
Appendix D:

Cultural Resources Supporting Information

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

**Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment
Fire Station No. 63 Project
City of South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California**

San Francisco South, California USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 010-402-240

Prepared for:
**City of South San Francisco
Economic and Community Development Department**

Post Office Box 711
South San Francisco, CA 94080-0711

Contact: Adena Friedman, Chief Planner

Prepared by:
FirstCarbon Solutions
2999 Oak Road, Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.357.2562

Fieldwork Conducted By: Taylor Love MA, RPA
Report Authored by: Taylor Love MA, RPA

Report Date: April 19, 2024

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 and Ethnographic Background	11
2.2 - Regional Historic Background.....	14
Section 3: Results	19
3.1 - Record Search.....	19
3.2 - Pedestrian Survey, Architectural and Historic Assessment and Buried Site Potential	23
Section 4: Summary and Recommendations	27
4.1 - Summary	27
4.2 - Recommendations.....	27
4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures	28
Section 5: References	31
 Appendix A: Professional Qualifications	
Appendix B: Records Search Results	
Appendix C: Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence	
Appendix D: Pedestrian Photolog	
Appendix E: Department of Parks and Recreation Forms	
Appendix F: Cultural Resources Regulations and Evaluation Criteria	

List of Tables

Table 1: Cultural Resources within a 0.5-mile of the Project Site.....	19
Table 2: Previous Investigations within a 0.5-mile of the Project Site.....	20

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 the City of South San Francisco's Economic and Community Development Department, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (Phase I CRA) for the proposed Fire Station No. 63 Project (proposed project) located in San Mateo County, California. 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 (ARMR) format for archaeological reports. This report is also intended to fulfill any San Mateo County cultural resources survey and reporting guidelines.

On October 11, 2023, a records search was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) located at Sonoma State University located in Rohnert Park, California, for the proposed project and a 0.50-mile radius beyond the project boundaries. The current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL) list, the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) list, and the California Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for San Mateo County were also reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historic resources. The results of the records search indicate that no cultural resources have been recorded within the project site; however, 18 resources (three prehistoric and 15 historic) have been recorded within the 0.5-mile search radius of the project site. In addition, 32 area-specific survey reports are on file within the 0.5-mile search radius; however, none of the studies specifically address the current project location.

On October 30, 2023, FCS sent a request 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 site. A response was received on November 16, 2023, indicating that the Sacred Lands File search was negative for Native American cultural resources in the immediate project site. The NAHC included a list of 11 tribal representatives available for consultation. To ensure that all Native American knowledge and concerns over potential Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) that may be affected by the proposed project are addressed, a letter containing project information and requesting any additional information was sent to each tribal representative on November 20, 2023. No responses have been received to date.

FCS Staff Archaeologist, Taylor Love, M.A., RPA surveyed the project site to identify unrecorded cultural resources on October 20, 2023. The project site is fully developed and hardscaped, with a square commercial building situated in the northeast (71 Camaritas Avenue), and a rectangular patch of grass that spans the south. Soil visibility was limited due to the overgrowth of grass and vegetation. All areas of the project site were closely inspected for culturally modified soils or other indicators of potential historic or prehistoric resources. No prehistoric cultural resources were observed at the project site. The commercial building (71 Camaritas Avenue) appears to have been constructed prior to 1975 and is thus over 45 years in age.

The project site contains one historic built environment resource that is 49 years in age that has not previously been evaluated for historic significance. Therefore, the commercial building was subsequently recorded and evaluated for historic significance on the appropriate set of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) form in consideration of NRHP and CRHR designation criteria and integrity requirements. The evaluation determined that the commercial building was found not eligible under all State and local designation criteria due to a lack of significant historic association or architectural merit and integrity.

Based on the results of the records searches, archival research, the negative results from the NAHC Sacred Lands File search for TCRs, tribal correspondence, the pedestrian survey, buried site potential, and Architectural and Historical Assessment, FCS considers the potential for the proposed project to have an adverse effect on historic or prehistoric cultural resources to be low to moderate. No cultural resources were identified during the record search; however, a single commercial building more than 45 years in age that has not been previously evaluated was identified during the pedestrian survey. The subsequent architectural assessment determined that the commercial building was ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

FCS therefore recommends that an Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology conduct a follow-up pedestrian survey following the "clear and grub" of the project site. This should be followed by Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training for archaeological resources to be given to all construction personnel directly involved with project-related ground disturbance. The training should include visual aids, a discussion of applicable laws and statutes relating to archaeological resources, types of resources that may be found within the project site, and procedures to be followed in the event such resources are encountered. The training should be conducted by an Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology. In the event exposed soils indicate cultural materials may be present, this may be followed by regular or periodic archaeological monitoring as determined by the Archaeologist, but full-time archaeological monitoring is not recommended at this time.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 - Project Location

The 1.07-acre project site is located at 71 Camaritas Avenue in the City of South San Francisco (City), in San Mateo County, California (Exhibit 1). The project site is located on the *San Francisco South* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map, Township 68 North, Range 50 West, Unsectioned (Exhibit 2). The project site is bounded by commercial buildings (east), multi- and single-family housing (north and west), and the California Golf Club of San Francisco (south) separated by Westborough Boulevard (Exhibit 3).

1.2 - Project Description

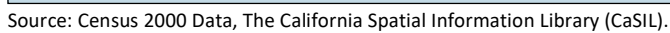
The City of South San Francisco proposes to develop either a 2-story (10,352-square-foot) or a single-story (9,154-square-foot) fire station. The fire station would be a six-person building with three truck bays. The proposed project would also include the construction of a single-story apparatus bay and an adjacent 2-story office space, as well as an apparatus support area and employee shift accommodations. The proposed project would provide circular access for emergency vehicles entering from Arroyo Drive and exiting onto Camaritas Avenue. The Arroyo Drive driveway would cross through the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (PUC) easement to connect to the proposed fire station. Passenger vehicles would enter from a second driveway on Camaritas Avenue leading to a parking area for nine vehicles. New surfacing under the proposed project site would utilize previous paving and bioretention basins.

The proposed project site has a General Plan Land Use Designation of “Medium Density Mixed Use,” and is zoned T5 Corridor Zoning District (T5C) by the Municipal Code Chapter 20.135 (Form-Based Zoning Districts).

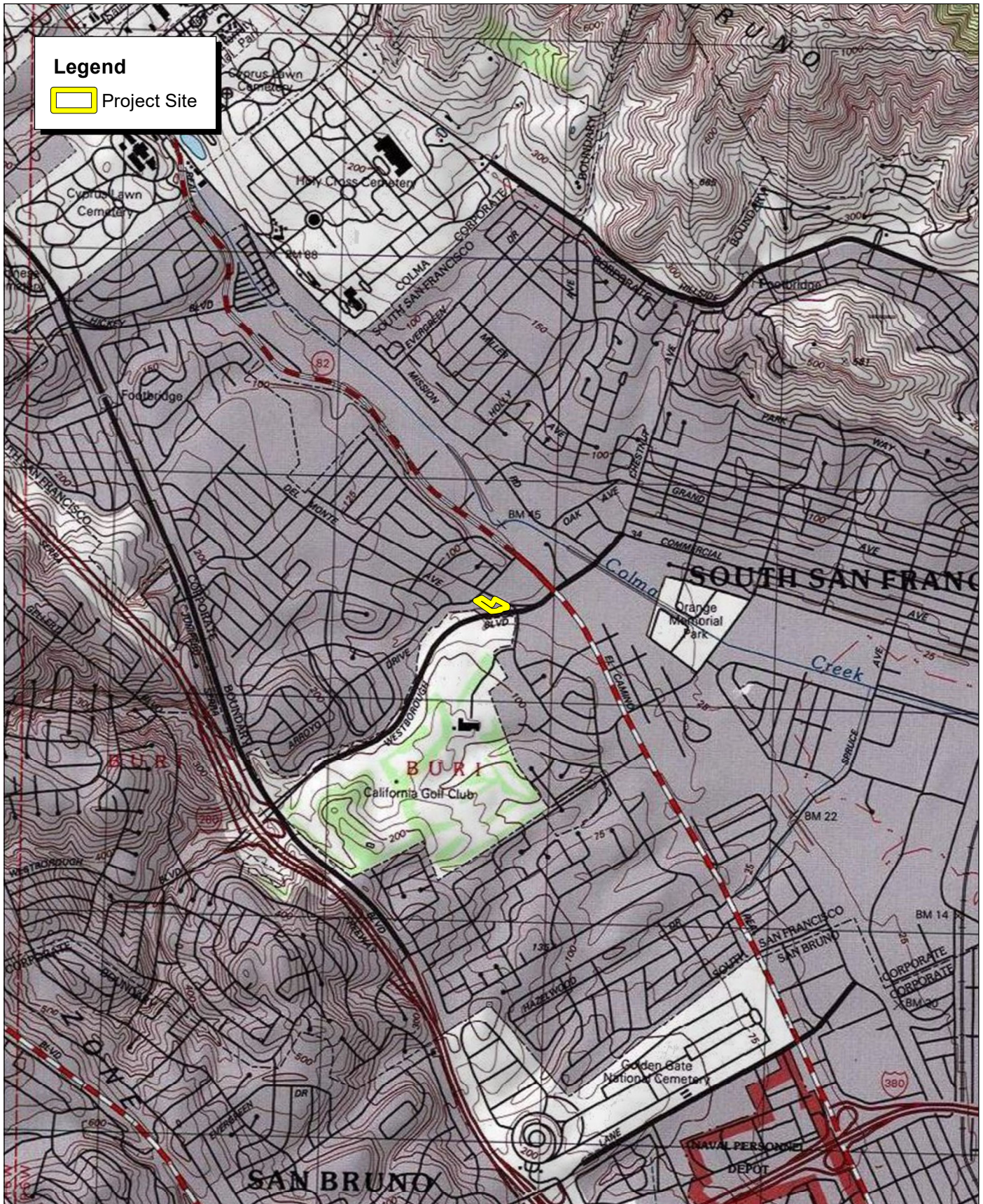
1.3 - Assessment Team

FCS Archaeologist Taylor Love MA, RPA, conducted the pedestrian survey and authored this report. Professional qualifications for Ms. Love can be found in Appendix C.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



Source: USGS San Francisco South 7.5' Quadrangle / T03S,R05W,sec20.

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS™



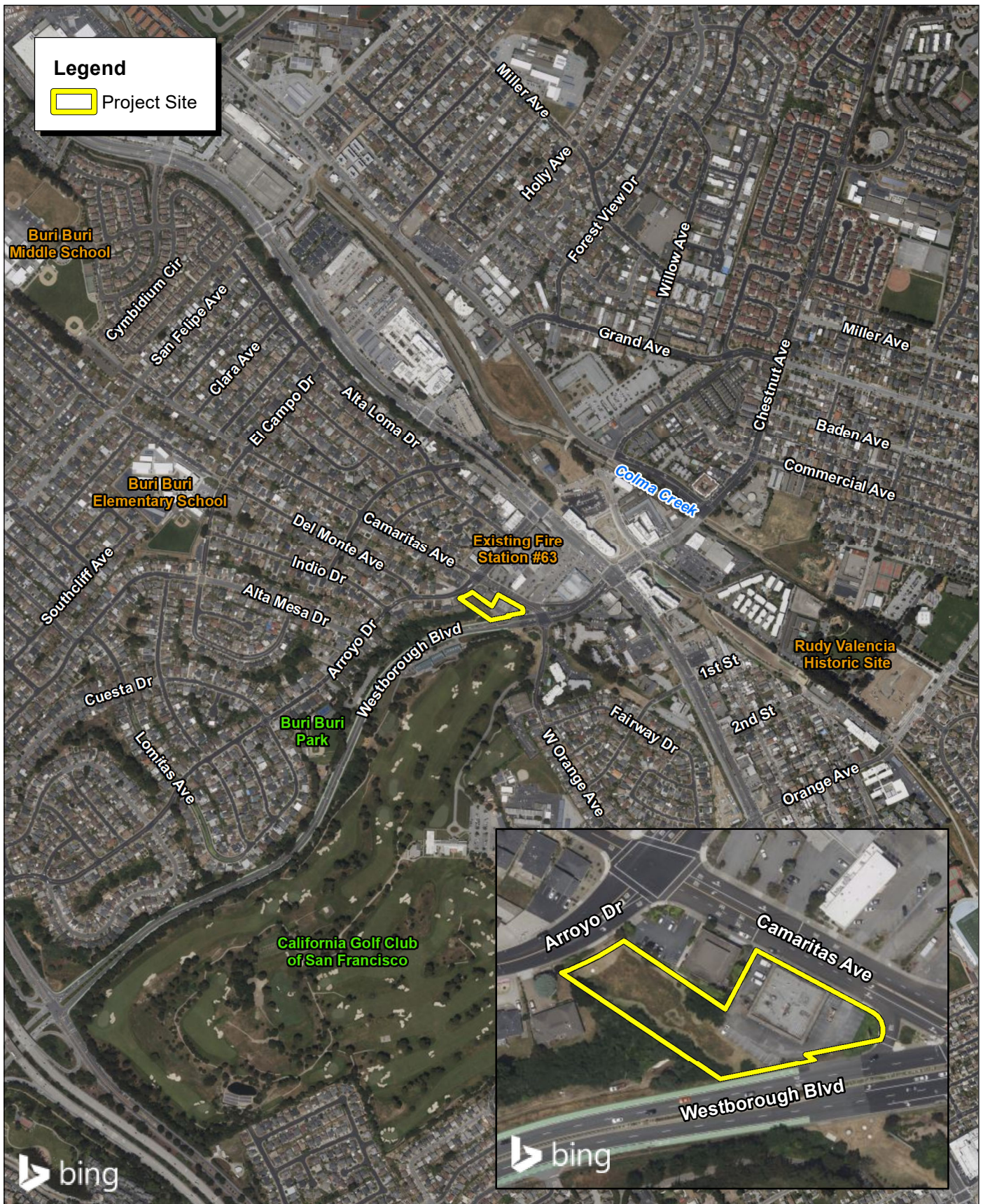
2,000 1,000 0 2,000
Feet

38180008 • 02/2024 | 2_local_vicinity_topo.mxd

Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity Map, Topographic Base

CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
FIRE STATION NO.63 PROJECT
REGIONAL LOCATION MAP, LOCAL VICINITY MAP

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. New Gen Engineering Group, Inc., 08/2023.

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS™



1,000 500 0 1,000
Feet

38180008 • 02/2024 | 3_local_vicinity_aerial.mxd

Exhibit 3 Local Vicinity Map, Aerial Base

CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
FIRE STATION NO.63 PROJECT
REGIONAL LOCATION MAP, LOCAL VICINITY MAP

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 and 1954), Bennyhoff (1950), Fredrickson (1973), Kroeber (1925), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Moratto (1984) Heizer (ed. 1978), and Jones and Klar (2007).

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

Native American occupation and use of the greater Bay Area, including the regions comprising modern Richmond, 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, the 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 Windmill Pattern. According to Fredrickson (1973), the Berkeley Pattern reflects gradual expansion or assimilation of different populations rather than sudden population replacement and a gradual shift in economic emphasis.

2.1.3 - Augustine Pattern or Late Horizon (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 Ramaytush Ohlone

At the time of European contact, the San Francisco Peninsula was occupied by various tribelets that were part of the Ohlone (called by the Spaniards “Coastanoans,” or Coast-dwellers) tribe of California Native Americans. Evidence of this group of hunter-gatherers exists from as early as 3600 B.C. The Ohlone group designates a language family consisting of eight branches of the Ohlone language that are considered too distinct to be dialects, with each being related to its geographically adjacent neighbors. These groups lived in approximately 50 separate and politically autonomous tribelet areas, each with one or more permanent villages, between the North San Francisco Bay and the lower Salinas River (Levy 1978). The arrival of Ohlone groups into the Bay Area appears to be temporally consistent with the appearance of the Late Period artifact assemblage in the archaeological record, as documented at sites such as the Emeryville Shellmound or the Ellis Landing Shellmound. It is probable that the Ohlone moved south and west from the Delta region of the San Joaquin-Sacramento River into the Bay Area during the Late Prehistoric. The tribal group that most likely occupied the project area was the Salson tribelet of the Ramaytush group of Ohlone (Levy

1978). Native American archaeological sites located in this area of San Mateo County tend to be situated near the historic margin of bay tidal marshland and along creeks that drain upland terrain bordering the bay shore plain.

The various Ohlone tribes subsisted as hunter-gatherers and relied on local terrestrial and marine flora and fauna for subsistence (Levy 1978). The predominant plant food source was the acorn, but they also exploited a wide range of other plants, including various seeds, buckeye, berries, and roots. Protein sources included grizzly bear, elk, sea lions, antelope, and black-tailed deer as well as smaller mammals such as raccoon, brush rabbit, ground squirrels, and wood rats. Waterfowl, including Canadian geese, mallards, green-winged teal, and American widgeon, were captured in nets using decoys to attract them. Fish also played an important role in the Ohlone diet and included steelhead, salmon, and sturgeon (Jones and Klar 2007).

The Ohlone constructed watercraft from tule reeds and possessed bow and arrow technology. They fashioned blankets from sea otter pelts, fabricated basketry from twined reeds of various types, and assembled a variety of stone and bone tools in their assemblages. Ohlone villages typically consisted of domed dwelling structures, communal sweathouses, dance enclosures, and assembly houses constructed from thatched tule reeds and a combination of wild grasses, wild alfalfa, and ferns.

The Ohlone were politically organized into autonomous tribelets that had distinct cultural territories. Individual tribelets contained one or more villages with a number of seasonal camps for resource procurement within the tribelet territory. The tribelet chief could be either male or female, and the position was inherited patrilineal, but approval of the community was required. The tribelet chief and council were essentially advisors to the community and were responsible for feeding visitors, directing hunting and fishing expeditions, ceremonial activities, and warfare on neighboring tribelets. The Gold Rush brought disease to the native inhabitants decimating the population, and by the 1850s, nearly all of the Ohlone had adapted in some way or another to economies based on cash income. Hunting and gathering activities continued to decline and were rapidly replaced with economies based on ranching and farming (Levy 1978).

2.2 - Regional Historic Background

2.2.1 - San Mateo County

The historic period for the San Mateo Peninsula and the Burlingame vicinity began as a result of the 1769 Portola Expedition, which was led by Captain Gaspar de Portola. A second expedition, commanded by Captain Fernando Rivera who, accompanied by Father Francisco Palou, followed the modern route of El Camino Real north up the Peninsula looking for potential Spanish mission settlement locations. Mission Dolores and Mission Santa Clara were eventually established at the northern and southern ends of the Peninsula. Between 1833 and 1845, the Mexican government divided the immense land holdings of the church into land grants.

In 1848, California became a United States territory because of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Also in 1848, John Marshall found gold at Sutter's Mill, which marked the start of the California Gold Rush. The influx of miners and entrepreneurs increased the population of California (not including native Californians) from 1,000 in 1848 to 100,000 by the end of 1849. San Mateo County was

created in 1856 with numerous towns developing along El Camino Real—the route that extended between San Francisco and San José. The San Mateo Peninsula provided numerous resources to San Francisco through the latter half of the 19th century, including lumber from southern San Mateo redwoods, which served to foster San Francisco’s building boom following the momentous 1906 earthquake. Following the United States’ entry into World War I, San Mateo County benefited from the wartime economy with the establishment of new jobs in manufacturing of wartime supplies.

2.2.2 - The City of South San Francisco

The information in this section is based on the South San Francisco Historic Resources Survey prepared by Daley & Associates and the South San Francisco General Plan Update, Cultural and Historic Resources Existing Conditions Report. In the 19th century, the narrow dirt paths turned into dirt roads as more settlers reached Alta California, and stagecoaches and wagons became more commonplace traveling between towns and rural communities. The San Francisco-San José Road became the north–south route between those two cities, and travelers on that route would pass by the hacienda José Antonio Sanchez occupied in the 1830s. Sanchez’s hacienda was located within his Buri Rancho, approximately 12 miles south of Mission San Francisco de Assisi. In 1856, Charles Lux bought 1,600 acres of the Buri Rancho from Sanchez’s estate, and called his country home "Baden." Cattleman Henry Miller also purchased about 40 acres of the Buri Rancho lands situated along the San Francisco-San José Road as well. Cowboys and their families, livery stables, fence builders, storekeepers, and farriers would have settled nearby to support Lux's country home and Miller's cattle ranch. However, even with the completion of the San Francisco and San José Railroad in 1864 between those two cities, the area around Baden remained sparsely inhabited until Lux died in 1887. Meanwhile, in the City of San Francisco, a group of investors was scooping up the excess government lands not wanted by the Southern Pacific Railroad to create the South San Francisco Homestead and Railroad Association (SSFHRA).

In 1849, this group had defined the location of a community known as “South San Francisco” to be generally southeast of Mission Street to the shore of San Francisco Bay. Housing lots were plotted within the SSFHRA holdings, as well as an area for where industrial shops and stockyards would be located along the shore of San Francisco Bay. Associated with the stockyards were abattoirs, wholesale butchers, tanneries, and tallow renderers, who killed horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, poultry, and other mammals, for meat and byproducts. Because of the noxious fumes, offal, and other foul waste products that resulted from the activities at butchering facilities, these types of businesses were usually relegated to the most distant area of a city or town. Known locally in San Francisco as "Butchertown," this community, located south of Market Street, was continually pushed south of the residential areas of San Francisco as the City expanded year after year. Even as the physical buildings and structures of Butchertown moved southward, the community continued to be referred to as being in “South San Francisco.” By the 1860s, Butchertown and “South San Francisco” were located in the Potrero District. By the 1880s, the local wholesale butchers of Butchertown had formed a unified front against dressed meat being sold to the retail butchers in San Francisco from meat suppliers located outside of Butchertown. Butchertown had gone so far as to issue threats of withholding credit from retail butchers if they were found to be selling meat not dressed in Butchertown. With the establishment of the transcontinental railroad system, and the ability to ship meat across the county in refrigerated boxcars, major meatpackers from Chicago and Omaha, such

as Armour and Swift, made moves to invade the Butchertown sales region. Just as the “meat war” was reaching a tipping point in San Francisco, Charles Lux, owner of the country estate “Baden” in San Mateo County, died in 1887. The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company (SSFLIC) was created by wealthy investors who purchased Lux’s 1,600 acres and an additional 1,600 acres from other holders of Buri Rancho land adjoining Lux’s land.

In 1892, a new town near Baden was first called South City, but because of its direct and continued relationship with the meatpacking industry, the new town was eventually named South San Francisco even though it was no longer located in the City or county of San Francisco. When the construction of a large copper smelter and refinery were planned for construction at Point Bruno in 1906, the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors voted against it because of the great harm it could cause the residents and countryside from the toxic fumes and byproducts. SSFLIC had courted the American Smelting and Refining Company, owned by the Guggenheim Family, to construct the massive smelting facility in South San Francisco, as the project would require the purchase of over 500 acres of land owned by SSFLIC. It is not an exaggeration to say that the future direction and vision for the growth of the City of South San Francisco was decided on September 4, 1908, when the citizens of South San Francisco voted to repudiate the goals of SSFLIC. The City of South San Francisco, with a population of 2,000 residents, immediately addressed the goals of building schools, churches, a library, and a town hall. To the northwest of South San Francisco, the north portion of San Mateo County became Daly City in 1911. Construction of the El Camino Highway, between San Bruno and Burlingame, was started in 1912, and the improvements to the old San Francisco-San José Road gave suburban residents an alternative to traveling by rail. With the popularity and availability of owning an automobile, construction began on Skyline Boulevard in 1922 and on the Bayshore Highway in 1924. The town of Lawndale/Colma was incorporated in 1924. The City of San Francisco purchased Mills Field, from the Mills Estate in San Mateo County, for the construction of a modern airport in 1930. United Airlines began service to San Francisco-Oakland Airport in 1932, but the effects of the Great Depression caused the airport and air travel to suffer up to the entrance of the United States into World War II. As there was a Pacific front to the war after the attack at Pearl Harbor in 1941, the U.S. War Department took control of the airport. The U.S. Government invested 10 million dollars’ worth of improvements that included reclaiming over 100 acres of wetlands. In 1946, the San Francisco-Oakland Airport was providing 6,000 jobs and was the largest employer on the peninsula. Workers at the airport would have been attracted to living in nearby South San Francisco. During World War II, Bethlehem Steel and other military contractors had nearly 10,000 workers at their plants and factories in South San Francisco. “Some 48 ships were built there, including four escort aircraft carriers.” Tract homes were constructed in South San Francisco to house the influx of residents working in the factories along San Francisco Bay.

The 1920s proved to be another era of business, industrial, and civic expansion in South San Francisco. During this decade, 36 industries were in operation. As a result of the increase in population to this area, which brought families with children, a new school system was developed. The Martin School and Magnolia School were built in the mid-1920s. In 1923, the Chamber of Commerce erected a whitewashed sign above the City, celebrating its position as the Industrial City. Six years later, these letters were replaced by 60-foot-tall concrete letters, this time paid for by taxpayers, who voted for their erection. In 1927, land was purchased for the McLellan Nursery, which

soon became the world’s largest orchid nursery (relocated to Watsonville in 1998). Mills Field, a base for the United States Army Air Corps, also opened at this time.

The 1950s brought modern industrial parks to the east of U.S. Highway 101 (US-101) area, such as Cabot, Cabot & Forbes. Freight forwarding, light industries, and other airport-related businesses thrived. A new era for the City of South San Francisco began in 1976 with the founding of Genentech by venture capitalist Robert Swanson and Molecular Biologist Dr. Herbert Boyer. Their objective was to explore ways of using recombinant DNA technology to create breakthrough medicines. This earned the City of South San Francisco the title of “Birthplace of Biotechnology,” and thus attracted other biotech and pharmaceutical businesses to the area, bringing economic growth and stability to the community for several years. As of 2019, over 200 Biotech companies are in operation in the City of South San Francisco.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 3: RESULTS

3.1 - Record Search

3.1.1 - Northwest Information Center Search

On October 11, 2023, staff of the NWIC, located at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park California, conducted a records search for the project site and a 0.5-mile radius beyond the project boundaries. To identify any historic properties or resources, the current inventories of the NRHP, the CRHR, the CHL list, the CPHI list, and the California Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) were reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources.

Results from the NWIC indicate that 18 cultural resources (three prehistoric and 15 historic) have been recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area, none of which are located within the project boundaries (Table 1). In addition, 32 area-specific survey reports (Table 2) are on file with the NWIC for the search radius, however, none of the studies specifically address the current project location. NWIC records search results can be found in Appendix B

Table 1: Cultural Resources within a 0.5-mile of the Project Site

Resource Number	Resource Description	Date Recorded
P-41-000384	114 'B' Street; HP02 (Single-family property)	1993
P-41-000386	136 'B' Street; HP02 (Single-family property)	1993
P-41-000387	140 and 144 'B' Street; HP02 (Single-family property)	1993
P-41-000394	101-103 First Street; HP02 (Single-family property)	1993
P-41-000397	132 'B' Street; HP02 (Single-family property)	1993
P-41-000398	116 'B' Street; HP02 (Single-family property)	1993
P-41-000409	CA-SMA-000299: Colma Creek: AP15 (Habitation debris); AP16 (Other)	1994
P-41-000495	CA-SMA-000355: Colma Creek/Chestnut: AP11 (Hearths/pit); AP15 (Habitation debris)	2000
P-41-000829	111 Chestnut Avenue; HP02 (Single-family property)	1986,1994
P-41-000883	1053 Grand Avenue; HP02 (Single-family property)	N/A
P-41-000945	Lux Barn; HP04 (Ancillary building); OHP Property Number-005575; OTIS Resource Number-408529	1986
P-41-000946	Santo Cristo Hall; HP13 (Community center/Social Hall); OHP Property Number-005576; OTIS Resource Number-408530	1986
P-41-000947	Lux Kitchen/Weiss Home; OHP Property Number-005577; OTIS Resource Number-408531: HP02 (Single-family property)	1986
P-41-002073	Hope Methodist Church; HP16 (Religious building)	2002
P-41-002480	33 Arroyo Drive/South San Francisco Municipal Building; HP06 (Commercial building, over 3 stories)	2017

Resource Number	Resource Description	Date Recorded
P-41-002481	1 Chestnut Avenue/Pet Club; HP06 (Commercial building, over 3 stories)	2017
P-41-002697	South City Car Wash; HP06 (Commercial building, over 3 stories)	2017
P-41-002698	CA-SMA-000442/H/South City Car Wash Buried Feature Site; AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades); AP15 (Habitation debris)	2019

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

Report Number	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-003043	Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Colma Wastewater Collection System, Town of Colma, San Mateo County, California	David Chavez	1977
S-003074	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed San Andreas Pipeline No. 3, San Mateo County, California	Suzanne Baker	1979
S-003134	Archaeological Survey Report for Widening Project on 4-SM-82-30.8/22.1	Daniel L. Young	1976
S-003177	Archaeological impact Evaluation of Proposed Public Safety Facility (letter report)	William Roop	1976
S-013543	Initial Archaeological Evaluation of Proposed Park Additions and a Portion of the Colma Creek Channel for the Orange Memorial Park Master Plan EIR, South San Francisco, California	Matthew R. Clark	1992
S-016687	BART-San Francisco Airport Extension Project, Draft Environmental Impact Report/Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Archaeological Survey Report	Carolyn Rice	1994
S-016687a	BART-San Francisco Airport Extension Project, Draft Environmental Impact Report/Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Archaeological Resources Technical Report	Carolyn Rice	1994
S-017192	BART-San Francisco Airport Extension Project, Draft Environmental Impact Report/Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Historic Architectural Survey Technical Report	Laurence H. Shoup, Mark Brack, Nancy Fee, and Bruno Giberti	1994
S-017192a	Bart-SFP Extension Project, Draft Environmental Impact Report/Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Historic Architectural Survey Technical Report, Volume II: Alternative VI, Highway 380 to Trousdale Drive in Burlingame	Laurence H. Shoup and Ward Hill	1995
S-017192b	UMTA900828A; Project: BART Extension from Colma to San Francisco International Airport	Cherilyn Widdell	1995

Report Number	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-022258	BART Construction Archaeological Monitoring, Prehistoric Site CA-SMA-299 (letter report)	Suzanne Baker	1999
S-022259	BART Construction Archaeological Monitoring, Prehistoric Site CA-SMA-299 (letter report)	Suzanne Baker	1999
S-022656	Initial Subsurface Archaeological Reconnaissance of Two Redevelopment Parcels on Chestnut Avenue in the City of South San Francisco, California, with Preliminary Resource Evaluation and Management Recommendations	Matthew R. Clark	2000
S-022656a	An Addendum To: Initial Subsurface Archaeological Reconnaissance of Two Redevelopment Parcels on Chestnut Avenue in the City of South San Francisco, California	Matthew R. Clark	2000
S-022656b	Final Report: Subsurface Archaeological Reconnaissance, Assessment of Potential Project Impacts, and Resource Management Recommendations for the Chestnut Creek Senior Housing Project, South San Francisco, California	Matthew R. Clark	2000
S-025226	Architectural/Historical Analysis for Cingular Site No. SF-219-01: "Hope United Methodist Church." (letter report)	Carolyn Losee	2002
S-027930	Cultural Resource Assessment of Alternative Routes for PG&E's Jefferson-Martin Transmission Line, San Mateo County, California	Kyle Brown, Adam Marlow, James Allan, and William Self	2003
S-030280	Cultural Resources Study of the El Camino, Westborough Project AT&T Wireless Services Site No. 960006094C. 840 West Orange Avenue, South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California 94080	Historical Resource Associates	2004
S-035507	City of South San Francisco Wet Weather Program Project, Section 106 Compliance for the South San Francisco Wet Weather Program: Phase II Archaeological Monitoring Report	Matthew R. Clark	2008
S-035507a	City of San Francisco Wet Weather Program Project, Section 106 Compliance for Phase 3: The Colma Creek Bank Protection Project Archaeological Monitoring Report	Matthew R. Clark and Kathryn Entricken	2003
S-035507b	City of San Francisco Wet Weather Program, Historic Properties Inventory Research and Subsurface Reconnaissance for Proposed Phase 2 Facilities (EPA 020713 A)	Matthew R. Clark	2007
S-036313	Crystal Springs Pipeline No. 2 Replacement Project, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties, California: Historic Context and Archaeological Survey Report	ESA + Oriona	2009, 2009, 2006

Report Number	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-036313a	Technical Report, Extended Archaeological Survey, Crystal Springs Pipeline No. 2, Segments 2 and 3 Between Sites 8 and 9, City of San Mateo and Town of Hillsborough	Randy S. Wiberg	2009
S-036313b	Preliminary Draft Archaeological Survey Report, Crystal Springs Pipeline 2 Replacement, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties, California	Carolyn Losee and Rebecca Landman	1006
S-038911	Cultural Resources Surveys for the Crystal Springs Pipeline No. 2 Replacement Project (Construction Deviations Supplement) (letter report)	Randy Wiberg	2011
S-039631	Historic Context and Archaeological Survey Report for the Regional Groundwater Storage and Recovery Project Area, San Mateo County, California	Allen G. Pastron and Michelle Touton	2011
S-039631a	Addendum to Historic Context and Archaeological Survey Report for the Regional Groundwater Storage and Recovery Project Area, San Mateo County, California	Allen G. Pastron and Michelle Touton	2012
S-046524	Historic Property Survey Report, CML-5177(033), Sidewalk Improvements along El Camino Real in South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California	Sunshine Psota	2015
S-048710	Confidential Cultural Resources Letter Report for the Community Civic Campus Project, City of South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California (letter report)	Nichole Jordan Davis and Margo Nayyar	2017
S-053005	Historical Resources Records Search and Subsurface Archaeological Reconnaissance for The Summerhill Apartment Communities Project At 988 El Camino Real, South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California	Matthew R. Clark	2017
S-053005a	Phase One Historic Assessment for South City Car Wash, 988 El Camino Real, South San Francisco, CA 94080 (letter report)	Fallin E. Steffen	2017
S-053005b	Archaeological Data Recovery And Significance Determination At The South City Car Wash Buried Feature Site, City of South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California	Jeffrey Boland Fentress	2019

Source: Northwestern Information Center (NWIC) Records Search. October 11, 2023

3.1.2 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

On October 30, 2023, 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 site. A response was received on November 16,

2023, indicating that the Sacred Lands File search was negative for Native American cultural resources in the immediate project site. The NAHC included a list of 11 tribal representatives available for consultation. To ensure that all Native American knowledge and concerns over potential TCRs that may be affected by the proposed project are addressed, a letter containing project information and requesting any additional information was sent to each tribal representative on November 20, 2023. No responses have been received to date. Correspondence related to the NAHC letter 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 from 1946 to 2020 indicate that, from the earliest aerial in 1946 to 1980, the project site remained undeveloped. Between 1968 and 1975, development occurred within the project site with the construction of the existing commercial building. From 1946 to 1982, major commercial and residential development occurred surrounding the project site. From 1982 to 2020, the project site and surrounding area has remained largely unchanged (Historic Aerials 2024).

3.2 - Pedestrian Survey, Architectural and Historic Assessment and Buried Site Potential

3.2.1 - Pedestrian Survey

On October 20, 2023, FCS Staff Archaeologist Taylor Love, MA, RPA conducted a pedestrian survey for unrecorded cultural resources on the project site. The survey covered the L-shaped subject property in its entirety, beginning southeast of the project site and moving northwest. The project site is fully developed and hardscaped, with the exception of a rectangular patch of vegetation that spans approximately 271 feet on the southern section of the site. There is one square commercial building (71 Camaritas Avenue) situated to the northeast and a paved parking lot that surrounds the commercial building. Soil visibility was limited due to an overgrowth of grass and vegetation.

Survey conditions were documented using digital photographs and field notes. During the survey, Ms. Love examined all areas of the exposed ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., fire-affected rock, milling tools, flaked stone tools, tool making debris, ceramics), soil discoloration and depressions that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, faunal and human osteological remains, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, standing exterior walls, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., glass, metal, ceramics). Particular attention was paid to the built environment and recording a building that appeared to be over 45 years in age.

All areas of the project site were closely inspected for culturally modified soils or other indicators of potential historic or prehistoric resources. No prehistoric cultural resources or raw materials commonly used in the manufacture of tools (e.g., obsidian, Franciscan chert) were observed. The project site contains one potentially historic built environment resource (71 Camaritas Avenue) that appears to have been constructed prior to 1975 and is thus over 45 years in age. Pedestrian photographs can be found in Appendix D.

3.2.2 - Architectural and Historic Resource Assessment: 71 Camaritas Avenue

Building Description

Constructed circa 1975, the subject building is a commercial building bifurcated into two businesses. One side is a Filipino restaurant, and the other is a former liquor store (Buri Buri Liquor). The building is single-story with a simple, square floor plan erected atop a concrete foundation. Its exterior features a combination of plaster with brick inlay and decorative wooden trim. The roof is a flat topped, hipped roof with wide, closed eaves. The roofing material appears to be plain pattern wooden shingles. The building's fenestration includes a glass, double storefront door and six large arched display windows with low bulkheads on the front façade.

Significance Evaluation

National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources

The following presents an evaluation of the subject property in consideration of both NRHP and CRHR designation criteria.

NRHP Criterion A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

CRHR Criterion 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

Located at 71 Camaritas Avenue, the subject property is currently used as a Filipino restaurant.

The property is not representative as a unique contributor to the City of South San Francisco economic development and/or growth. Constructed between 1973 and 1975, the property was part of the City of South San Francisco's commercial and industrial expansion, thus making the property exemplary of the buildings and structures constructed in South San Francisco amid the emergence of the City's biotechnological surge. Therefore, 71 Camaritas Avenue is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1

NRHP Criterion B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

CRHR Criterion 2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

Research focused on historical maps, written histories, previous cultural resource studies, San Mateo County Assessor's information, and historic aerial photographs. Thorough searches of the museum archives, California Digital Newspaper Collection (CDNC), Online Archive of California, and local newspapers including the San Bruno Herald were performed for all individuals and entities associated with the 71 Camaritas Avenue property. Archival research turned up no additional information on the property or owners. Thus, the property does not meet the criteria for NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2: Persons of historical significance.

NRHP Criterion 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.

CRHR Criterion 3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

Constructed between 1973 and 1975, the property is a single-story commercial building. Its architectural design does not align with the prevailing Postmodernism or Brutalism styles characteristic of that era. Archival research indicates that the work is not the work of a master architect or craftsman. Therefore, the property is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

NRHP Criterion D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CRHR Criterion 4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Its lack of association with persons or entities of importance to California or local history makes it unlikely to yield information pertinent to the City of South San Francisco or the broader patterns of California's history. It is also not the work of a master architect or craftsman. It is therefore not eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity

Design

The property retains the integrity of design. Its physical integrity has been maintained over time due to continuous use of the building, retaining the look of the original design.

Setting

The subject structure possesses the integrity of its setting as exemplary of South San Francisco's commercial and industrial expansion.

Materials

The subject property possesses a sense of integrity of materials, including the roof and foundation.

Workmanship

The original structure possesses the workmanship of its original design and intent as it has been in continuous use since its construction.

Feeling

The subject property possesses some integrity of feeling since the original doors have been replaced by updated sheet doors.

Association

The subject structure does not possess an integrity of association. The structure, while having ties to the broader biotechnology industrial growth of the City of South San Francisco, does not have important associations with events, people, or important patterns of development with the history of the City of South San Francisco or San Mateo County.

In conclusion, the property is not eligible under NRHP, and CRHR designation criteria resulting from its lack of important historical associations and architectural merit. DPR recordation forms were prepared for the subject property and can be found in Appendix E.

3.2.3 - Buried Site Potential

In addition to the pedestrian survey, the potential for yet identified cultural resources in the project vicinity was reviewed against geologic and topographic geographic information system data for the general area and information from other nearby projects. The proposed project was evaluated against a set of criteria originally identified by a geoarchaeological overview of the Nine Bay Area Counties in Caltrans District 4 that was prepared for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) (Meyer and Rosenthal 2007). This study mapped the “archaeological sensitivity,” or potential to support the presence of buried prehistoric archaeological deposits throughout the Bay Area based on geology and environmental parameters including distance to water and landform slope. The methodology used in the study is applicable to other parts of California, and generally concluded that sites consisting of flat, Holocene-era deposits in close proximity to water resources had a moderate to high probability of containing subsurface archaeological deposits when compared to earlier Pleistocene deposits situated on slopes or further away from drainages, lakes, and rivers.

The project site is situated on flat terrain near Colma Creek located just east of the project site. According to the geological map of Bonilla (1998), the surface of the project site consists entirely of Holocene Colma Formation deposits (Qc). Applying the criteria set forth above, all Holocene-era deposits have the potential to contain archaeological deposits, which increases with the ease of the slope and proximity to water resources. In addition, the project site is situated west of natural water source, Colma Creek, and its slope, and soil composition would suggest a low to moderate potential for unanticipated buried cultural resources to be impacted by project construction. (USGS 2024)

SECTION 4: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 - Summary

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines, FCS assessed the potential effects of the proposed project site on cultural resources. Results from the NWIC indicate that there are 18 cultural resources (three prehistoric and 15 historic) located within the 0.5-mile search radius of the project site, none of which are located within the project site. Additionally, 33 area-specific survey reports are on file with the NWIC for the 0.5-mile search radius, none of which address the project boundaries.

The results of the pedestrian survey confirmed the presence of a single commercial building more than 45 years of age, requiring an Architectural and Historical Assessment. The results from the architectural assessment concluded that the commercial building is ineligible for the CRHR due to a lack of significant historical associations and architectural merit and integrity.

The NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) search reported negative results for Native American cultural resources in the immediate project site. FCS contacted Native American representatives, and to date, no responses have been received.

4.2 - Recommendations

4.2.1 - Cultural Resources Recommendations

Based on the results of the records searches, archival research, the negative results from the NAHC SLF search for TCRs, Tribal correspondence, the pedestrian survey, buried site potential, and Architectural and Historical Assessment, FCS considers the potential for the proposed project to have an adverse effect on historic or prehistoric cultural resources to be low to moderate. No cultural resources were identified during the record search; however, a single commercial structure more than 45 years in age that has not been previously evaluated was identified during the pedestrian survey. The subsequent architectural assessment determined that the commercial building was ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

FCS therefore recommends that an Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology conduct a follow-up pedestrian survey following the "clear and grub" of the project site. This should be followed by WEAP training for archaeological resources to be given to all construction personnel directly involved with project-related ground disturbance. The training should include visual aids, a discussion of applicable laws and statutes relating to archaeological resources, types of resources that may be found within the project site, and procedures to be followed in the event such resources are encountered. The training should be conducted by an Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology. In the event exposed soils indicate cultural materials may be present, this may be followed by regular or periodic archaeological monitoring as determined by the Archaeologist, but full-time archaeological monitoring is not recommended at this time.

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 Cultural Resources

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

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

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

4.3.2 - Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

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

In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, Public Resource Code 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 whether 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 descendant or on the project area in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:
 - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendant or the most likely descendant failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission;
 - The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or
 - The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 5: REFERENCES

- Beardsley, R.K. 1948. Cultural Sequences in Central California Archaeology. *American Antiquity* 14:1–28.
- Bennyhoff, J. 1950. Californian Fish Spears and Harpoons. *University of California Anthropological Records* 9(4):295–338.
- Chartkoff J.L. and K.K. Chartkoff. 1984. *The Archaeology of California*. Menlo Park. Stanford University Press.
- 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.
- Fredrickson, David A. 1973. *Early Cultures of the North Coast Ranges*. California. Unpublished PhD diss., on file at the Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.
- Heizer, R.F., ed. 1978. *Handbook of North American Indians Vol. 8: California*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press.
- 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, Terry L., and Kathryn A. Klar, editors. 2007. *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*. Lanham, MD: AltaMira Press.
- Kroeber, A.L. 1925. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bulletin 78. Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press. Levy, R. 1978. Costanoan. In *Handbook of North American Indians Vol. 8: California*, edited by R. F. Heizer and W.G. Sturtevant, 485-495. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press.
- 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.
- Meyer, Jack, and Jefferey S. Rosenthal. 2007. *A Geoarchaeological Overview for the Nine Bay Area Counties of Caltrans District 4*. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis, California. Submitted to the California Department of Transportation, District 4, Oakland.
- 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.

References

- Ragir, S.R. 1972. The Early Horizon in Central California Prehistory. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility 15. Berkeley, California.
- Rosenthal, Jeffrey S., Gregory G. White, and Mark Q. Sutton. 2007. The Central Valley: A View from the Catbird's Seat. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, 147–163. Lanham, Maryland: AltaMira Press.
- Wallace, W.J. 1978. Post-Pleistocene Archaeology: 9000–2000 B.C. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: California, edited by R.F. Heizer, 448–461. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Appendix A: Professional Qualifications

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

TAYLOR LOVE—ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITOR

OVERVIEW

- More than 4 years of experience

Education

- Master of Arts, Cultural Resources Management, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA, ongoing
- Bachelor of Arts, Human Development and Family Studies and Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, 2018

Taylor Love is an Archaeological Monitor with more than 4 years of professional experience in the field of archaeology and cultural resources management. Ms. Love specializes in oral history, ethnography, and community engagement. She is also well versed in conducting cultural surveys, excavation, and database and archival research.

RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

Prior Project Experience

AT&T Livermore Basin El Charro Project Archaeological Monitoring, City of Livermore, CA

As a Cultural Compliance Specialist, Ms. Love conducted archaeological monitoring for the construction of a new fiber-optic cable line for AT&T wireless at 3020 West Jack London Drive in the City of Livermore. Due to the project being located within an archaeologically sensitive area, the City determined that cultural resource investigations were necessary to determine appropriate treatment under CEQA. Archaeological monitoring had been recommended to investigate the possible presence of unknown burials and archaeological features on-site. Ms. Love's responsibilities included archaeological monitoring of backhoe trenches and hand excavation crews, photography, and assistance in production of the final report.

T-Mobile Silveira-P Project Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, City of San José, CA

As a Cultural Compliance Specialist, Ms. Love conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey and records search analysis for the T-Mobile Silveira-P project, which proposed to install new telecommunications equipment at 3696 Norwood Avenue, San José, California. Ms. Love also prepared background research information for the report.

California Department of Transportation El Dorado Hills Project Archaeological Excavation, El Dorado County, CA

As an Archaeological Technician, Ms. Love used archaeological excavation techniques to assess the historical significance of an 18th-century homestead site in El Dorado County. She assisted in the excavation, artifact collection, and auger testing of the site. The assessment determined that the site was not historically significant. Consequently, the California Department of Transportation was allowed to continue with its highway expansion project.

TAYLOR LOVE—ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITOR

Oral History and Collaborative Community Archaeology Thesis Project Research, Tulare County, CA

Ms. Love is a Principal Researcher and Oral Historian in a research project that seeks to interpret and preserve the history of Oklahoma sharecroppers who migrated to California during the Great Migration in the 1940s. Ms. Love is responsible for conducting a series of oral history interviews with the African American descendants and stakeholder community of Teviston, Tulare County, California.

Pennsylvania State University Archaeological Field Study Program Archaeological Excavation, State College, PA

As a Student Archaeological Technician, Ms. Love conducted archaeological excavations at an 18th-century farmstead in Pennsylvania for approximately six weeks. Ms. Love's responsibilities included conducting site testing and analysis, preparing artifacts for laboratory analysis, cataloging and organizing data gathered during the investigation, keeping field notes for final analysis, and producing sketch maps.

Prior On-Call Services Contract Management Experience

On-Call Research and Field Surveys for Compliance with Federal Communications Commission Regulations under the National Historic Preservation Act, Northern and Central California

On behalf of Charles Mikulik Archaeological Consulting, LLC (CMAC), Ms. Love serves as a Cultural Compliance Specialist and ensures Section 106 compliance by conducting cultural resources records field investigations for various projects, which involve the improvement, expansion, and installation of telecommunications facilities in the counties of Santa Clara and Contra Costa. Ms. Love conducts consultation with property owners, performs field survey, and assists with project planning and report production.

Prior Work Experience

Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA

As an On-Call Archaeologist/Field Technician, Ms. Love cataloged digitization for a historic site interpretation project, digitized archaeological site records, and assisted with an interpretive oral history project and a site survey of a 19th-century homestead. She also wrote site reports and completed a small projects internship, as well as an advanced archaeological site surveying and recording internship. In addition, Ms. Love assisted in organizing a community engagement event with stakeholders.

CMAC, City of Santa Rosa, CA

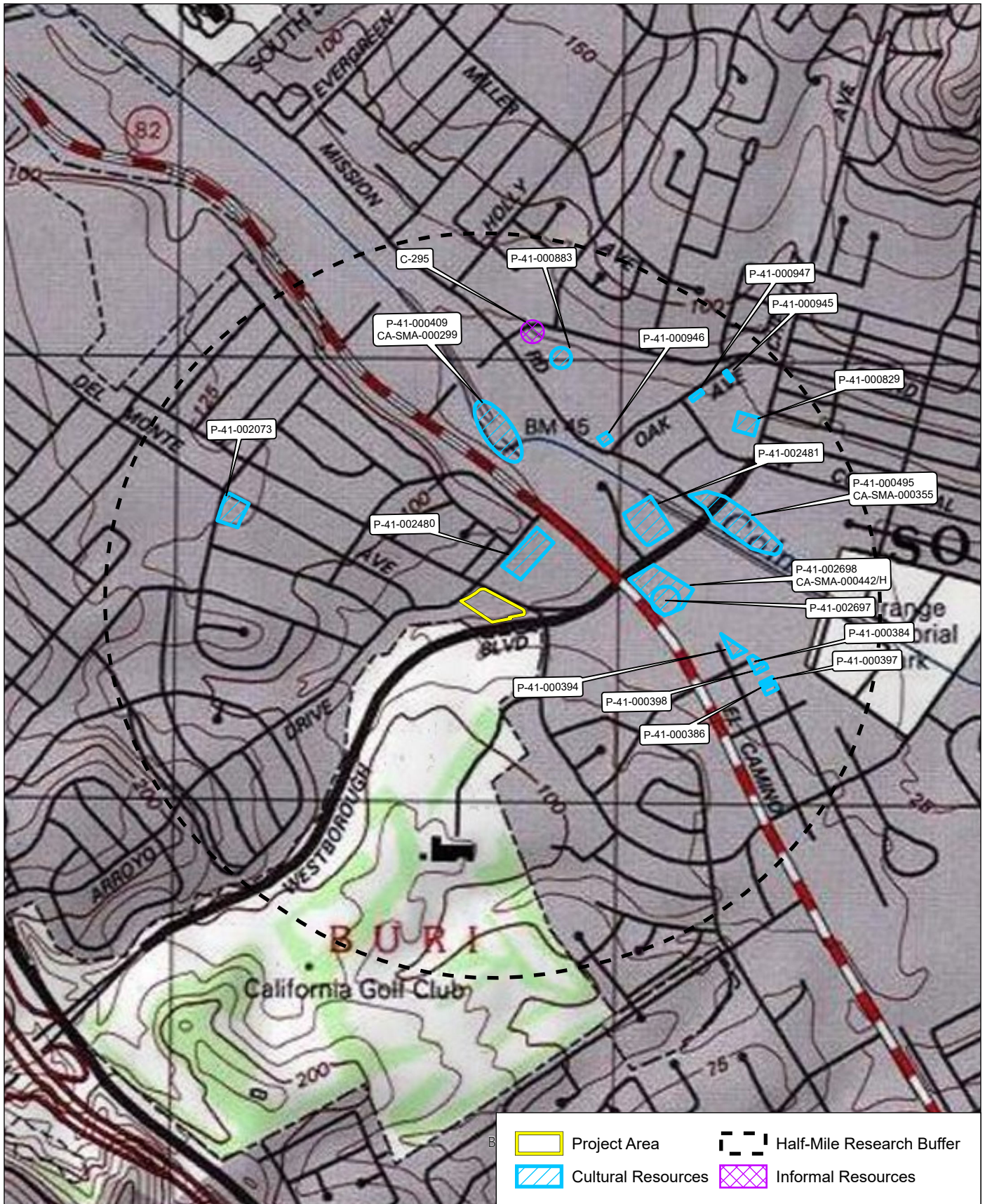
As a Cultural Resources Compliance Specialist Ms. Love oversaw cultural resources monitoring and conducted desktop reviews and pedestrian and reconnaissance surveys for telecommunications facilities projects. She also prepared background research reports for cultural resources studies.

Pacific Legacy, Inc., Berkeley, CA

As an Archaeologist/Field Technician, Ms. Love performed various responsibilities, including the excavation of an 18th-century homestead in Northern California. She also analyzed a test site, cataloged and organized data recovered at the site, recorded historic resources, kept thorough field notes, and drew accurate site maps.

Appendix B: Records Search Results

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



Source: USGS San Francisco South 7.5' Quadrangle / Buri Buri Land Grant



Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-41-000384		Resource Name - 114 "B" Street; Voided - P-41-001652; OHP Property Number - 101752; OHP PRN - DOE-41-96-0062-0000; OHP PRN - UMTA900828A	Building	Historic	HP02	1993 (Bruno Giberti, Mark L. Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-017192
P-41-000386		Resource Name - 136 'B' Street; Voided - P-41-001655; OHP Property Number - 101755; OHP PRN - DOE-41-96-0065-0000; OHP PRN - UMTA900828A	Building	Historic	HP02	1993 (Nancy Fee, Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-017192
P-41-000387		Resource Name - 140 and 144 'B' Street; Voided - P-41-001656; OHP Property Number - 101756; OHP PRN - DOE-41-96-0066-0000; OHP PRN - UMTA900828A	Building	Historic	HP02	1993 (Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-017192
P-41-000394		Resource Name - 101-103 First St; OHP Property Number - 101767; OHP PRN - DOE-41-96-0073-0000; OHP PRN - UMTA900828A; Voided - P-41-001661	Building	Historic	HP08	1993 (Bruno Giberti, Mark L. Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-017192
P-41-000397		Resource Name - 132 'B' Street; Voided - P-41-001654; OHP Property Number - 101754; OHP PRN - DOE-41-96-0064-0000; OHP PRN - UMTA900828A	Building	Historic	HP02	1993 (Nancy Fee, Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-017192
P-41-000398		Resource Name - 116 "B" Street; Voided - P-41-000385; Voided - P-41-001653; OHP Property Number - 101753; OHP PRN - DOE-41-96-0063-0000; OHP PRN - UMTA900828A	Building	Historic	HP02	1993 (Bruno Giberti, Mark L. Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-017192

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-41-000409	CA-SMA-000299	Resource Name - Colma Creek	Site	Prehistoric	AP15; AP16	1989 (Barb Bocek, Stanford University); 1994 (Carolyn Rice, [none])	S-016687, S-016688, S-022258, S-022259, S-027930, S-039770
P-41-000495	CA-SMA-000355	Resource Name - Colma Creek/Chestnut; Other - SSF Redevelopment Project 2000 Project Areas	Site	Prehistoric	AP11; AP15	2000 (Matthew R. Clark, Holman & Associates)	S-022656, S-022972, S-023271, S-027930, S-033611
P-41-000829		OHP PRN - 4080-0015-0000; OTIS Resource Number - 408431; Resource Name - 111 Chestnut Avenue; OHP Property Number - 005459	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 ([none], The Firm of Bonnie L. Bamburg)	
P-41-000883		Resource Name - 1053 Grand Ave; OHP Property Number - 005513; OHP PRN - 4080-0069-0000	Building	Historic	HP02	([none], [none])	
P-41-000945		Resource Name - Lux Barn; OHP Property Number - 005575; OHP PRN - 4080-0124-0000; OTIS Resource Number - 408529	Building	Historic	HP04	1986 ([none], The Firm of Bonnie L. Bamburg)	
P-41-000946		Resource Name - Santo Cristo Hall; OHP PRN - 4080-0125-0000; OHP Property Number - 005576; OTIS Resource Number - 408530	Building	Historic	HP13	1986 ([none], The Firm of Bonnie L. Bamburg)	
P-41-000947		Resource Name - Lux Kitchen/Weiss Home; OHP PRN - 4080-0126-0000; OHP Property Number - 005577; OTIS Resource Number - 408531	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 ([none], The Firm of Bonnie L. Bamburg)	
P-41-002073		Resource Name - Hope United Methodist Church; Other - Buri Buri Community; Other - Aldersgate United Methodist Church	Building	Historic	HP16	2002 ([none], Archaeological Resources Technology)	S-025226
P-41-002480		Resource Name - 33 Arroyo Drive; Other - South San Francisco Municipal Building	Building	Historic	HP06	2017 (Nichole Jordan Davis, Michael Baker International)	S-048710

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-41-002481		Resource Name - 1 Chestnut Avenue; Other - Pet Club	Building	Historic	HP06	2017 (Nichole Jordan Davis, Michael Baker International)	S-048710
P-41-002697		Resource Name - South City Car Wash	Building	Historic	HP06	2017 (Fallin E. Steffen, Holman & Associates)	S-053005
P-41-002698	CA-SMA-000442/H	Resource Name - South City Car Wash Buried Feature Site	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH07; AP15	2019 (J. Fentress, K. Dobinson, Holman and Associates)	S-053005

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-003043	Voided - E-41 SMA	1977	David Chavez	Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Colma Wastewater Collection System, Town of Colma, San Mateo County, California		
S-003074	Voided - E-73 SMA	1979	Suzanne Baker	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed San Andreas Pipeline No. 3, San Mateo County	Archaeological Consultants	41-000103, 41-000104, 41-000123
S-003134	Voided - E-139 SMA	1976	Daniel L. Young	Archaeological Survey Report for Widening Project on 4-SM-82-20.8/22.1	California Department of Transportation	
S-003177	Voided - E-3 SMA	1976	William Roop	Archaeological Impact Evaluation of proposed Public Safety Facility (letter report)	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-013543	Submitter - MRC-2-02-92	1992	Matthew R. Clark	Initial Archaeological Evaluation of Proposed Park Additions and a Portion of the Colma Creek Channel for the Orange Memorial Park Master Plan EIR, South San Francisco	MRC Consulting	
S-016687	Voided - S-016688	1994	Carolyn Rice	BART-San Francisco Airport Extension Project, Draft Environmental Impact Report/Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Archaeological Survey Report		41-000409
S-016687a		1994	Carolyn Rice	BART-San Francisco Airport Extension Project, Draft Environmental Impact Report/Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Archaeological Resources Technical Report		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-017192	OHP PRN - UMTA900828A	1994	Laurence H. Shoup, Mark Brack, Nancy Fee, and Bruno Giberti	BART-San Francisco Airport Extension Project, Draft Environmental Impact Report/Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Historic Architectural Survey Technical Report	Archaeological/Historical Consultants	41-000323, 41-000324, 41-000325, 41-000326, 41-000327, 41-000328, 41-000329, 41-000330, 41-000331, 41-000332, 41-000333, 41-000334, 41-000335, 41-000336, 41-000337, 41-000338, 41-000339, 41-000340, 41-000341, 41-000342, 41-000343, 41-000344, 41-000345, 41-000346, 41-000347, 41-000348, 41-000349, 41-000350, 41-000351, 41-000352, 41-000353, 41-000354, 41-000355, 41-000356, 41-000357, 41-000358, 41-000359, 41-000360, 41-000361, 41-000362, 41-000363, 41-000364, 41-000365, 41-000366, 41-000367, 41-000368, 41-000369, 41-000370, 41-000371, 41-000372, 41-000373, 41-000374, 41-000375, 41-000376, 41-000377, 41-000378, 41-000379, 41-000380, 41-000381, 41-000382, 41-000383, 41-000384, 41-000385, 41-000386, 41-000387, 41-000388, 41-000389, 41-000390, 41-000391, 41-000392, 41-000393, 41-000394, 41-000395, 41-000396, 41-000397, 41-000398, 41-000543, 41-000640, 41-001557, 41-001558, 41-001559, 41-001560, 41-001561, 41-001562, 41-001563, 41-001564, 41-001565, 41-001566, 41-001567, 41-001568, 41-001569, 41-001570, 41-001571, 41-001572, 41-001573, 41-001574, 41-001576, 41-001577, 41-001578, 41-001579, 41-001580, 41-001581, 41-001582, 41-001583, 41-001584, 41-001585, 41-001586, 41-001587, 41-001588, 41-001591, 41-001592, 41-001593, 41-001594, 41-001595, 41-001596, 41-001597, 41-001598, 41-001599, 41-001600, 41-001601, 41-001602, 41-001603, 41-001604, 41-001605, 41-001606, 41-001607, 41-001608, 41-001609, 41-001610, 41-001611, 41-001612, 41-001613, 41-001614, 41-001615, 41-001616, 41-001617, 41-001618, 41-001619,

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
						41-001620, 41-001621, 41-001622, 41-001623, 41-001624, 41-001625, 41-001626, 41-001627, 41-001628, 41-001629, 41-001630, 41-001631, 41-001632, 41-001633, 41-001634, 41-001635, 41-001636, 41-001637, 41-001638, 41-001639, 41-001640, 41-001641, 41-001642, 41-001643, 41-001644, 41-001645, 41-001646, 41-001647, 41-001648, 41-001649, 41-001650, 41-001651, 41-001652, 41-001653, 41-001654, 41-001655, 41-001656, 41-001657, 41-001658, 41-001659, 41-001660, 41-001661, 41-001662, 41-001801, 41-002430, 41-002431
S-017192a		1995	Laurence H. Shoup and Ward Hill	Bart-SFP Extension Project, Draft Environmental Impact Report/Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Historic Architectural Survey Technical Report, Volume II: Alternative VI, Highway 380 to Trousdale Drive in Burlingame	Archaeological/Historical Consultants	
S-017192b		1995	Cherilyn Widdell	UMTA900828A; Project: BART Extension from Colma to San Francisco International Airport	California Office of Historic Preservation	
S-022258		1999	Suzanne Baker	BART Construction Archaeological Monitoring, Prehistoric Site CA-SMA-299 (letter report)	Archaeological/Historical Consultants	41-000409
S-022259		1999	Suzanne Baker	BART Construction Archaeological Monitoring, Prehistoric Site CA-SMA-299 (letter report)	Archaeological/Historical Consultants	41-000409
S-022656	Voided - S-22972; Voided - S-23271	2000	Matthew R. Clark	Initial Subsurface Archaeological Reconnaissance of Two Redevelopment Parcels on Chestnut Avenue in the City of South San Francisco, California, with Preliminary Resource Evaluation and Management Recommendations	Holman & Associates	41-000495
S-022656a		2000	Matthew R. Clark	An Addendum To: Initial Subsurface Archaeological Reconnaissance of Two Redevelopment Parcels on Chestnut Avenue in the City of South San Francisco, California	Holman & Associates	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-022656b		2000	Matthew R. Clark	Final Report: Subsurface Archaeological Reconnaissance, Assessment of Potential Project Impacts, and Resource Management Recommendations for the Chestnut Creek Senior Housing Project, South San Francisco	Holman & Associates	
S-025226		2002	Carolyn Losee	Architectural/Historical Analysis for Cingular Site No. SF-219-01: "Hope United Methodist Church." (letter report)	Archaeological Resources Technology	41-002073
S-027930		2003	Kyle Brown, Adam Marlow, James Allan, and William Self	Cultural Resource Assessment of Alternative Routes for PG&E's Jefferson-Martin Transmission Line, San Mateo County, California	William Self Associates, Inc.	41-000044, 41-000077, 41-000079, 41-000093, 41-000094, 41-000095, 41-000103, 41-000104, 41-000149, 41-000172, 41-000207, 41-000283, 41-000302, 41-000401, 41-000402, 41-000404, 41-000409, 41-000410, 41-000487, 41-000495, 41-000497, 41-001376, 41-002115, 41-002116, 41-002163
S-030280		2004		Cultural Resources Study of the El Camino, Westborough Project AT&T Wireless Services Site No. 960006094C, 840 West Orange Avenue, South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California 94080.	Historic Resource Associates	
S-035507	OHP PRN - EPA 020813A	2008	Matthew R. Clark	City of South San Francisco Wet Weather Program Project, Section 106 Compliance for the South San Francisco Wet Weather Program: Phase II Archaeological Monitoring Report	Holman & Associates	41-002207
S-035507a		2003	Matthew R. Clark and Kathryn Entricken	City of San Francisco Wet Weather Program Project, Section 106 Compliance for Phase 3: The Colma Creek Bank Protection Project Archaeological Monitoring Report	Holman & Associates	
S-035507b		2007	Matthew R. Clark	City of San Francisco Wet Weather Program, Historic Properties Inventory Research and Subsurface Reconnaissance for Proposed Phase 2 Facilities (EPA 020713 A)	Holman & Associates	
S-036313		2009		Crystal Springs Pipeline No. 2 Replacement Project, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties, California: Historic Context and Archaeological Survey Report	ESA+Orion	41-000012, 41-000081, 41-000302, 41-000313, 41-000314

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-036313a		2009	Rancy S. Wiberg	Technical Report, Extended Archaeological Survey, Crystal Springs Pipeline No. 2, Segments 2 and 3 Between Sites 8 and 9, City of San Mateo and Town of Hillsborough	Holman & Associates	
S-036313b		2006	Carolyn Losee and Rebecca Landman	Preliminary Draft Archaeological Survey Report, Crystal Springs Pipeline 2 Replacement, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties, California	ecology & environment/Ward/BMS Joint Venture	
S-038911		2011	Randy Wiberg	Cultural Resources Surveys for the Crystal Springs Pipeline No. 2 Replacement Project (Construction Deviations Supplement) (letter report)	Holman & Associates	
S-039631	Voided - S-39632	2011	Allen G. Pastron and Michelle Touton	Historic Context and Archaeological Survey Report for the Regional Groundwater Storage and Recovery Project Area, San Mateo County, California	Archeo-Tec	
S-039631a		2012	Allen G. Pastron and Michelle Touton	Addendum to Historic Context and Archaeological Survey Report for the Regional Groundwater Storage and Recovery Project Area, San Mateo County, California	Archeo-Tec	
S-046524	Agency Nbr - CML - 5177 (033); Voided - S-46783	2015	Sunshine Psota	Historic Property Survey Report, CML - 5177 (033), sidewalk improvements along El Camino Real in South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California	Holman & Associates	
S-048710		2017	Nichole Jordan Davis and Margo Nayyar	Confidential Cultural Resources Letter Report for the Community Civic Campus Project, City of South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California (letter report)	Michael Baker International	41-002480, 41-002481
S-053005		2017	Matthew R. Clark	Historical Resources Records Search And Subsurface Archaeological Reconnaissance For The Summerhill Apartment Communities Project At 988 El Camino Real, South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California	Holman and Associates	41-002697, 41-002698
S-053005a		2017	Fallin E. Steffen	Phase One Historic Assessment for South City Car Wash, 988 El Camino Real, South San Francisco, CA 94080 (letter report)	Holman and Associates	
S-053005b		2019	Jeffrey Boland Fentress	Archaeological Data Recovery And Significance Determination At The South City Car Wash Buried Feature Site, City Of South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California	Holman and Associates	

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix C: Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 16, 2023

Dr. Dana DePietro
FirstCarbon Solutions

Via Email to: ddepietro@fcs-intl.com

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

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, Firehouse Station #63 Project, San Mateo County

To Whom It May Concern:

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: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	N	Carla Munoz, Tribal Council
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	N	Desiree Munoz, Tribal Liaison
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	N	Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	N	Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area	N	Monica Arellano, Vice Chairwoman
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area	N	Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	N	Vincent Medina, Cultural Leader

The Ohlone Indian Tribe	N	Desiree Vigil, THPO
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	N	Andrew Galvan, Chairperson
Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	N	Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve a

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Mateo County
11/16/2023**

Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address
3030 Soda Bay Road Lakeport, CA, 95453	(650) 851-7489	(650) 332-1526	amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com
604 W Fernleaf Ave Pomona, CA, 91766	(415) 690-3110		carlamarieohlone@gmail.com
	(909) 491-8254		ohlonesisters@gmail.com
P.O. Box 28 Hollister, CA, 95024	(831) 637-4238		ams@indiancanyon.org
1615 Pearson Court San Jose, CA, 95122	(408) 673-0626		kanyon@kanyonkonsulting.com
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232 Castro Valley, CA, 94546	(408) 205-9714		monicavarellano@gmail.com
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232 Castro Valley, CA, 94546	(408) 464-2892		cnijmeh@muwekma.org
17365 Via Del Rey San Lorenzo, CA, 94580	(510) 610-7587		vincent.d.medina@gmail.com

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Mateo County
11/16/2023**

259 Winwood Avenue Pacifica, CA, 94044	(650) 290-0245		dirwin0368@yahoo.com
P.O. Box 3388 Fremont, CA, 94539	Phone: (510) 882-0527	(510) 687-9393	chochenyo@AOL.com
1179 Rock Haven Ct. Salinas, CA, 93906	(831) 443-9702		kwood8934@aol.com

any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Resources Code.

Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Firehouse Station #63 Project, San

Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz	
Costanoan	Alameda, Monterey, San Francisco, San Mateo	8/18/2023
Costanoan	Alameda, Monterey, San Francisco, San Mateo	8/18/2023
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz	
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz	4/17/2018
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Merced, Napa, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus	7/12/2019
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Merced, Napa, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus	
Bay Miwok Ohlone Patwin Plains Miwok	Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara	7/24/2023

Bay Miwok Ohlone Patwin Plains Miwok	Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara	10/10/2023
Bay Miwok Ohlone Patwin Plains Miwok	Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara	7/24/2023
Foothill Yokut Mono	Alameda, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Inyo, Kings, Madera, Marin, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Monterey, San Benito, San	6/19/2023

e Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public

Record: PROJ-2023-005422

Report Type: AB52 GIS

Counties: All

NAHC Group: All

n Mateo County.

November 20, 2023

Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
Desiree Munoz, Tribal Liaison
604 W Fernleaf Ave
Pomona, CA, 91766

Subject: Fire Station #63 Project

Dear Desiree Munoz:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed Fire Station #63 Project in the City of South San Francisco. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The project site is located at 71 Camaritas Avenue and 101 Arroyo Drive. The proposed project would demolish existing structures onsite to construct a firehouse with three truck bays. A Records Search map with a 0.5-mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a California Historical Resource Information (CHRIS) search. The results of the SLF records search was negative. The results of the CHRIS search indicated that there are no recorded resources within the project site, but there are 18 recorded resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. In addition, there are 2 reports within the project site and 16 reports within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Designated lead agencies under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) are handling project notification and consultation requirements. Please feel free to contact me at 530.219.1432 or via email at ddepietro@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

UNITED STATES

T +1 888 826 5814
T +1 714 508 4100
T 303 938 5500
F +1 714 508 4110
E info@fcs-intl.com

Irvine

250 Commerce
Suite 210
Irvine, CA 92602

Bay Area

2999 Oak Road
Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley

7726 N. First Street
#413
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire

967 Kendall Drive
#A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Sacramento Valley

2351 Sunset Boulevard
Suite 170-301
Rocklin, CA 95765

Utah

2901 Bluegrass Boulevard
Suite 200-62
Lehi, UT 84043

Colorado

5480 Valmont Road
Suite 200
Boulder, CO 80301

Connecticut

2 Corporate Drive
Suite 450
Shelton, CT 06484

New York

10 Monument Street
Deposit, NY 13754

56 Broome Corporate Parkway
Conklin, NY 13748

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dana DePietro". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Dana" and last name "DePietro" clearly distinguishable.

Dana Douglas DePietro, PhD
Director of Cultural Resources
FirstCarbon Solutions
2999 Oak Road, Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

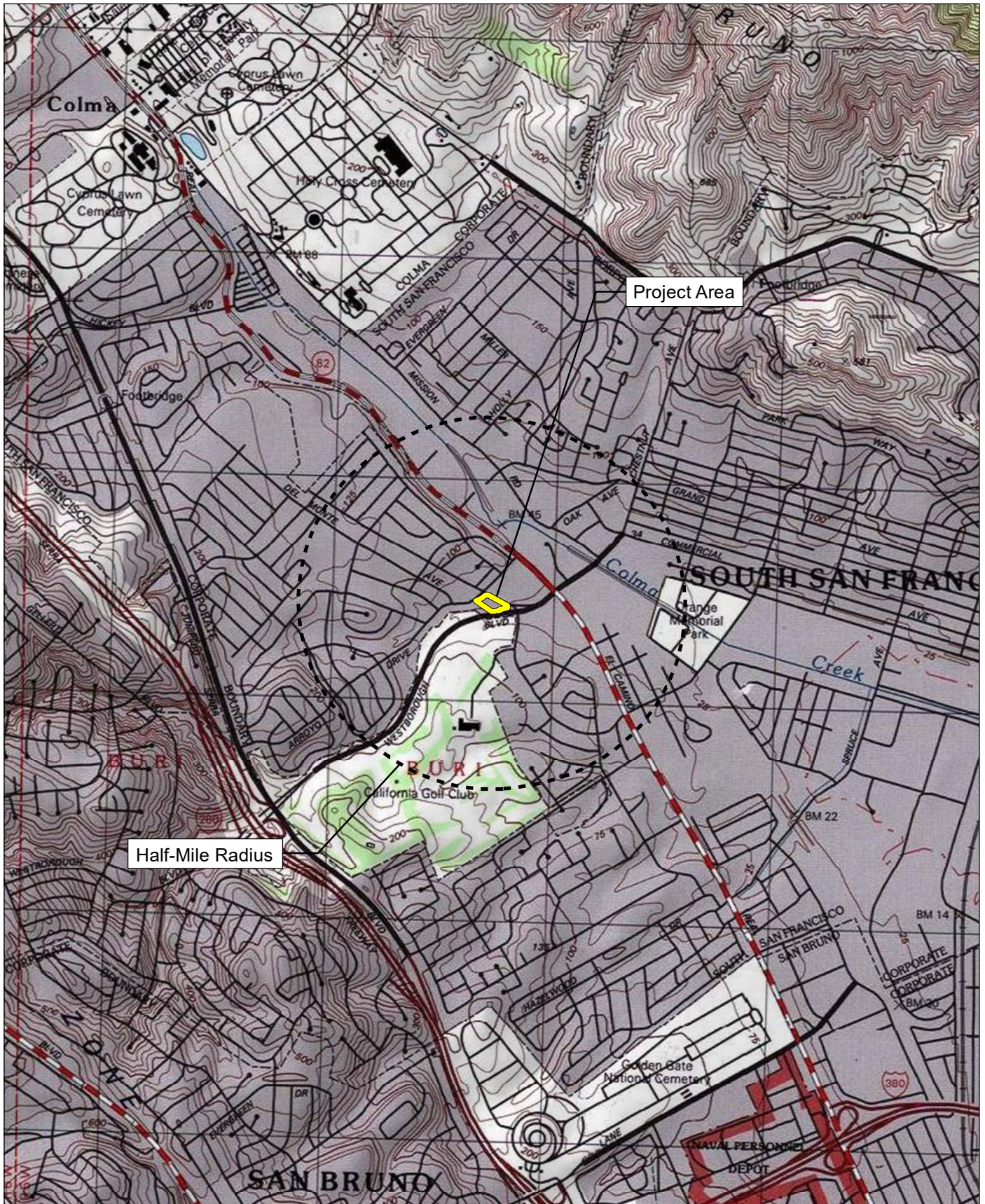
Enclosed

Attachment A: Record Search Map
Attachment B: Local Vicinity Map



Attachment A:
Records Search Map





Source: USGS San Francisco South 7.5' Quadrangle / Buri Buri.
 Project Site Source: USGS San Francisco South 7.5' Quadrangle / Buri Buri.



38180008 • 10/2023 | 38180008_record_search.mxd

Exhibit A Record Search Map

CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
 SSF FIRE STATION #63
 ADDENDUM/CONSISTENCY CHECKLIST



Attachment B:
Local Vicinity Map





Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. New Gen Engineering Group, Inc., 08/2023.

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS™



250 125 0 250
Feet

38180008 • 11/2023 | 2_local_vicinity.mxd

Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity Map

CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
FIRE STATION #63
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

November 20, 2023

The Ohlone Indian Tribe
Andrew Galvan, Chairperson
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, CA, 94539

Subject: Fire Station #63 Project

Dear Chairperson Galvan:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed Fire Station #63 Project in the City of South San Francisco. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The project site is located at 71 Camaritas Avenue and 101 Arroyo Drive. The proposed project would demolish existing structures onsite to construct a firehouse with three truck bays. A Records Search map with a 0.5-mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a California Historical Resource Information (CHRIS) search. The results of the SLF records search was negative. The results of the CHRIS search indicated that there are no recorded resources within the project site, but there are 18 recorded resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. In addition, there are 2 reports within the project site and 16 reports within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Designated lead agencies under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) are handling project notification and consultation requirements. Please feel free to contact me at 530.219.1432 or via email at ddepietro@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

UNITED STATES

T +1 888 826 5814
T +1 714 508 4100
T 303 938 5500
F +1 714 508 4110
E info@fcs-intl.com

Irvine

250 Commerce
Suite 210
Irvine, CA 92602

Bay Area

2999 Oak Road
Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley

7726 N. First Street
#413
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire

967 Kendall Drive
#A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Sacramento Valley

2351 Sunset Boulevard
Suite 170-301
Rocklin, CA 95765

Utah

2901 Bluegrass Boulevard
Suite 200-62
Lehi, UT 84043

Colorado

5480 Valmont Road
Suite 200
Boulder, CO 80301

Connecticut

2 Corporate Drive
Suite 450
Shelton, CT 06484

New York

10 Monument Street
Deposit, NY 13754

56 Broome Corporate Parkway
Conklin, NY 13748

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dana DePietro". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Dana" and last name "DePietro" clearly distinguishable.

Dana Douglas DePietro, PhD
Director of Cultural Resources
FirstCarbon Solutions
2999 Oak Road, Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

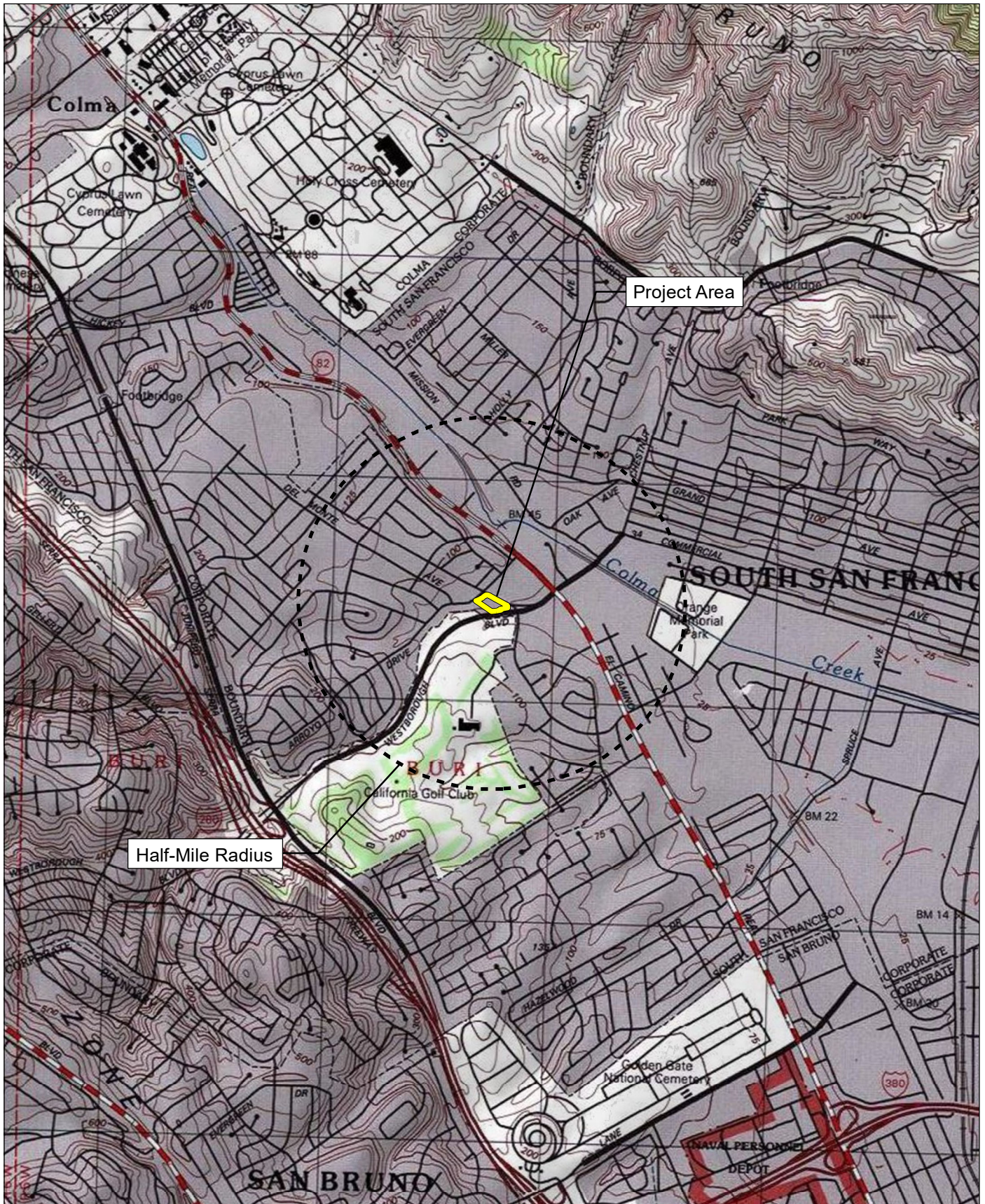
Enclosed

Attachment A: Record Search Map
Attachment B: Local Vicinity Map



Attachment A:
Records Search Map





Source: USGS San Francisco South 7.5' Quadrangle / Buri Buri.
 Project Site Source: USGS San Francisco South 7.5' Quadrangle / Buri Buri.



38180008 • 10/2023 | 38180008_record_search.mxd

Exhibit A Record Search Map

CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
 SSF FIRE STATION #63
 ADDENDUM/CONSISTENCY CHECKLIST



Attachment B:
Local Vicinity Map





Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. New Gen Engineering Group, Inc., 08/2023.

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS™



250 125 0 250
Feet

38180008 • 11/2023 | 2_local_vicinity.mxd

Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity Map

CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
FIRE STATION #63
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

November 20, 2023

The Ohlone Indian Tribe
Vincent Medina, Cultural Leader
17365 Via Del Rey
San Lorenzo, CA, 94580

Subject: Fire Station #63 Project

Dear Vincent Medina:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed Fire Station #63 Project in the City of South San Francisco. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The project site is located at 71 Camaritas Avenue and 101 Arroyo Drive. The proposed project would demolish existing structures onsite to construct a firehouse with three truck bays. A Records Search map with a 0.5-mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a California Historical Resource Information (CHRIS) search. The results of the SLF records search was negative. The results of the CHRIS search indicated that there are no recorded resources within the project site, but there are 18 recorded resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. In addition, there are 2 reports within the project site and 16 reports within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Designated lead agencies under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) are handling project notification and consultation requirements. Please feel free to contact me at 530.219.1432 or via email at ddepietro@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

UNITED STATES

T +1 888 826 5814
T +1 714 508 4100
T 303 938 5500
F +1 714 508 4110
E info@fcs-intl.com

Irvine

250 Commerce
Suite 210
Irvine, CA 92602

Bay Area

2999 Oak Road
Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley

7726 N. First Street
#413
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire

967 Kendall Drive
#A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Sacramento Valley

2351 Sunset Boulevard
Suite 170-301
Rocklin, CA 95765

Utah

2901 Bluegrass Boulevard
Suite 200-62
Lehi, UT 84043

Colorado

5480 Valmont Road
Suite 200
Boulder, CO 80301

Connecticut

2 Corporate Drive
Suite 450
Shelton, CT 06484

New York

10 Monument Street
Deposit, NY 13754

56 Broome Corporate Parkway
Conklin, NY 13748

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dana DePietro". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Dana" and last name "DePietro" clearly legible.

Dana Douglas DePietro, PhD
Director of Cultural Resources
FirstCarbon Solutions
2999 Oak Road, Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

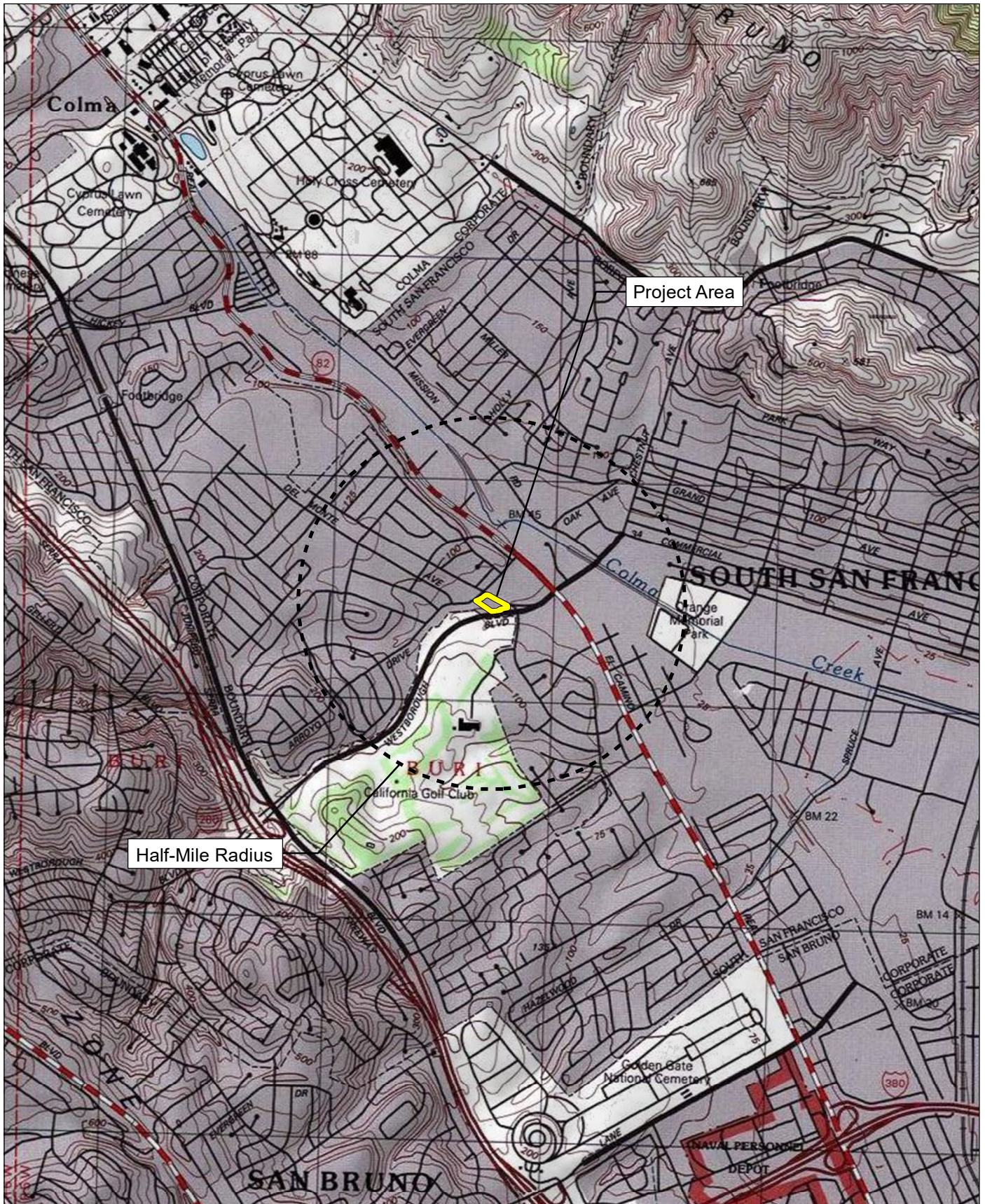
Enclosed

Attachment A: Record Search Map
Attachment B: Local Vicinity Map



Attachment A:
Records Search Map





Source: USGS San Francisco South 7.5' Quadrangle / Buri Buri.
 Project Site Source: USGS San Francisco South 7.5' Quadrangle / Buri Buri.



38180008 • 10/2023 | 38180008_record_search.mxd

Exhibit A Record Search Map

CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
 SSF FIRE STATION #63
 ADDENDUM/CONSISTENCY CHECKLIST



Attachment B:
Local Vicinity Map





Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. New Gen Engineering Group, Inc., 08/2023.

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS™



250 125 0 250
Feet

38180008 • 11/2023 | 2_local_vicinity.mxd

Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity Map

CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
FIRE STATION #63
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

November 20, 2023

Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
Carla Munoz, Tribal Council
604 W Fernleaf Ave
Pomona, CA, 91766

Subject: Fire Station #63 Project

Dear Carla Munoz:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed Fire Station #63 Project in the City of South San Francisco. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The project site is located at 71 Camaritas Avenue and 101 Arroyo Drive. The proposed project would demolish existing structures onsite to construct a firehouse with three truck bays. A Records Search map with a 0.5-mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a California Historical Resource Information (CHRIS) search. The results of the SLF records search was negative. The results of the CHRIS search indicated that there are no recorded resources within the project site, but there are 18 recorded resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. In addition, there are 2 reports within the project site and 16 reports within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Designated lead agencies under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) are handling project notification and consultation requirements. Please feel free to contact me at 530.219.1432 or via email at ddepietro@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

UNITED STATES

T +1 888 826 5814
T +1 714 508 4100
T 303 938 5500
F +1 714 508 4110
E info@fcs-intl.com

Irvine

250 Commerce
Suite 210
Irvine, CA 92602

Bay Area

2999 Oak Road
Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley

7726 N. First Street
#413
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire

967 Kendall Drive
#A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Sacramento Valley

2351 Sunset Boulevard
Suite 170-301
Rocklin, CA 95765

Utah

2901 Bluegrass Boulevard
Suite 200-62
Lehi, UT 84043

Colorado

5480 Valmont Road
Suite 200
Boulder, CO 80301

Connecticut

2 Corporate Drive
Suite 450
Shelton, CT 06484

New York

10 Monument Street
Deposit, NY 13754
56 Broome Corporate Parkway
Conklin, NY 13748

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dana DePietro". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Dana" and last name "DePietro" clearly distinguishable.

Dana Douglas DePietro, PhD
Director of Cultural Resources
FirstCarbon Solutions
2999 Oak Road, Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

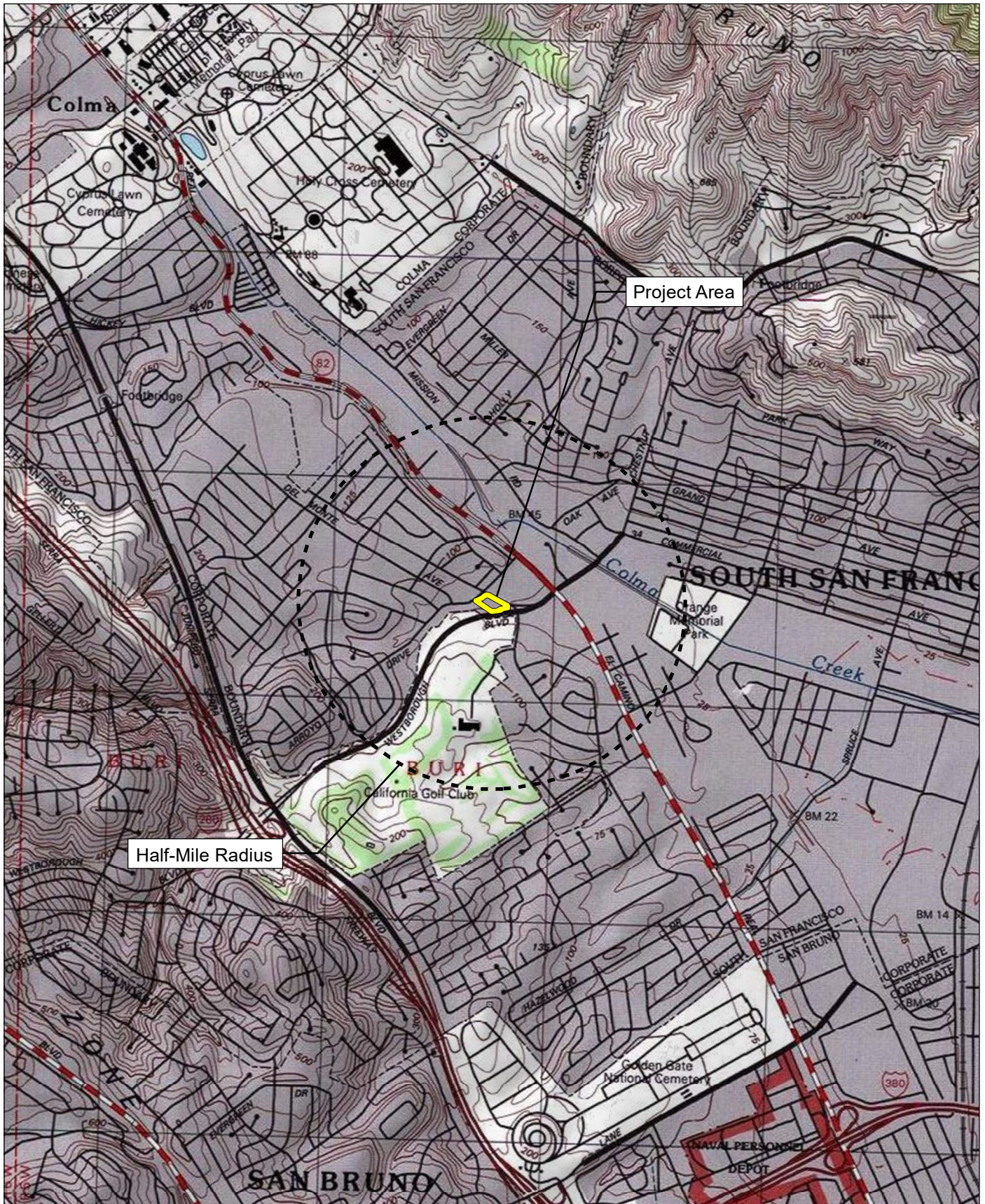
Enclosed

Attachment A: Record Search Map
Attachment B: Local Vicinity Map



Attachment A:
Records Search Map





Source: USGS San Francisco South 7.5' Quadrangle / Buri Buri.
 Project Site Source: USGS San Francisco South 7.5' Quadrangle / Buri Buri.



Attachment B:
Local Vicinity Map





Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. New Gen Engineering Group, Inc., 08/2023.

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS™



250 125 0 250
Feet

38180008 • 11/2023 | 2_local_vicinity.mxd

Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity Map

CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
FIRE STATION #63
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

November 20, 2023

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA, 94546

Subject: Fire Station #63 Project

Dear Chairperson Nijmeh:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed Fire Station #63 Project in the City of South San Francisco. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The project site is located at 71 Camaritas Avenue and 101 Arroyo Drive. The proposed project would demolish existing structures onsite to construct a firehouse with three truck bays. A Records Search map with a 0.5-mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a California Historical Resource Information (CHRIS) search. The results of the SLF records search was negative. The results of the CHRIS search indicated that there are no recorded resources within the project site, but there are 18 recorded resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. In addition, there are 2 reports within the project site and 16 reports within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Designated lead agencies under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) are handling project notification and consultation requirements. Please feel free to contact me at 530.219.1432 or via email at ddepietro@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

UNITED STATES

T +1 888 826 5814
T +1 714 508 4100
T 303 938 5500
F +1 714 508 4110
E info@fcs-intl.com

Irvine

250 Commerce
Suite 210
Irvine, CA 92602

Bay Area

2999 Oak Road
Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley

7726 N. First Street
#413
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire

967 Kendall Drive
#A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Sacramento Valley

2351 Sunset Boulevard
Suite 170-301
Rocklin, CA 95765

Utah

2901 Bluegrass Boulevard
Suite 200-62
Lehi, UT 84043

Colorado

5480 Valmont Road
Suite 200
Boulder, CO 80301

Connecticut

2 Corporate Drive
Suite 450
Shelton, CT 06484

New York

10 Monument Street
Deposit, NY 13754

56 Broome Corporate Parkway
Conklin, NY 13748

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dana DePietro". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Dana" and last name "DePietro" clearly distinguishable.

Dana Douglas DePietro, PhD
Director of Cultural Resources
FirstCarbon Solutions
2999 Oak Road, Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

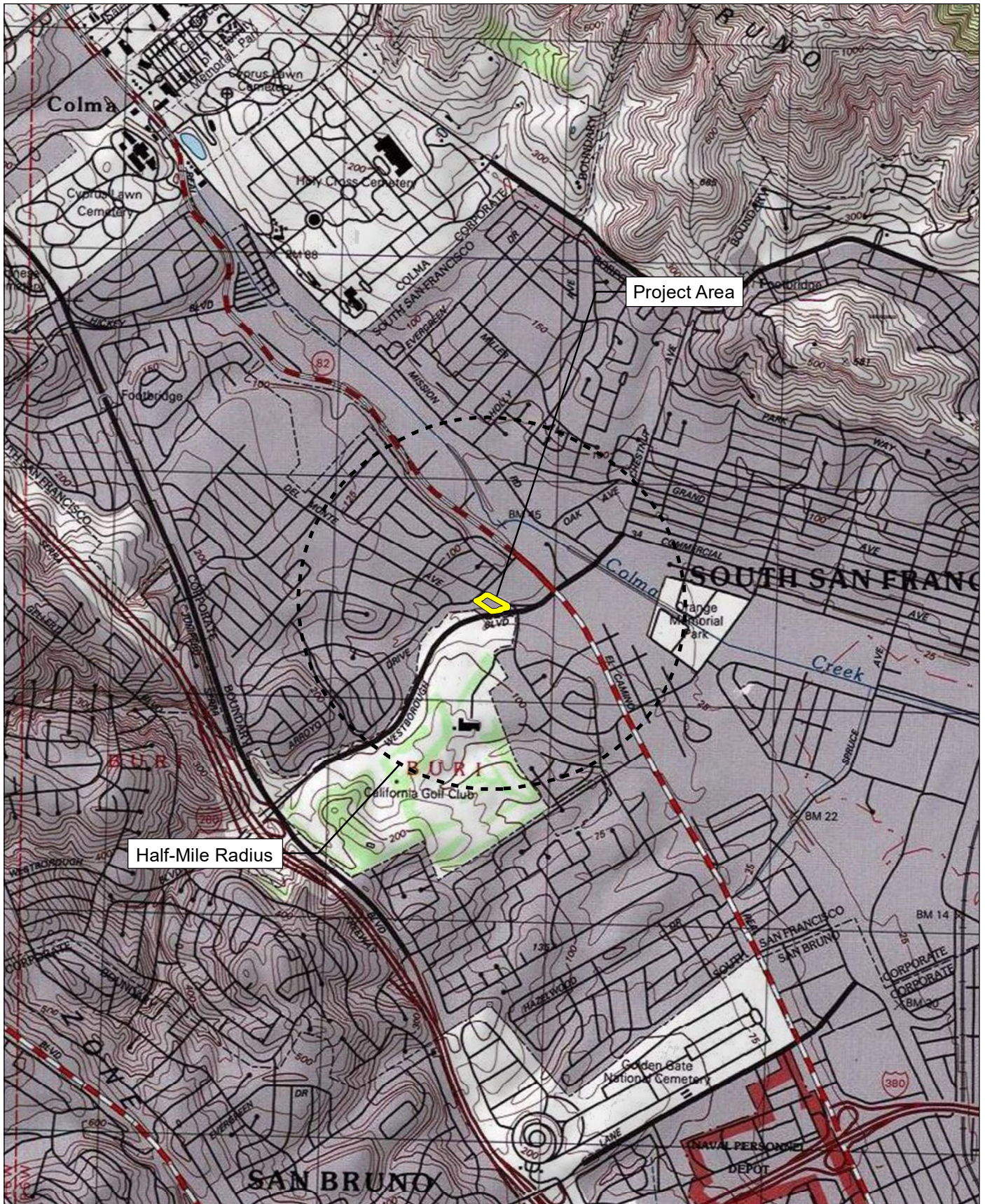
Enclosed

Attachment A: Record Search Map
Attachment B: Local Vicinity Map



Attachment A:
Records Search Map





Source: USGS San Francisco South 7.5' Quadrangle / Buri Buri.
 Project Site Source: USGS San Francisco South 7.5' Quadrangle / Buri Buri.



Exhibit A Record Search Map



Attachment B:
Local Vicinity Map





Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. New Gen Engineering Group, Inc., 08/2023.

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS™



250 125 0 250
Feet

38180008 • 11/2023 | 2_local_vicinity.mxd

Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity Map

CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
FIRE STATION #63
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

November 20, 2023

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA, 95024

Subject: Fire Station #63 Project

Dear Kanyon Sayers-Roods:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed Fire Station #63 Project in the City of South San Francisco. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The project site is located at 71 Camaritas Avenue and 101 Arroyo Drive. The proposed project would demolish existing structures onsite to construct a firehouse with three truck bays. A Records Search map with a 0.5-mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a California Historical Resource Information (CHRIS) search. The results of the SLF records search was negative. The results of the CHRIS search indicated that there are no recorded resources within the project site, but there are 18 recorded resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. In addition, there are 2 reports within the project site and 16 reports within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Designated lead agencies under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) are handling project notification and consultation requirements. Please feel free to contact me at 530.219.1432 or via email at ddepietro@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

UNITED STATES

T +1 888 826 5814
T +1 714 508 4100
T 303 938 5500
F +1 714 508 4110
E info@fcs-intl.com

Irvine

250 Commerce
Suite 210
Irvine, CA 92602

Bay Area

2999 Oak Road
Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley

7726 N. First Street
#413
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire

967 Kendall Drive
#A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Sacramento Valley

2351 Sunset Boulevard
Suite 170-301
Rocklin, CA 95765

Utah

2901 Bluegrass Boulevard
Suite 200-62
Lehi, UT 84043

Colorado

5480 Valmont Road
Suite 200
Boulder, CO 80301

Connecticut

2 Corporate Drive
Suite 450
Shelton, CT 06484

New York

10 Monument Street
Deposit, NY 13754

56 Broome Corporate Parkway
Conklin, NY 13748

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dana DePietro". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Dana" and last name "DePietro" clearly distinguishable.

Dana Douglas DePietro, PhD
Director of Cultural Resources
FirstCarbon Solutions
2999 Oak Road, Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

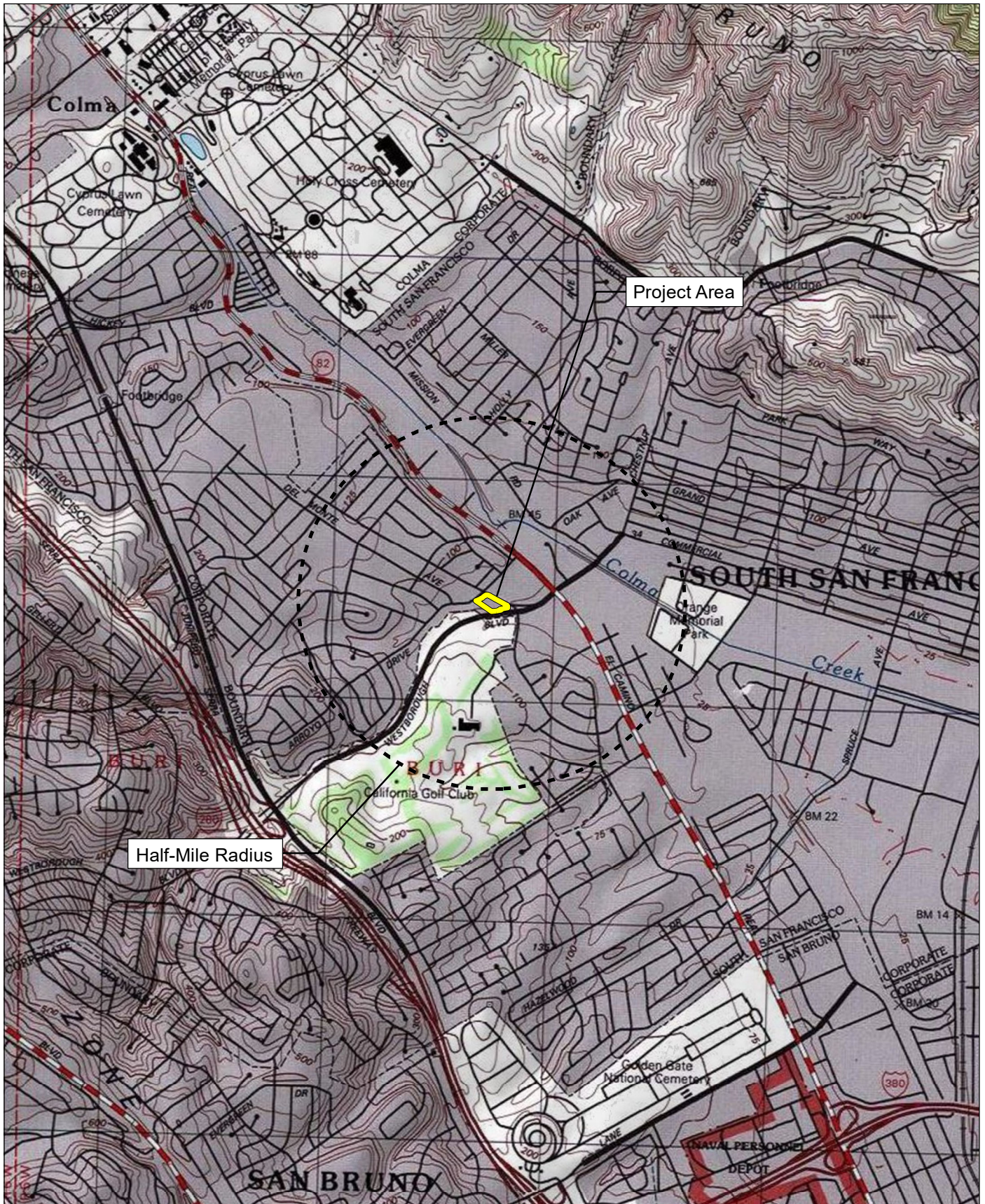
Enclosed

Attachment A: Record Search Map
Attachment B: Local Vicinity Map



Attachment A:
Records Search Map





Source: USGS San Francisco South 7.5' Quadrangle / Buri Buri.
 Project Site Source: USGS San Francisco South 7.5' Quadrangle / Buri Buri.



Attachment B:
Local Vicinity Map





Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. New Gen Engineering Group, Inc., 08/2023.



November 20, 2023

The Ohlone Indian Tribe
Desiree Vigil, THPO
259 Winwood Avenue
Pacifica, CA, 94044

Subject: Fire Station #63 Project

Dear Desiree Vigil:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed Fire Station #63 Project in the City of South San Francisco. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The project site is located at 71 Camaritas Avenue and 101 Arroyo Drive. The proposed project would demolish existing structures onsite to construct a firehouse with three truck bays. A Records Search map with a 0.5-mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a California Historical Resource Information (CHRIS) search. The results of the SLF records search was negative. The results of the CHRIS search indicated that there are no recorded resources within the project site, but there are 18 recorded resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. In addition, there are 2 reports within the project site and 16 reports within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Designated lead agencies under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) are handling project notification and consultation requirements. Please feel free to contact me at 530.219.1432 or via email at ddepietro@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

UNITED STATES

T +1 888 826 5814
T +1 714 508 4100
T 303 938 5500
F +1 714 508 4110
E info@fcs-intl.com

Irvine

250 Commerce
Suite 210
Irvine, CA 92602

Bay Area

2999 Oak Road
Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley

7726 N. First Street
#413
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire

967 Kendall Drive
#A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Sacramento Valley

2351 Sunset Boulevard
Suite 170-301
Rocklin, CA 95765

Utah

2901 Bluegrass Boulevard
Suite 200-62
Lehi, UT 84043

Colorado

5480 Valmont Road
Suite 200
Boulder, CO 80301

Connecticut

2 Corporate Drive
Suite 450
Shelton, CT 06484

New York

10 Monument Street
Deposit, NY 13754

56 Broome Corporate Parkway
Conklin, NY 13748

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dana DePietro". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Dana" and last name "DePietro" clearly legible.

Dana Douglas DePietro, PhD
Director of Cultural Resources
FirstCarbon Solutions
2999 Oak Road, Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

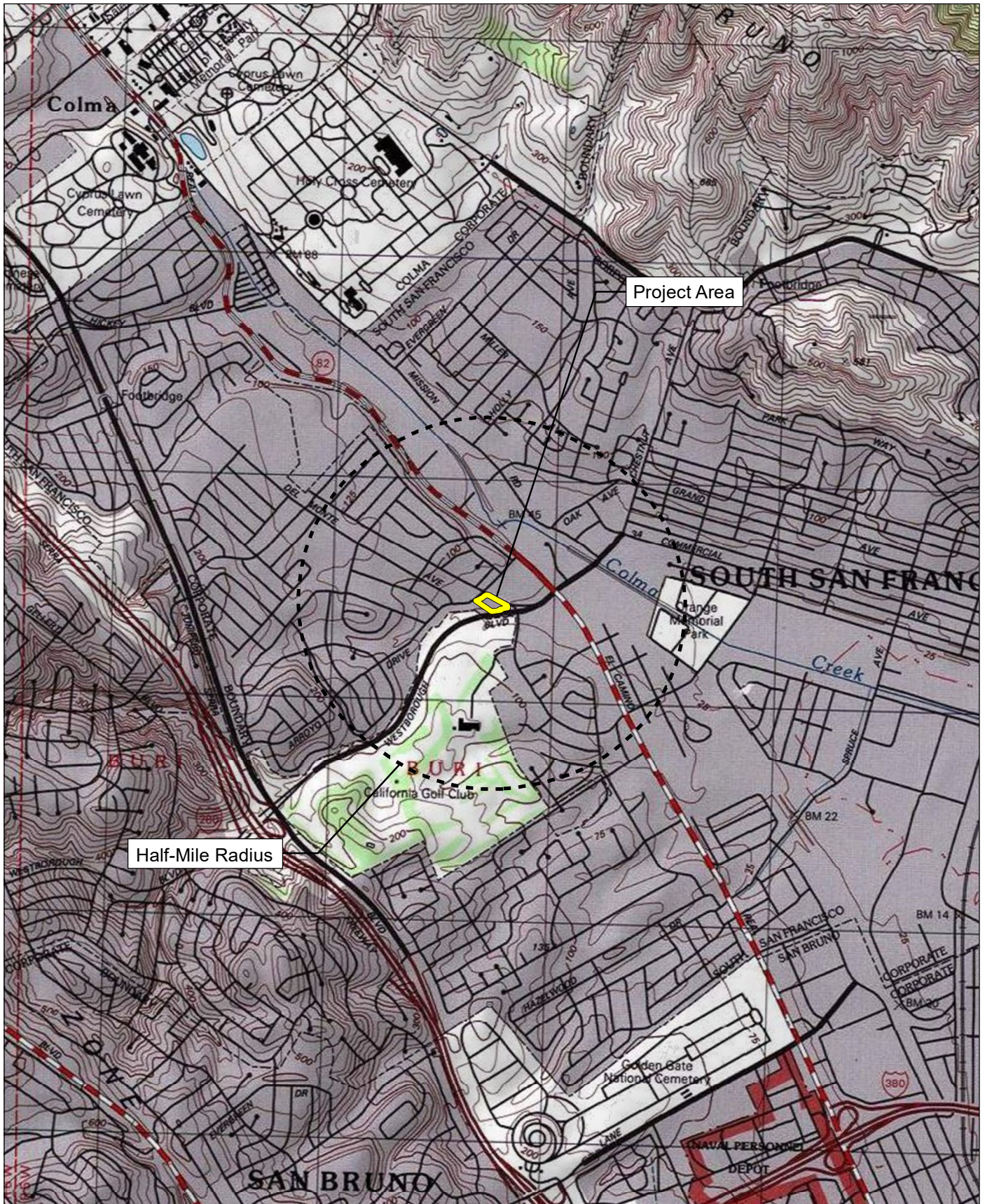
Enclosed

Attachment A: Record Search Map
Attachment B: Local Vicinity Map



Attachment A:
Records Search Map





Source: USGS San Francisco South 7.5' Quadrangle / Buri Buri.
 Project Site Source: USGS San Francisco South 7.5' Quadrangle / Buri Buri.



38180008 • 10/2023 | 38180008_record_search.mxd

Exhibit A Record Search Map

CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
 SSF FIRE STATION #63
 ADDENDUM/CONSISTENCY CHECKLIST



Attachment B:
Local Vicinity Map





Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. New Gen Engineering Group, Inc., 08/2023.



**Appendix D:
Pedestrian Photolog**

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



Photograph 1: Overview from the southern corner of the project area. Viewing north.



Photograph 2: Overview from the eastern corner of project area. Viewing west.



Photograph 3: Overview from western corner of the project area. Viewing east.



Photograph 4: Overview of northern section of the project site. Viewing south.



Photograph 5: Overview of 71 Camaritas Avenue. Viewing southwest.



Photograph 6: Overview of Camaritas Avenue, facing away from project area. Viewing north.



Photograph 7: Overview of undeveloped section of project site. Viewing southwest.



Photograph 8: Overview of project site from Arroyo Avenue. Viewing southeast.



Photograph 9: Overview of parking lot. Viewing south.



Photograph 10: Overview of Westborough Avenue from project site. Viewing south.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix E: Department of Parks and Recreation Forms

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Buri Buri Liquor Store

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County San Mateo and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Francisco South Date 2018 T 68; N R 50; S ☐ of ☐ of Sec Unsectioned; Mount Diablo

B.M.

c. Address 71 Camaritas Avenue City South San Francisco Zip 94080

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 549652 mE/4167653 mN

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor's Parcel Number: 010-402-240 531ft amsl

*P3a. **Description:** Constructed circa 1975, the subject building is a commercial building bifurcated into two businesses. One side is a Filipino restaurant (Ongpin), and the other is a former liquor store (Buri Buri Liquor). The building is one-story with a simple, square floor plan erected atop a concrete foundation. Its exterior features a combination of plaster with brick inlay and decorative wooden trim. The roof is a flat topped, hipped roof with wide, closed eaves. The roofing material appears to be plain pattern wooden shingles. The building's fenestration includes a glass, double storefront door and 6 large arched display windows with low bulkheads on the front façade.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP6, 1-3 story commercial building

*P4. **Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: Viewing southwest. Photo taken October 20, 2023

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

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:** ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both

*P7. **Owner and Address:**
N/A

*P8. **Recorded by:** Taylor Love
First Carbon Solutions
2999 Oak Road #250
Walnut Creek,
California

*P9. **Date Recorded:** October
20, 2023

*P10. **Survey Type:**
Pedestrian Survey

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

Assessment "Fire Station No. 63 Project" for the City of South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California.

*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): _____

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

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

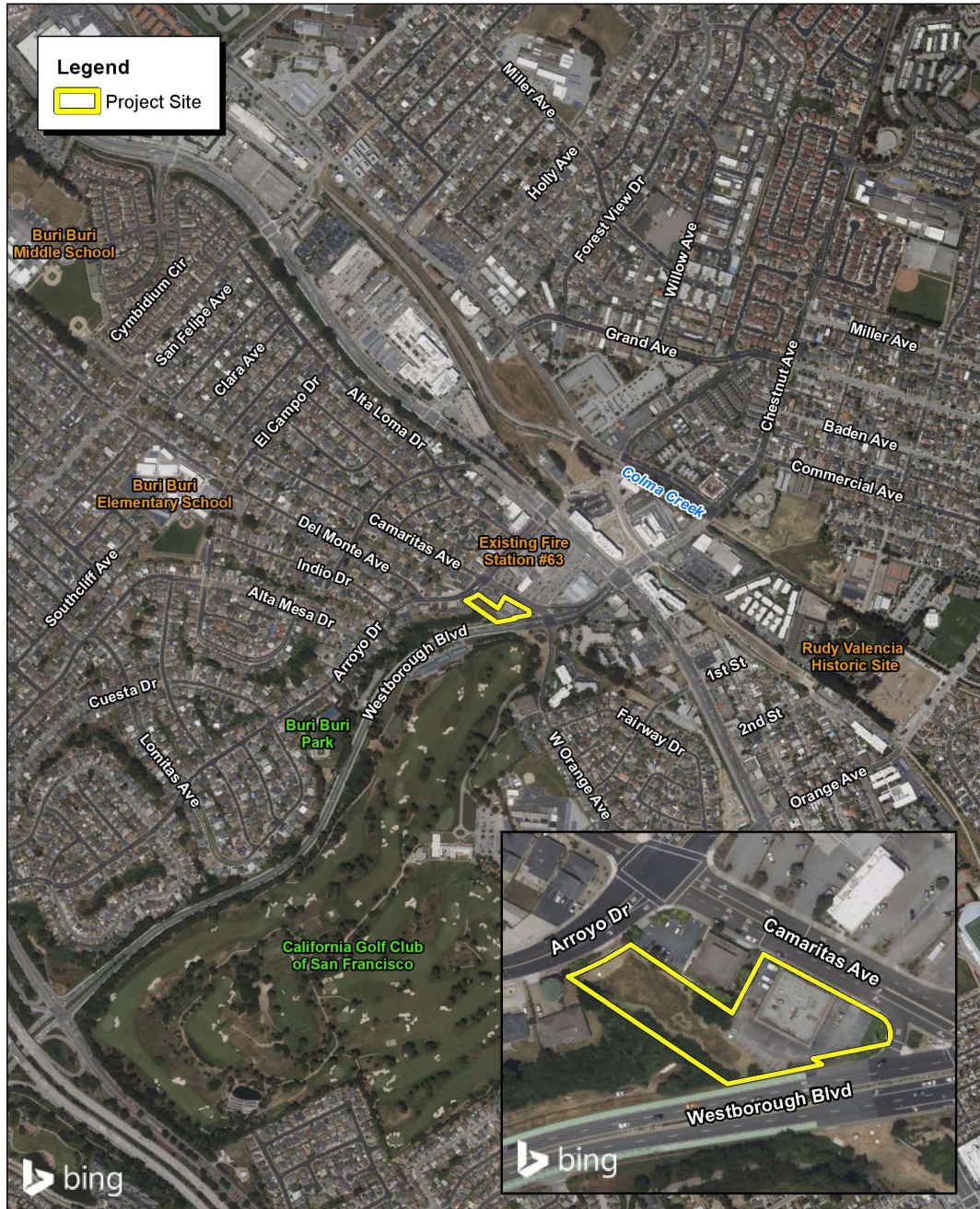
Page 2 of 3

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Buri Buri Liquor Store

*Map Name: Esri Aerial Imagery

*Scale: _____

*Date of map: 08/2023



Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. New Gen Engineering Group, Inc., 08/2023.

Location Map

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS™



1,000 500 0 1,000
Feet

Aerial Base

38180008 • 02/2024 | 3_local_vicinity_aerial.mxd

CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
FIRE STATION NO.63 PROJECT
REGIONAL LOCATION MAP, LOCAL VICINITY MAP

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # Buri Buri Liquor *NRHP Status Code _____
Page 3 of 3

B1. Historic Name: Buri Buri Liquor
B2. Common Name: Buri Buri Liguour
B3. Original Use: Mixed Commercial B4. Present Use: Restaurant
*B5. Architectural Style: Commercial
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Constructed between 1973 and 1975. There are no known alterations.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
*B8. Related Features: Related features include a paved, 21-stall parking lot and a monument sign.

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
*B10. Significance: Theme Commercial and Industrial growth Area South San Francisco

Period of Significance 1970's Biotechnology surge Property Type Commercial Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic s

The 1970's marked a biotechnology surge in South San Francisco, increasing the number of commercial and industrial buildings in the area. However, the building is not representative as a unique contributor to the City of South San Francisco's economic development/and or growth. Therefore, the subject building is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP6. 1-3 Story Commercial Building.

*B12. References: Taylor Love. 2024. Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment, Fire Station No. 63 Project, City of South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California.

B13. Remarks: None

*B14. Evaluator: None
*Date of Evaluation: _____

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix F: Cultural Resources Regulations and Evaluation Criteria

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CULTURAL RESOURCES REGULATIONS AND EVALUATION CRITERIA

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 CEQA. In addition, laws specific to work conducted on federal lands include the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), the American Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

The following federal or CEQA criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts on cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact would be 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 or Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR).

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 Section 106 (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800). Additionally, federal agencies are responsible for initiating NHPA Section 106 review and completing the steps outlined in these regulations. They must determine whether NHPA Section 106 applies to a given project and, if so, initiate review in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or 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 listing in the NRHP. Under the Code of Federal Regulations (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 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800. Resource eligibility for listing on the NRHP is detailed in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 63, and the criteria for resource evaluation are found in 36 Code of Federal Regulations 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. In addition, a resource must meet one or all of these eligibility criteria:

- a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b) Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; possesses high artistic values, represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Thresholds of Significance

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

properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The lead 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 Code of Federal Regulations 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 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.5, adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to, those listed below:

- 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, which is not consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties per 36 Code of Federal Regulations 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 Code of Federal Regulations 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 Code of Federal Regulations 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 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.11(e), the filing of an approved MOA, and appropriate documentation, concludes the NHPA Section 106 process. The MOA must be signed by all consulting parties and approved by the ACHP prior to construction activities. If no adverse effects are found and the SHPO/THPO or the ACHP do not object within 30 days of receipt, the agencies' responsibilities under NHPA Section 106 will be satisfied upon completion of report and documentation as stipulated in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.11. The information must be made available for public review upon request, excluding information covered by confidentiality provisions.

State-level Evaluation Processes

For the purposes of CEQA, cultural resources are broadly divided into the following four categories:

- **Historic Resources:** Historic resources typically refer to buildings, structures, and locations that maintain a connection or association with significant events, individuals, or architectural trends from California's past.
- **Archaeological Resources:** Archaeology is the study of artifacts and material culture with the aim of understanding human activities and cultures in the past. Archaeological resources may be associated with prehistoric indigenous cultures as well as historic periods.
- **Burial Sites and Cemeteries:** Burial sites and cemeteries are formal or informal locations where human remains have been interred.
- **Tribal Cultural Resources:** Tribal cultural resources include sites, features, places, or objects that are of cultural value to one or more California Native American Tribes.

More specifically, cultural resources may be understood as resources that have been formally recognized by a lead agency and/or are listed or determined eligible for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] § 4852). 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 Section 5020.1(j) or if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR per California Code of Regulations at Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 4850.

The most recent amendments to the CEQA Guidelines direct lead agencies to first evaluate an archaeological site to determine whether it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR. If an archaeological site is a historic resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered as stated in Public Resources Code 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 archaeological resource" as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, and it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, each site found within a project area will be evaluated to determine whether 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, “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 Public Resources Code Section 21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration other than 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 (OHP) 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, California Code of Regulations, 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:

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

1. A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR, § 4850 *et seq.*).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the Public Resources Code 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 Public Resources Code 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 Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k).
- Identified in a historical resources survey per Public Resources Code 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 whether the cultural resource is a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA. If analysis and/or testing determine that the resource is a unique archaeological resource and therefore subject to mitigation prior to development, a threshold of significance should be developed. The threshold of significance is a point where the qualities of significance are defined, and the resource is determined to be unique under CEQA. A significant impact is regarded as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource will be reduced to a point that it no longer meets the significance criteria. Should analysis indicate that project development will destroy the unique elements of a resource; CEQA regulations require that the project implement appropriate and feasible mitigation measures. The preferred form of mitigation is to preserve the resource in place, in an undisturbed state. However, as that is not always possible or feasible, appropriate mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to:

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

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

Local Regulations

Shape South San Francisco 2040 General Plan

Environmental and Cultural Stewardship Goals

- ES-9** Protect important historic architectural resources for the aesthetic educational, economic, and scientific contribution they make to South San Francisco’s identity and quality of life.
- ES-10** South San Francisco’s archaeological resources provide a link to the City’s prehistoric and historic past and strengthen the City’s sense of place.
- ES-11** South San Francisco protects sites, features, places, or objects that are of cultural value to one or more California Native American Tribes.

Environmental and Cultural Stewardship Policies

- ES-9.1** Maintain a Historic Resources Inventory. Maintain and update a Historic Resources Inventory at regular intervals to promote awareness of these community resources and as a tool to further their preservation. Give priority to identifying and establishing Historic Districts.
- ES-9.2** Identify historic resources. Encourage the voluntary identification, conservation, and reuse of historical structures, properties, and sites with special and recognized historic, architectural, or aesthetic value.
- ES-9.3** Encourage adaptive reuse of historic resources. Encourage historic resources to remain in their original use whenever possible. The adaptive use of historic resources is preferred, particularly as inns, vacation rentals, light commercial use, museums, educational facilities, or visitor-serving uses, when the original use can no longer be sustained.
- ES-9.4** Protect hardscape and cultural landscape elements. Protect and preserve historic sidewalk stamps, street signs, lampposts, street trees, and other hardscape and cultural landscape elements, in addition to designated historical buildings, structures, and sites that contribute to the historic character of a neighborhood, and the City.
- ES-9.5** Require historic surveys as part of development project requirements. Require the submittal of historic reports and surveys prepared as part of the environmental review process.
- ES-10.1** Maintain archaeological procedures for new development. Maintain formal procedures for minimizing and mitigating impacts to archaeological resources.

- ES-10.2** Support archaeological education. Support educational efforts that increase community awareness, appreciation, and support for South San Francisco’s archaeological resources.
- ES-10.3** Require that development proposals be referred to appropriate archaeological resources. Require that development proposals be referred to the Northwest Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and local Native American Tribes for review and recommendations regarding supplemental field investigation.
- ES-10.4** Ensure the protection of known archaeological resources through records review. Ensure the protection of known archaeological resources in the City by requiring a records review for any development proposed in areas of known resources.
- ES-10.5** Discovery of significant historic or prehistoric archaeological artifacts. If construction or grading activities result in the discovery of significant historic or prehistoric archaeological artifacts, then all work within 100 feet of the discovery shall cease, the Economic and Community Development Department shall be notified, the resources shall be examined by a qualified ARCHAEOLOGIST for appropriate protection and preservation measures; and work may only resume when appropriate protections are in place and have been approved by the Economic and Community Development Department.
- ES-11.1** Identification of Tribal Cultural Resources. Encourage the identification, preservation, and protection of Tribal Cultural Resources, traditional cultural landscapes, sacred sites, places, features, and objects, including historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, cemeteries, and ceremonial sites in consultation or coordination with the appropriate Native America tribe(s), and ensure appropriate treatment of Native American and other human remains discovered during project construction.
- ES-11.2** Include history of Native American peoples in Colma Creek transformation. Include the history of Native American peoples and cultural resources as part of the transformation of Colma Creek.
- ES-11.3** Conduct tribal consultation during development review. Consult with local Native American Tribes to identify, evaluate, and appropriately address Tribal Cultural Resources and Tribal sacred sites through the development review process.

Tribal Cultural Resources and Tribal Consultation

Under CEQA, TCRs refer to sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to one or more California Native American Tribes. To be considered significant under CEQA, these resources must also be included or determined eligible for inclusion in the CRHR

or a local register of historical resources or be determined significant pursuant to the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 by the lead agency (PRC § 21074).

Cultural resource assessment reports will often include the results from an NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and outreach to Native American representatives identified as potentially having interest or information on the project area by the NAHC. The primary process for identifying and evaluating potential impacts to TCRs, however, is through government-to-government consultation between the CEQA lead agency and Native American Tribes pursuant to the following California statutes.

California Senate Bill 18

Senate Bill (SB) 18 states that prior to a local (city or county) government's adoption of any General Plan or Specific Plan, or amendment to General and Specific Plans, or a designation of open space land proposed on or after March 1, 2005, the city or county shall conduct consultations with California Native American Tribes for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to Cultural Places. Consultations are for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to places, features, and objects described in Sections 5097.9 and 5097.993 of the Public Resources Code that may be affected by the proposed adoption or amendment to a general or specific plan. According to the Government Code Section 65352.4, "consultation" is defined as:

The meaningful and timely process of seeking, discussing, and carefully considering the views of others, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties' cultural values and, where feasible, seeking agreement. Consultation between government agencies and Native American Tribes shall be conducted in a way that is mutually respectful of each party's sovereignty. Consultation shall also recognize the tribes' potential needs for confidentiality with respect to places that have traditional tribal cultural significance.

SB 18 requires public notice to be sent to tribes listed on the NAHC's SB 18 Tribal Consultation list within the geographical areas affected by the proposed changes. Tribes must respond to a local government notice within 90 days (unless a shorter time frame has been agreed upon by the tribe), indicating whether or not they want to consult with the local government. Notice must be sent regardless of prior consultation, and it is suggested that local governments send written notice by certified mail with return receipt requested.

California Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was signed into law on September 25, 2014, and provides that any public or private "project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." TCRs include "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are eligible for inclusion in the CRHR or included in a local register of historical resources." AB 52 formally added the category of "tribal cultural resources" to CEQA and extends the consultation and confidentiality requirements to all projects rather than just projects subject to SB 18 as discussed above.

AB 52 requires a lead agency to notify and offer the opportunity for consultation to a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project if the tribe has previously requested in writing to be informed by the lead agency of proposed projects in their geographic area. This notification must be sent prior to determining whether a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report is required for a project. Tribes must respond to the notice within 45 days (unless a shorter time frame has been agreed upon by the tribe), indicating whether or not they want to consult with the lead agency.

The bill makes the above provisions applicable to projects that have a notice of preparation or a notice of negative declaration filed or mitigated negative declaration on or after July 1, 2015. The parties must consult in good faith, and consultation is deemed concluded when either: (1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect on a TCR (if such a significant effect exists); or (2) when a party concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. Mitigation measures agreed upon during consultation must be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document. AB 52 also identifies mitigation measures that may be considered to avoid significant impacts if there is no agreement on appropriate mitigation. Recommended measures include:

- Preservation in place.
- Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
- Protecting the traditional use of the resource.
- Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
- Permanent conservation easements with culturally appropriate management criteria.

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 NEPA, the NHPA, and CEQA. In addition, laws specific to work conducted on federal lands include the ARPA, the American Antiquities Act, and the NAGPRA.

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 NRHP or the CRHR or if it is identified as a unique archaeological resource.