 General Plan

The cultural and historic resources chapter of the Pleasant Hill 2003 General Plan contains the following goals and policies related to the protection of cultural resources that are relevant to this analysis:

Community Development Goal 25: Preserve Historic Sites and Structures

- **Goal 25A:** Pursue methods to maintain historic structures and appropriately designate and protect additional historic and cultural resources that may exist in the City.
- **Policy 25.1:** Maintain the historic and cultural resources overlay districts for potential future application.
- **Policy 25.2:** Conduct a survey of the City to identify historic or cultural sites eligible for resource protection, with specific consideration of structures 45 years old and older.
- **Policy 25.4:** Establish a commission that includes experts in local history and archaeology to manage the City's historic resources and/or add cultural resource management responsibility to the charge of the Architectural Review Commission.
- **Policy 25.5:** If cultural resources are unearthed during construction, earth-disturbing work shall be suspended until appropriate mitigation is established by the City in consultation with a qualified archaeologist retained by the developer and/or with the County Coroner.
- **Policy 25.6:** Require archaeological archival study for proposed development projects, plus field study for projects on previously undeveloped properties.

Pleasant Hill Municipal Code Chapter 18.45

a. 18.45.010 Specific Purposes

The specific purposes of the historic districts and cultural resources overlay districts are to prevent neglect of historic or architecturally significant buildings, encourage public appreciation of the City's past, foster civic and neighborhood pride, enhance property values and increase economic and financial benefits to the City, and encourage public participation in identifying and preserving historical and architectural resources. The historic districts and cultural resources overlay districts are intended to:

- A. Promote the conservation, preservation, protection, and enhancement of cultural resources, landmarks and historic districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant

in history, architecture, archaeology, and culture which impart a distinct aspect to the City and serve as visible reminders of the City's culture and heritage;

- B. Deter demolition, destruction, alteration, misuse, or neglect of historically, culturally, archaeologically or architecturally significant districts, sites, buildings and objects that form an important link to the City's past;
 - C. Encourage development tailored to the character and significance of each historic district or landmark through an historic district conservation plan that includes goals, objectives, and design standards;
 - D. Provide a review process for the appropriate preservation and development of important cultural, architectural and historical resources; and
 - E. Promote maintenance of a harmonious outward appearance of both historic and modern structures through complementary scale, form, color, proportion, texture and material.
- (Ord. 710 § 35-12.1, 1996; 1991 Code § 35-12.1)

b. 18.45.060 Procedure

- I. General. An application for an amendment to the zoning map for an "H" historic district designation or "CR" cultural resources designation shall be processed pursuant to the procedures and criteria of PHMC Chapter 18.125 and the criteria of this section.
- II. Additional application contents.
 - A. Historic district application. In addition to the application contents required for an amendment to the zoning map pursuant to PHMC Chapter 18.125, an application for an amendment to the zoning map for an "H" historic district designation shall include a proposed historic district conservation plan for the "H" historic district containing:
 - 1. A map and description of the proposed "H" historic district, including boundaries; photographs of buildings in the proposed district; an inventory of the age, setting, character and architectural, cultural or historical significance of structures in the proposed district; and proposed objectives to be achieved in the "H" historic district;
 - 2. A statement of the architectural, cultural, or historical significance of the proposed "H" historic district and a description of structures and features to be preserved;
 - 3. A list of specific categories of exterior alterations that require approval of a certificate of appropriateness to preserve the architectural or historical integrity of the proposed "H" historic district; and
 - 4. A set of specific performance guidelines and standards for reviewing applications for demolition of buildings, new construction and exterior alterations, signs, landscape and streetscape features that will preserve the integrity of the "H" historic district.Where an "H" historic district designation is initiated by the City, the architectural review commission shall assist in the preparation of the historic district conservation plan. When the applicant is not the City, a form bearing the signatures of all of the property owners within the proposed "H" historic district requesting the designation must be submitted at the time the application is filed.
 - B. Cultural resources district application. In addition to the application contents required for an amendment to the zoning map under PHMC Section 18.125.030, an application

- for an amendment to the zoning map for a “CR” cultural resources designation shall include the following:
1. A map showing the location of the building or structure and building plans or photographs of the building exterior;
 2. A statement of the cultural significance of the building or structure, and a description of the particular features that should be preserved; and
 3. Except when initiated by the City, the consent of the owner or authorized agent of the building or structure proposed for designation.
- C. Review and recommendation of zoning administrator. Upon determination that the application for amendment to the zoning map for an “H” historic district designation or “CR” cultural resources designation is complete, the zoning administrator shall prepare a staff report.
- D. Architectural review commission review. After completion of the staff report, but before scheduling the Planning Commission public hearing, the Zoning Administrator shall refer the application for amendment to the zoning map for an “H” historic district designation or “CR” cultural resources designation to the architectural review commission for review and recommendation to the Planning Commission and the City Council.
- E. Recommendation by Planning Commission/action by City Council. An application for an amendment to the zoning map for an “H” historic district designation or “CR” cultural resources shall be the subject of public hearings before the Planning Commission and the City Council. (Ord. 890 § 24, 2015; Ord. 710 § 35-12.10, 1996; 1991 code § 35-12.10)

c. 18.45.070 Criteria for Establishment of Historic Districts and Cultural Resources Designations

- A. General criteria. In addition to the criteria for amendments to the zoning map established in PHMC Chapter 18.125, the City Council shall consider the following criteria in determining whether to adopt an ordinance designating an “H” historic district or “CR” cultural resources:
1. The area, structures or site possesses value as a visible reminder of the cultural heritage of the City.
 2. The area, structure or site is identified with a person, group, or event that contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the City.
 3. Structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City.
 4. Structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style in a neighborhood.
 5. The area or its structures are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the City.
 6. The area or its structures embody elements of outstanding attention to architectural or landscape design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship.
 7. The area is related to a designated historic or landmark building or district in such a way that its preservation is essential to the integrity of the building or district.
 8. Specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present.