

IS/MND Errata Memo
City of Brentwood
Orchard Grove North Project
June 6, 2024

The IS/MND for the Brentwood Orchard Grove North Project contained a clerical error relating to the Cultural Resources section of the IS/MND. Specifically, an incorrect Archaeological Resources Report was cited in Section V. Cultural Resources of the IS/MND (pages 40 and 41). Therefore, errata changes are provided herein (see attached) to correct the citations for the Archaeological Resources Report and clarify related information. Additionally, the correct Archaeological Resources Report is also attached to this memo.

These errata changes do not change any of the IS/MND significance determinations, nor otherwise impact other sections of the IS/MND. The changes are very minor and merely clarify the existing analysis in the IS/MND with references to the correct report. Recirculation of the IS/MND is therefore not warranted, as the document has not been substantially revised per 14 CCR Section 15073.5(a). Under CEQA, a 'substantial revision' exists when:

- A new, avoidable significant effect is identified, and to reduce that effect to a level of insignificance, mitigation measures or project revisions must be added; or
- The lead agency finds that the mitigation measures or project revisions originally included in the mitigated negative declaration will not reduce potentially significant impacts to a level of insignificance, and new mitigation measures or project revisions are required.

(14 CCR Section 15073.5(b)). As demonstrated in the errata changes, neither circumstance is present here.

Sincerely,
Josh Smith
De Novo Planning Group
916-805-1281
jsmith@denovoplanning.com

Errata Changes (Track Changes):

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES -- WOULD THE PROJECT:

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to in § 15064.5?				X
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?		X		
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		X		

RESPONSES TO CHECKLIST QUESTIONS

Response a): No Impact. An Archaeological Assessment Report, dated ~~December 2019~~November 2023, was prepared for the project site by Basin Research Associates (see Appendix B). A field survey was conducted by Basin Research Associates on ~~November 21, 2019~~November 29, 2023, which noted the site appeared recently tilled and did not contain any buildings or significant architectural resources.

The report included a prehistoric and historic site records and literature search completed by the California Historical Resources Information Search, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park on ~~December 4, 2019~~October 17, 2023 (CHRIS/NWIC File ~~19-081523-0498~~). The CHRIS/NWIC record search noted that no prehistoric or historic era archaeological sites have been recorded, reported, or identified in or adjacent to the proposed project site. Additionally, seven reports are on file at the CHRIS/NWIC for portions of the project site and surrounding areas, which were all negative for archaeological resources. Additionally, the record search indicated that the project site does not contain any recorded buildings or structures listed on the State Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory (which includes listings of the California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and the National Register of Historic Places).

It should be noted that the 2014 Brentwood General Plan Update EIR identifies 24 historic properties in the Brentwood Planning Area. None of the 24 properties listed are within the proposed project site¹. Additionally, there are no existing buildings, structures, or objects on the within the 9.6-acre Project site. The proposed project would remove the existing barn but preserve the home of the 0.4-acre designated remainder parcel. However, neither are considered identified or recorded historical resources under Section 15064.5 in the CEQA handbook. Therefore, there is nothing on the site that could be considered a “historical resource” under Section 15064.5 in the CEQA handbook.

For the above-stated reasons, development of the proposed project would have **no impact** on historical resources.

Responses b), c): Less than Significant with Mitigation. As noted above, the Archaeological Assessment Report prepared by Basin Research Associates included a CHRIS/NWIC record search of the project site and surrounding area (CHRIS/NWIC File ~~23-049819-0815~~). The CHRIS/NWIC record search noted that no prehistoric or historic era archaeological sites have been recorded, reported, or identified in or adjacent to the project site. Additionally, the

¹ City of Brentwood. 2014 Brentwood General Plan Update EIR [pg. 3.5-7]. July 22, 2014.

field survey conducted by Basin Research Associates on ~~November 21, 2019~~ November 29, 2023 found no prehistoric, combined prehistoric/historic or historic era archaeological materials or significant architectural resources were observed on-site.

Given that no known archaeological resources are associated with the project site, the subject parcel is considered of low archaeological sensitivity for prehistoric cultural resources. However, ground-disturbing activities may have the potential to uncover buried cultural deposits. As a result, during construction and excavation activities, previously unknown archaeological resources, including human bone, may be uncovered, resulting in a potentially significant impact. Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce the construction-related impacts to a **less than significant** level.

MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: *Prior to grading permit issuance, the developer shall submit plans to the Community Development Department for review and approval which indicate (via notation on the improvement plans) that if historic and/or cultural resources are encountered during site grading or other site work, all such work shall be halted immediately within 25 feet of the area of discovery and the developer shall immediately notify the Community Development Department of the discovery. In such case, the developer shall be required, at their own expense, to retain the services of a qualified archaeologist for the purpose of recording, protecting, or curating the discovery as appropriate. The archaeologist shall be required to submit to the Community Development Department for review and approval a report of the findings and method of curation or protection of the resources. Further grading or site work within the area of discovery would not be allowed until the preceding work has occurred.*

Mitigation Measure CUL-2: *Pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5 (c) State Public Resources Code §5097.98, if human bone or bone of unknown origin is found during construction, all work shall stop in the vicinity of the find and the Contra Costa County Coroner shall be contacted immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission who shall notify the person believed to be the most likely descendant. The most likely descendant shall work with the contractor to develop a program for reinternment of the human remains and any associated artifacts. Additional work is not to take place within the immediate vicinity of the find until the identified appropriate actions have been implemented.*

Orchard Grove North Subdivision Project
June 6, 2024
De Novo Planning Group

Archaeological Memo:



November 29, 2023



Mr. David Best
Community Development Manager
Shea Homes Limited Partnership
2630 Shea Center Drive
PO Box 5064
Livermore, CA 94551-5064

RE: *Archaeological Resources Assessment Report* – Shea Homes Orchard Grove II Project
1901 Lone Oak Road, City of Brentwood, Contra Costa County (APN 016-040-004)

Dear Mr. Best,

Please let this letter stand as a Basin Research Associates' (BASIN) *Archaeological Resources Assessment Report (ARAR)* for the Shea Homes Orchard Grove II Project, City of Brentwood. Shea Homes is planning to construct 34 units of residential housing within the approximately 10-acre parcel.

This report has been completed to meet the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in regard to cultural resources and City of Brentwood planning requirements. CEQA requires a review by the lead state or local agency to determine if the project will have a significant effect (impact) on archaeological sites or properties of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic group eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). The information provided by the assessment will allow the City to determine any appropriate mitigation measures to mitigate potential impacts on any significant cultural resources.

This letter report provides the results of an archival records review conducted by the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center (CHRIS/NWIC); a limited review of other archival and literature resources on file at BASIN; the results of a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) review of the *Sacred Lands File (SLF)* and outreach to Native Americans with local knowledge of tribal cultural resources; a field inventory of the 10-acre project site; and, a short management summary and recommendations.

PROJECT LOCATON AND DESCRIPTION

The approximately 10-acre project site is bordered by vacant land, a residence with several outbuildings and The Rock Church property to the north; Lone Oak Road to the east; a developing subdivision to the south; and, Adams Lane to the west with an address listed as 1901 Lone Oak

BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Road, City of Brentwood (APN 016-040-004). Shea Homes is planning to develop the majority of the parcel with a 34 residence subdivision. A 1959 single family residence within the parcel will be retained while an associated post-1939 barn will be removed (USGS Brentwood, Calif. 1978; Township 1 North, Range 2 East [T 1N R 2E], Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian [MDB&M], unsectioned) [see Figs. 1-3].

REGULATORY

Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, districts, and objects; standing historic structures, buildings, districts, and objects; and locations of important historic events or sites of traditional and/or cultural importance to various groups. The analysis of cultural resources can provide valuable information on the cultural heritage of both local and regional populations. Cultural resources may be determined significant or potentially significant in terms of national, state, or local criteria either individually or in combination. Resource evaluation criteria are determined by the compliance requirements of a specific project.

This report has been prepared to provide information for the project's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) document and the City of Brentwood's planning analysis. The City, as the CEQA lead agency, must determine the potential impacts of the project on both historical and unique archaeological resources and identify possible mitigation measures or alternatives that can minimize adverse impacts on any significant cultural resources that may be affected by the project.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Public agencies under CEQA must consider the effects of their actions on both "historical resources" and "unique archaeological resources." Pursuant to California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a "project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b).) PRC 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether a proposed project would have an effect on "unique" archaeological resources.

Historical resource (see PRC 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)) includes a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR. The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest.

Properties of local historic significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be "historical resources" for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (PRC 5024.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(2)). Unless a resource listed in a survey has been demolished or has lost substantial integrity, or there is a preponderance of evidence indicating that it is otherwise not historically or culturally significant, a lead agency should consider the resource a historical resource under CEQA.

In addition to resources listed on the CRHR or included in a local register of historical resources as defined by PRC 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC section 5024.1(g), the lead agency has discretion to treat an object,

building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript as a historical resource for CEQA purposes if the lead agency has substantial evidence showing that such a resource is historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California. (PRC 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(3)). Generally, a lead agency considers a resource to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR, including the following:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(3)).

The fact that a resource is not listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, or not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to PRC section 5020.1(k)), or identified in an historical resources survey meeting the criteria in PRC section 5024.1(g) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource (PRC 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(4)).

CEQA also distinguishes between two classes of archaeological resources: archaeological sites that meet the definition of a historical resource, as described above, and “unique archaeological resources.” Under CEQA, an archaeological resource is considered “unique” if it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that the resource meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or,
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC 21083.2(g)).

CEQA states that if a proposed project would result in an impact that might cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, then an EIR must be prepared and mitigation measures considered. A “substantial adverse change” in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1)).

The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5(c)) also provide specific guidance on the treatment of archaeological resources, depending on whether they meet the definition of a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource. If the site is not a historical resource, but meets the definition of a unique archaeological resource, it must be treated in accordance with the provisions of PRC

21083.2. PRC Section 21083.2 states that if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites.
- (2) Deeding archaeological sites into permanent conservation easements.
- (3) Capping or covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites.
- (4) Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archaeological sites.

When an archaeological resource is listed in or is eligible to be listed in the CRHR, PRC Section 21084.1 controls, and it states that “[a] project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 operate independently to ensure that potential effects on archaeological resources are considered as part of a project’s environmental analysis.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) provides protections for tribal cultural resources.¹ All lead agencies issuing a notice of preparation or a notice of negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration on or after July 1, 2015, are required, if formally requested by a culturally affiliated California Native American Tribe, to consult with such tribe regarding the impacts of a project on tribal cultural resources prior to the release of any negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or draft environmental impact report. Under PRC Section 21074, tribal cultural resources include site features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places or objects that are of cultural value to a tribe that are eligible or listed on the CRHR or a local historic register or that the lead agency has determined to be a significant tribal cultural resource.

Tribal consultation is to continue until mitigation measures are agreed to or either the tribe or the lead agency concludes in good faith that an agreement cannot be reached. In the case of agreement, the lead agency is required to include the mitigation measures in the environmental document along with the related Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). If no agreement is reached, the lead agency must still impose all feasible mitigation measures necessary for a project to avoid or minimize significant adverse impacts on tribal cultural resources (PRC Section 21084.3).

Other California Laws and Regulations

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) requires local governments to consult with California Native American tribes prior to amending or adopting a general plan or specific plan. The main objective of SB 18 is to preserve and protect California Native American cultural places, which can consist of a:

1. AB 52 amended Section 5097.94 of, and added Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3 to, the California Public Resources Code

- Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine (PRC § 5097.9), and,
- Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site, that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1, including any historic or prehistoric ruins, any burial ground, any archaeological or historic site (PRC § 5097.993).

Prior to adopting or amending a general or specific plan, a local government must notify the appropriate tribes (on the contact list maintained by the NAHC) of the opportunity to conduct consultations. Tribes have 90 days from the date on which they receive notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe (Cal. Government Code § 65352.3). Local governments must send notice of a public hearing to approve the general plan or specific plan amendment/adoption at least 10 days prior to that hearing to tribes who have filed a written request for such notice (Cal. Government Code § 65092).

Under SB 18, local governments must consult with tribes that have requested consultation in accordance with California Government Code Section 65352.3. The purpose of this consultation is to preserve, or mitigate impacts to, cultural places that may be affected by the general or specific plan amendment or adoption. Local governments also must consult with tribes before designating open space if the affected land contains a cultural place and if the affected tribe has requested public notice under California Government Code Section 65092. The purpose of this consultation is to protect the identity of the cultural place and to develop treatment with appropriate dignity of the cultural place in any corresponding management plan (Cal. Gov't Code § 65562.5).

Other state-level requirements for cultural resources management appear in PRC Chapter 1.7, Section 5097.5 "Archaeological, Paleontological, and Historical Sites," and Chapter 1.75 beginning at Section 5097.9 "Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites" for lands owned by the state or a state agency.

The disposition of Native American burials is governed by Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code and PRC Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98, and falls within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission.

CITY OF BRENTWOOD

Chapter 4. Conservation and Open Space [COS] of the *City of Brentwood General Plan* includes goals and policies regarding prehistoric, historic, and cultural resources [and human remains] (De Novo Planning Group 2014c:1-4, 4-11 – 4-13). The following represent the sections in the chapter pertinent to the archaeological review.

GOAL COS 6 - PRESERVE AND ENHANCE PREHISTORIC, HISTORIC, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES IN AND AROUND THE BRENTWOOD COMMUNITY (partial policy list)

Policy COS 6-7 - Review new development projects and work in conjunction with the California Historical Resources Information System to determine whether project areas contain known archaeological resources, either prehistoric and/or historic-era, or have the potential for such resources.

Policy COS 6-8 - Ensure that human remains are treated with sensitivity and dignity, and ensure compliance with the provisions of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

Policy COS 6-9 - Consistent with State, local, and tribal intergovernmental consultation requirements such as SB 18, the City shall consult as necessary with Native American tribes that may be interested in proposed new development and land use policy changes.

ACTIONS IN SUPPORT OF GOAL COS 6 (partial list)

Action COS 6d - Require a cultural and archaeological survey prior to approval of any project which would require excavation in an area that is sensitive for cultural or archaeological resources. If significant cultural or archaeological resources, including historic and prehistoric resources, are identified, appropriate measures shall be implemented, such as documentation and conservation, to reduce adverse impacts to the resource.

Action COS 6e - Require all new development, infrastructure, and other ground-disturbing projects to comply with the following conditions in the event of an inadvertent discovery of cultural resources or human remains:

1. If construction or grading activities result in the discovery of significant historic or prehistoric archaeological artifacts or unique paleontological resources, all work within 100 feet of the discovery shall cease, the Community Development Director shall be notified, the resources shall be examined by a qualified archaeologist, paleontologist, or historian for appropriate protection and preservation measures; and work may only resume when appropriate protections are in place and have been approved by the Community Development Director;
and
2. If human remains are discovered during any ground disturbing activity, work shall stop until the Community Development Director and the Contra Costa County Coroner have been contacted; if the human remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and the most likely descendants have been consulted; and work may only resume when appropriate measures have been taken and approved by the Community Development Director.

IMPLEMENTATION (partial list)

Action COS 6d - Require a cultural and archaeological survey prior to approval of any project which would require excavation in an area that is sensitive for cultural or archaeological resources. If significant cultural or archaeological resources, including historic and prehistoric resources, are identified, appropriate measures shall be implemented, such as documentation and conservation, to reduce adverse impacts to the resource.

Responsible Department: Community Development Department

Priority/Timing: Ongoing

ACTION COS 6e - Require all new development, infrastructure, and other ground-disturbing projects to comply with the following conditions in the event of an inadvertent discovery of cultural resources or human remains:

1. If construction or grading activities result in the discovery of significant historic or prehistoric archaeological artifacts or unique paleontological resources, all work within 100 feet of the discovery shall cease, the Community Development Director shall be notified, the resources shall be examined by a qualified archaeologist, paleontologist, or historian for appropriate protection and preservation measures; and work may only resume when appropriate protections are in place and have been approved by the Community Development Director.
2. If human remains are discovered during any ground disturbing activity, work shall stop until the Community Development Director and the Contra Costa County Coroner have been contacted; if the human remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and the most likely descendants have been consulted; and work may only resume when appropriate measures have been taken and approved by the Community Development Director.

Responsible Department: Community Development Department

Priority/Timing: Ongoing

RESEARCH PROTOCOLS

A prehistoric and historic site records and literature search was completed by the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park (CHRIS/NWIC File No 23-0498 dated 10/17/2023 by Neal). Reference material from the Bancroft Library, University of California at Berkeley and Basin Research Associates, San Leandro was also consulted including:

National Register of Historic Places listings for Contra Costa County, California (USNPS 2023a-c);

OHP [Office of Historic Preservation] *Built Environment Resources Directory* (BERD) for Contra Costa County (CAL/OHP 2023a);

[Listed] *California Historical Resources* (CAL/OHP 2023b) with the most recent updates of the National Register of Historic Places; California Historical Landmarks; and, California Points of Historical Interest as well as other evaluations of properties reviewed by the State of California Office of Historic Preservation;

California History Plan (CAL/OHP 1973);

California Inventory of Historic Resources (CAL/OHP 1976);

Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California (CAL/OHP 1988);

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (CAL/OHP 2023c); and,

Other sources including lists and maps (see References Cited and Consulted).

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted for a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) (Busby 2023a). The result was negative (Campagne 2023).

No local historical societies, planning departments, etc. were contacted regarding landmarks, potential historic sites or structures in or adjacent to the project.

A systematic archaeological field survey of the project area was conducted by Mr. Christopher Canzonieri (MA, RPA) on October 16, 2023.

RESEARCH RESULTS

The CHRIS/NWIC records search was negative for reports, recorded archaeological sites, built environment resources, and/or reported resources within the project site. One built environment resource, the Prewett Ranch House Site, is on Lone Tree Way within 1,000 feet of the project site. Nine studies have been completed within 1000 feet of the project site with negative results (Table 1)

TABLE 1
 STUDIES IN/ADJACENT TO OR WITHIN 1000 FEET OF THE PROJECT

Report #	Author	Date	Title	Study Type	Comments	Resources In/Adjacent
In or Adjacent						
None						
Within 1000 feet						
S-006113	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Region, Office of Environmental Quality	1983	Class II Archaeological Survey, San Luis Drain and Alternatives, Central Valley Project, San Luis Unit, California, 1983	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
S-011826	Dorothea J. Theodoratus, Mary Pyle Peters, Clinton M. Blount, Pamela J. McGuire, Richard D. Ambro, Michael Crist, Billy J. Peck, and Myrna Saxe	1980	Montezuma I and II Cultural Resources	Archaeological, Evaluation, Excavation, Field study, Monitoring, Other research	Numerous resources outside of the 1000 foot search area	None
S-027997	Colin I. Busby	2002	Archeological Resources Assessment - S & S Farms Property, City of Brentwood, Contra Costa County, California, APN's 16-05-50, 16-06-60, and 16-07-70 (letter report)	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
S-028017	Colin I. Busby	2002	Archaeological Resources Assessment, Hancock Property (APN 016-090-001 and 002) City of Brentwood, Contra Costa County, California (letter report)	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
S-029769	William Self	2005	Survey and Assessment of the Prewett Ranch Property in Brentwood, California	Archaeological, Field study	P-07-002684 is within 1000 foot search area	None
S-029769a	William Self	2005	Survey and Assessment of the Anderson Lane Easement of the Prewett Ranch Property in Brentwood, California)	Archaeological, Field study	P-07-002684 is within 1000 foot search area	None
S-030673	William Self	2005	Cultural Resources Survey for Passport Homes in Brentwood, California	Archaeological, Field study	One resource outside of the 1000 foot search area	None

TABLE 1, con't
 STUDIES IN/ADJACENT TO OR WITHIN 1000 FEET OF THE PROJECT

Report #	Author	Date	Title	Study Type	Comments	Resources In/Adjacent
Within 1000 feet, con't						
	Colin I. Busby	2019	Archaeological Assessment Report – 1801 Lone Oak Road, City of Brentwood, Contra Costa County (APN 016-040-005-7)	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
	Colin I. Busby	2022	Brentwood Storm Water Pipe and Outfall Installation for 1801 Lone Oak Road, City of Brentwood, Contra Costa County, California	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None

LISTED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

No listed or known National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) have been identified within or adjacent to the project.

No potentially significant local, state or federal cultural resources/historic properties, landmarks, points of interest, etc. have been identified in or adjacent to the project.

NATIVE AMERICAN RESOURCES
PREHISTORIC

The eastern boundary of the project site is located approximately 950 feet west of the channelized Marsh Creek and the southern boundary is approximately a half-mile north of the confluence of the channelized Marsh and Sand creeks. The channel of the San Joaquin River is approximately five miles to north. Consequently, the general study area would have provided a favorable environment during the prehistoric period with riverine, marsh, riparian and inland resources readily available.

Native American occupation and use of the general area appears to extend over 5000-7000+ years and may be longer. Archaeological information suggests an increase in the prehistoric population over time with an increasing focus on permanent settlements with large populations in later periods. The change from hunter-collectors to an increased sedentary lifestyle is due to more efficient resource procurement but with a focus on staple food exploitation, the increased ability to store food at village locations, and the development of increasing complex social and political systems including long-distance trade networks.

General overviews and perspectives on the regional prehistory can be found in Elsasser (1978), King (1978), Moratto (1984), Jones and Klar (2007), and Byrd et al. (2017).

ETHNOGRAPHIC

The proposed project may have been within the *Julpun* tribelet area of the Bay Miwok whose territory appears to have extended to lower Marsh Creek. The *Julpun* are known to have traded with other Miwok and Ohlone tribal groups prior to Hispanic colonization of California. The Bay Miwok were the first of the Eastern Miwok to be missionized and the largest group of *Julpun* went to Mission San Jose in present-day Fremont.

Milliken (1995:244) places the *Jalalon*, a small group of Northern Valley Yokuts speakers in the project vicinity. They appear to have occupied the area between the *Tamcan* and the *Julpun* in the vicinity of Indian Slough east of present-day Brentwood. Subsequent research maps the *Oakley/Julpun* northeast of the Marsh Creek/*Volvon* (Milliken 2006:27, Fig. 5). The latter, the *Volvon*, Bay Miwok speakers “. . . held the peak of Mount Diablo and the rugged lands to the east of the peak” with villages along the Marsh Creek drainage (Milliken 1995:259).

In 1837, Dr. John Marsh, the namesake of Marsh Creek and the first American citizen to settle permanently in East Contra Costa, found a few Native Americans when he settled on his *Rancho Los Meganos*. The Native Americans appeared to have returned to the area at the end of 1836 after the secularization² of Mission San Jose. Marsh was noted for his good relations with local Native Americans, whom he referred to as the *Pulpunes*. They built his adobe dwelling on the bank opposite their village (Hoover et al. 1966; Bennyhoff 1977; Milliken 1994, 1995).

Extensive ethnographic data for the San Francisco Bay Region are lacking, and the aboriginal lifeway apparently disappeared by approximately 1810 due to introduced EuroAmerican diseases, a declining birthrate, the cataclysmic impact of the mission system and the later secularization of the missions by the Mexican government (Levy 1978:400-401). Following Milliken *Volvons* were among the tribal groups baptized at Mission San Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores) established in 1776, between 1794-1805 and at Mission San Jose in present-day Fremont, established in 1797, between 1804-1810 (Hart 1987:324; Milliken 2006:40:Table 8, Milliken 2008:7, 43). Duran’s 1824 *Plano de la Mision de San Jose* shows the Christian Village of the *Arroyo de los Poblanos* that appears to conform to the Marsh House location.

No Native American villages or known trails have been identified in or near the project (Duran 1824; Kroeber 1925; Bennyhoff 1977; Levy 1978). For additional information on the Native Americans in the project area see Kroeber (1925), Bennyhoff (1977), Levy (1978), and Milliken (1995).

HISTORIC ERA RESOURCES

The history of the study area can be separated into the Hispanic Period (Spanish Period 1769-1821 and the Mexican Period 1822-1848) and, the American Period (1848-onward). During the Hispanic Period, Spanish government policy in northwestern New Spain was directed at the founding of presidios (forts), missions, and pueblos (secular towns) with the land held by the Crown whereas later Mexican policy (1822-1846) stressed individual ownership of the land with grants of vast tracts of land to individual citizens. The American Period focused on development and growth - a pattern that continues into the 21st Century (Hart 1987).

HISPANIC PERIOD

Between 1769 and 1776 a number of Spanish expeditions passed through the San Francisco Bay region including those led by Portolá with Crespi (1769), Fages (1770), Fages and Crespi (1772),

2. The program involved the release of Indian neophytes from Mission jurisdiction and the conversion of Mission property to private ownership in the mid-1830s under the direction of the Mexican government (Hart 1987).

Anza and Font (1776), Rivera y Moncada and Palou (1774), and Moraga (1808, 1810, 1812-1814). Even though the routes of the early explorers cannot be determined with total accuracy, none are known to have traveled near the project area (see Cook 1957; Beck and Haase 1974; Milliken 1995; USNPS 1995).

The project was located in the far northern part of *Rancho Meganos*. Governor Jose Castro granted the rancho to Jose Noriega in October 1835. He sold it to John Marsh in 1837. Marsh moved to the rancho in April 1838 and was murdered in 1856 by three Mexican Vaqueros. His daughter patented the rancho in August 1867 (Hendry and Bowman 1940).

No known Hispanic Era features, dwellings, roads, corrals, etc. have been identified in or adjacent to the project. The area was probably used for grazing during the Hispanic and the early American Periods (Dyer 1861; Hendry and Bowman 1940; Hoover et al. 1966; Collier 1983).

AMERICAN PERIOD

California became a United States territory in 1848 through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended the Mexican War of 1846-1847. The territory was not formally admitted as a state until 1850. In the mid-19th century, the majority of the rancho and pueblo lands and some of the ungranted land in California were subdivided as the result of population growth, the American takeover, and the confirmation of Mexican Period property titles. Growth can be attributed to the Gold Rush (1848), followed by the completion of the transcontinental railroad (1869) and local railroads. Still later, the development of the refrigerator railroad car (ca. 1880s) used for the transport of agricultural produce to distant markets, had a major impact on population growth. In recent decades this agrarian land-use pattern has been gradually displaced by industrial and commercial centers, residential housing, and the development of public and private research parks.

Contra Costa County is one of the 27 initial counties of the State of California and until March 1853 included Alameda County. Martinez on the coast has always been the Contra Costa County seat. Growth in the general study area has been linked with agriculture, a coal mining boom from the 1850s-1880s, and the development of transportation networks to service both industry and agriculture with market links.

The project site is located approximately 0.25 mile west of Brentwood Boulevard and about 0.5 mile east of the present-day Union Pacific Company railroad tracks. The railroad, formerly the San Pablo & Tulare Railroad (SP&T) Company, ran between Martinez and Tracy from 1878 until it was consolidated with the Southern Pacific Company (SP) in May 1888.³ The SP route west of the project was known as the "Mococco Line" and is still used for freight.

The City of Brentwood was laid out in 1878 in anticipation of the arrival of the railroad and has merited a post office since September 1878. By 1890, the Brentwood area was the largest producer and shipper of wheat and barley between New Orleans and San Francisco. In 1900 the former *Rancho Meganos* was purchased by group of Scottish investors, Balfour, Guthrie and Company, who built pumping stations, canals and ditches. By 1917, they had thousands of acres

3. SP was absorbed into the Union Pacific Railroad in 1996 and is now part of the Union Pacific Corporation (Walker 1997:Map CA-13).

of irrigated land under 10 different identities/units. The project site was within Brentwood Irrigated Farms Subdivision No. 5 (Smith and Elliott 1879; Slocum 1882; Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors (CCCo/BoS) 1938 [map]; Hoover et al. 1966; Emanuels 1986; Hart 1987; Patera 1991; Fickewirth 1992; Walker 1997; Gudde 1998; Robertson 1998).

Brentwood incorporated on February 19, 1958 and has transitioned from an agricultural focused community to a suburban community with a population of over 55,000. The area is experiencing rapid growth with many of the old farms and orchards being replaced by suburban developments since 1990. While agriculture remains important to the local economy it has declined in relative importance as the city has become more suburban. No heavy industry is present with only small light industries located in the northeastern section of the city. Economic growth is continuing in residential and commercial/retail construction and transportation improvements and strong links to the overall Bay Area economy are driving the rapid transition from agriculture to a residential and commercial base.

Summary Historic Map Review

Goddard's 1857 *Map of the State of California* shows "Mount Diablo" and "Marsh" and what appears to be Marsh Creek in the general project area.

Dyer's 1861 *Plat of the Rancho Los Meganos* shows the project within Lot No. 37 of the rancho. None of the numerous roads through rancho cross or are adjacent to the project. The closest, the "Road from Deer Valley to Iron House Landing" ran somewhat further west than the proposed project. The "Arroyo de los Poblanos or Marsh's Creek", the most notable feature shown on the plat, is shown to the east of the *Deer Valley to Iron House Landing* road and west of the "Road from Marsh's house [bifurcating near the northeast corner of the rancho boundary] to Iron House Landing / Slough landing."

The 1873 State Geological Survey of California *Topographical Map of Central California* also shows various roads and the San Pablo & Tulare Railroad (SP&T) through [Rancho] *Los Meganos* as well as Marsh's Creek. Two of the roads shadow Marsh Creek and appear to conform to Dyer's 1861 plat (see above). Various features - "Marsh Landing," "Iron House Landing," and various structures with owner's names, etc. are also shown on this map, but none were located in the vicinity of the project.

Smith & Elliott's 1879 *Map of Contra Costa and Part of Alameda County* is limited to major features including rancho boundaries, cities and towns. The SP&T Railroad is shown passing through boundaries of *Rancho Los Meganos* with Brentwood in the northern part of the rancho and the unlabeled Marsh Creek crossing the rancho and railroad tracks.

The 1914 USGS Brentwood and 1916 USGS Byron topographic quadrangles show Marsh Creek, the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, streets within Brentwood and Brentwood Boulevard/Walnut Avenue (unlabeled) north and south into Brentwood. No buildings, roads or other features are shown in or adjacent to the project site.

A 1938 *Map of Contra Costa County, California* shows the project within Brentwood Irrigated Farms Subdivision No. 5. Marsh Creek, Sand Creek and the alignment of the railroad tracks are the only features shown in the project study area (CCCo/BoS 1938).

The 1914 USGS Brentwood and 1916 USGS Byron topographic quadrangles show no development in the study area, not even a road. At the time, the Southern Pacific railroad

tracks to the east were the closest cultural feature in the vicinity of the project. Marsh Creek was yet to be channelized. By the early 1940s, the project and vicinity was occupied by orchards (US War Dept 1943). But by 1978 as shown on the USGS Brentwood topographic map, Lone Oak Road had been constructed and nearby Grace Lane further to south. At the time, southeast corner of project parcel was occupied by a single building that conforms to the residence at 1901 Lone Oak Road. Adams Lane on the east side of the project was not present as shown on the 1978 USGS Brentwood topographic quadrangle, but in existence as shown on the 2009 Thomas Bros. Map Sheet 596. The notable expansion of the City of Brentwood between 1978 and 2009 is evident with subdivisions to the east, west and south of the project.

FIELD INVENTORY [Figs. 3-9]

Mr. Christopher Canzonieri (MA, RPA) completed a field inventory for the proposed project on October 16, 2023 in accordance with generally accepted archaeological survey protocols. The approximately 10-acre property boundary is defined by modern barbed wire fencing along the perimeter. A shallow earth drainage ditch on the east side parallels Lone Oak Road separating the parcel from the road. Mature trees generally mark the northern boundary with immature trees and a wood fence present along the property line with The Rock Church. The field inventory excluded the barn and residence at the southeast corner of the parcel [Figs. 8-9].

Field transects were oriented east to west and spaced approximately 3 meters apart. Surface visibility within the project was poor, 0-15% due to recently mowed grass. The sediment was a dark yellowish brown clayey silt. Poor surface visibility obscured the possible presence of gravels or pebbles.

No evidence of prehistoric or significant historic cultural materials was observed.

INDIVIDUALS, GROUP AND AGENCY PARTICIPATION

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted for a review of the Sacred Lands Files (Busby 2023a). The review of the SLF was negative (Campagne 2023).

The state's *CEQA Guidelines* encourage early consultation with Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the area where a proposed project will take place. Section 21080.3.1 of the CEQA statute, signed into law in 2015 (AB 52), requires lead agencies to consult with traditionally and culturally affiliated Native American tribes prior to the release of a CEQA document if (1) the tribe has requested, in writing, to be formally notified of projects, and (2) the tribe responds, in writing, within 30 days of receiving notification.

The City routinely conducts outreach to local tribal entities for upcoming projects if required. If consultation is necessary, the City will reach out to the NAHC to verify contacts for tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area, and will send letters advising those contacts of the upcoming project and soliciting early comments and input on concerns related to tribal cultural resources. The results will be included in the environmental documents to be completed for the project.

No other agencies, departments or local historical societies were contacted regarding potential archaeological features/sites, landmarks, potential historic sites or structures due to BASIN's extensive research files on the project site and surrounding areas.

FINDINGS

This report was prepared to identify known and/or potentially significant archaeological and/or Native American historic/cultural properties listed or eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) in or immediately adjacent to the project site.

- The CHRIS/NWIC records search was negative for reports, recorded archaeological sites, built environment resources, and/or reported resources within the project site. One built environment resource has been recorded within a 1,000-foot radius of the project site.
- No known ethnographic Native American villages, trails, traditional use areas or contemporary use areas and/or other features of cultural significance have been identified within or adjacent to the project site.
- No known potential Hispanic Period archaeological resources (e.g., adobe dwellings or other structures, features, etc.) have been reported within or adjacent to the project site.
- No American Period archaeological sites have been recorded or reported within or adjacent to the project site.
- No listed, known significant and/or potentially significant National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) or local cultural resources/historic properties, landmarks, points of interest, etc. have been identified in or adjacent to the project site.
- The field inventory was negative for prehistoric, combined prehistoric/historic and historic era archaeological materials.
- The *Contra Costa County General Plan* assigns a "medium" archaeological sensitivity rating to the City of Brentwood area and near vicinity (Contra Costa County Community Development Department 2010/2014:9-9 – 9-12, Fig. 9.2).
- The project site appear to have a low archaeological sensitivity for unexpected discoveries of prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. There are no recorded or reported prehistoric sites, ethnographic Native American resources, and/or historic era sites/resources within or adjacent to the project site.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed project can proceed as planned as it will not affect any recorded historic properties or potentially unique archaeological resources.

- Subsurface testing for buried archaeological resources is not recommended due to the low potential for archaeological resources.

- Archaeological monitoring during construction is not recommended due to the low potential for exposing significant cultural resources.
- In the event of an unexpected archaeological discovery⁴ during subsurface construction, the City of Brentwood Community Development Director shall, in accordance with the Conservation and Open Space (COS) Element of the *City of Brentwood General Plan*, implement Action COS 6e and retain a Professional Archaeologist to review, identify and evaluate the discovery. The archaeologist shall review and evaluate any discoveries to determine if they are historical resource(s) and/or unique archaeological resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and provide further recommendations to the City. Potential treatment recommendations could include evaluation, collection, recordation, analysis, and reporting of any significant cultural materials.
- The exposure and treatment of Native American burials and any associated or unassociated funerary objects discovered during any soil-disturbing activity within the project site shall comply with applicable State laws Chapter 1492, Section 7050.5 to the Health and Safety Code, Sections 5097.94, 5097.98 and 5097.99 of the Public Resources Code).

-
4. Significant prehistoric cultural resources can include:
- a. Human bone - either isolated or intact burials.
 - b. Habitation (occupation or ceremonial structures as interpreted from rock rings/features, distinct ground depressions, differences in compaction (e.g., house floors).
 - c. Artifacts including chipped stone objects such as projectile points and bifaces; groundstone artifacts such as manos, metates, mortars, pestles, grinding stones, pitted hammerstones; and, shell and bone artifacts including ornaments and beads.
 - d. Various features and samples including hearths (fire-cracked rock; baked and vitrified clay), artifact caches, faunal and shellfish remains (which permit dietary reconstruction), distinctive changes in soil stratigraphy indicative of prehistoric activities.
 - e. Isolated artifacts

Historic cultural materials may include finds from the late 19th through early 20th centuries. Objects and features associated with the Historic Period can include.

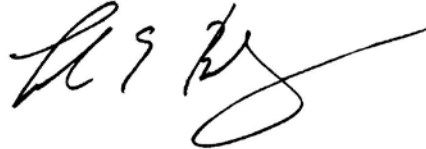
- a. Structural remains or portions of foundations (bricks, cobbles/boulders, stacked field stone, postholes, etc.).
- b. Trash pits, privies, wells and associated artifacts.
- c. Isolated artifacts or isolated clusters of manufactured artifacts (e.g., glass bottles, metal cans, manufactured wood items, etc.).
- d. Human remains.

In addition, cultural materials including both artifacts and structures that can be attributed to Hispanic, Asian and other ethnic or racial groups are potentially significant. Such features or clusters of artifacts and samples include remains of structures, trash pits, and privies.

CLOSING REMARKS

If I can provide any additional information or be of further service please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,
BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. Busby", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA
Principal

CIB/j
Enclosures

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Abbreviations

n.d. no date v.d. various dates N.P. no publisher noted
n.p. no place of publisher noted

CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park is used for archival material on file at the
California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State
University, Rohnert Park.

ATTACHMENTS

FIGURES

- | | |
|----------|--|
| FIGURE 1 | General Project Location (ESRI World Street Map) |
| FIGURE 2 | Project Location - T1N R2E unsectioned (USGS Brentwood, Calif. 1978) |
| FIGURE 3 | Project Parcel with Photo View Locations |
| FIGURE 4 | View west across parcel from Lone Oak Road |
| FIGURE 5 | View west from northeast corner of parcel at Lone Oak Road |
| FIGURE 6 | View east from northwest corner of parcel at Adams Lane |
| FIGURE 7 | View east along southern edge of parcel from Adams Lane |
| FIGURE 8 | 1901 Lone Oak Road – residence, view southwest |
| FIGURE 9 | 1901 Lone Oak Road – barn, view southwest |

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

- | | |
|--------|---|
| LETTER | Request to Native American Heritage Commission |
| LETTER | Response from Native American Heritage Commission |

CHRIS/NWIC SEARCH

- | | |
|--------|---|
| SEARCH | CHRIS/NWIC File No. 23-0498 (Dated 10/17/2023)
[No Confidential Information] |
|--------|---|

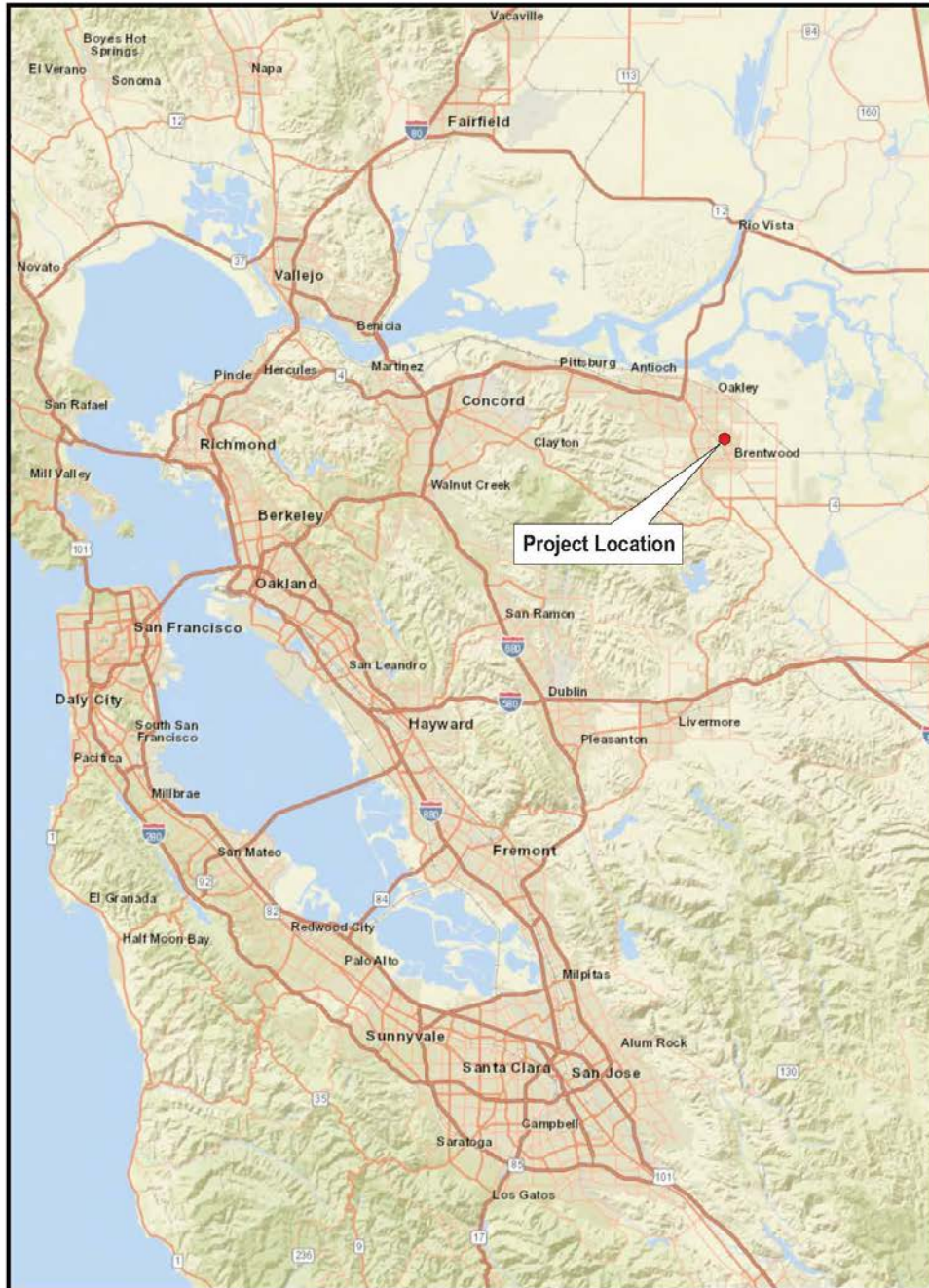


Figure 1: General Project Location (ESRI World Street Map)

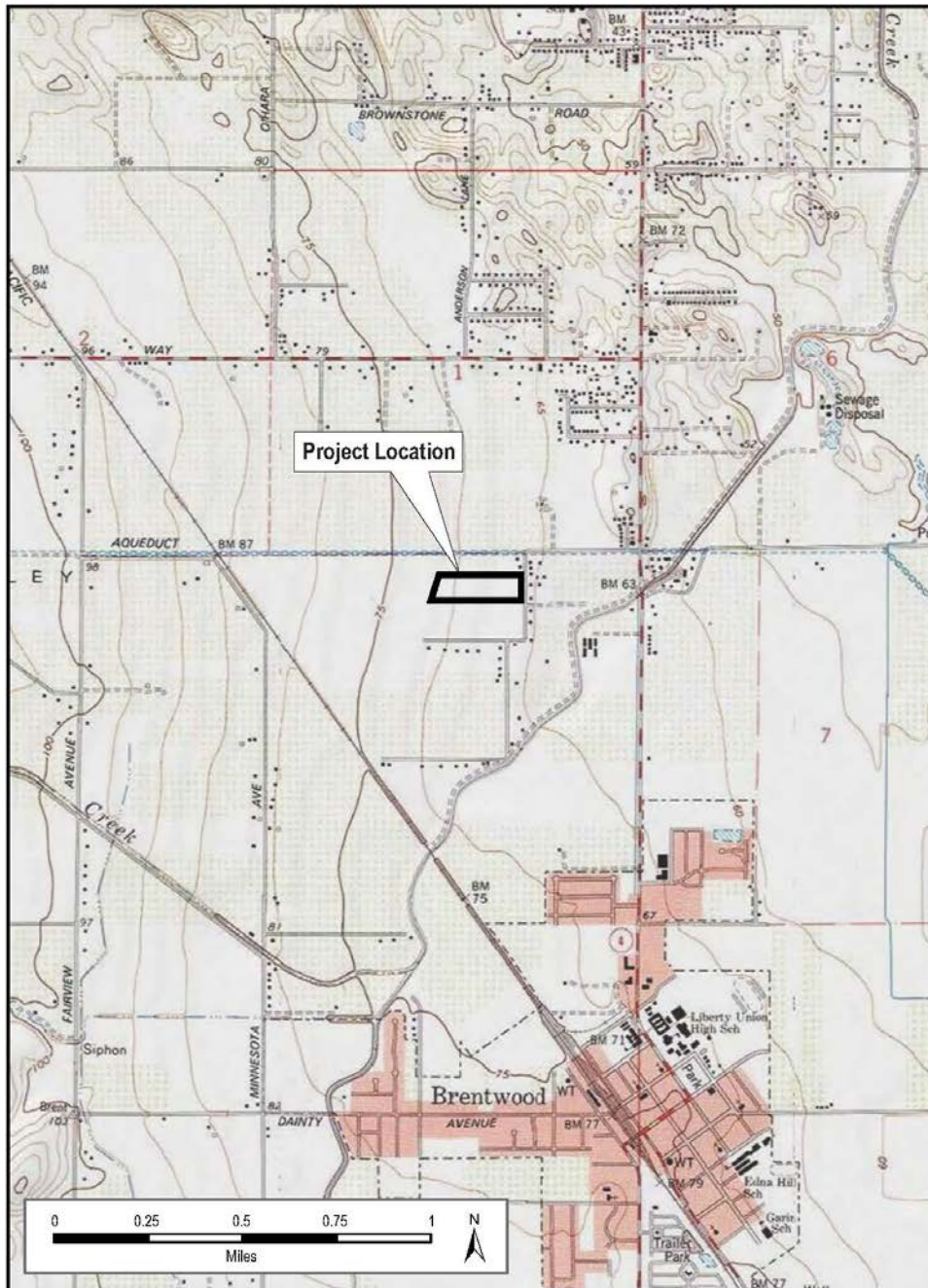


Figure 2: Project Location - T1N R2E unsectioned (USGS Brentwood, Calif. 1978)



Figure 3: Project Parcel with Photo View Locations



Figure 4: View west across parcel from Lone Oak Road



Figure 5: View west from northeast corner of parcel at Lone Oak Road



Figure 6: View east from northwest corner of parcel at Adams Lane



Figure 7: View east along southern edge of parcel from Adams Lane



Figure 8: 1901 Lone Oak Road – residence, view southwest

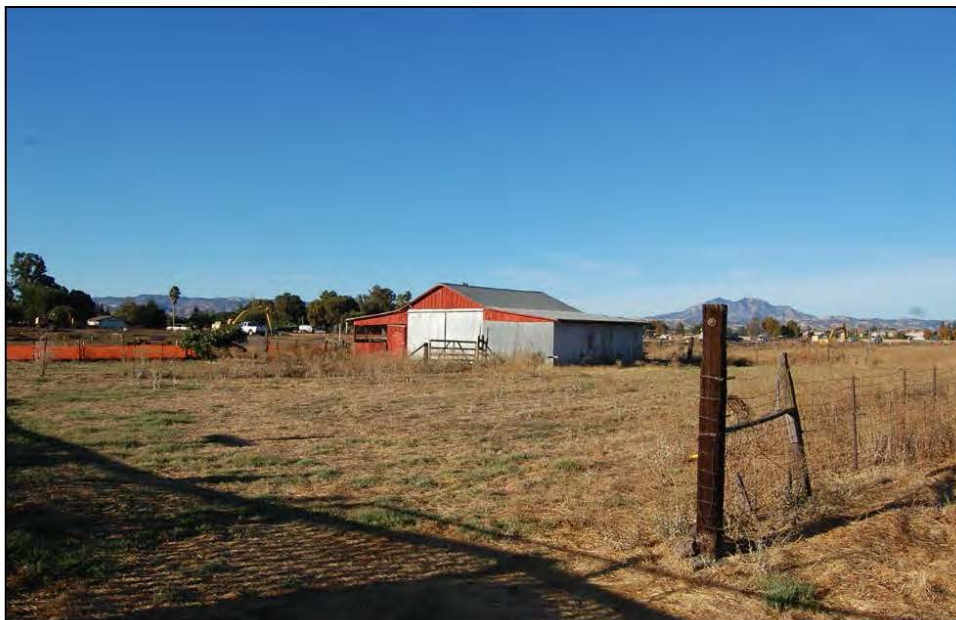


Figure 9: 1901 Lone Oak Road – barn, view southwest

Orchard Grove North Subdivision Project
June 6, 2024
De Novo Planning Group

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1556 Harbor Boulevard, STE 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 1901 Lone Oak Road, Brentwood
County: Contra Costa County
USGS Quadrangle Name: USGS Brentwood, Calif. 1978
Address: 1901 Lone Oak Road, Brentwood
Township: 1 North **Range:** 2 East, unsectioned
Company/Firm/Agency: Basin Research Associates
Contact Person: Colin I. Busby, PhD, RPA
Street Address: 1933 Davis Street, STE 214
City/Zip: San Leandro, CA 94577
Phone: (510) 430-8441 x101
Email: Please send response to basinres1@gmail.com
Project Description:

Development of an approximate 10-acre mostly vacant parcel to construction 34 single family residences.

Date: 10/11/2023

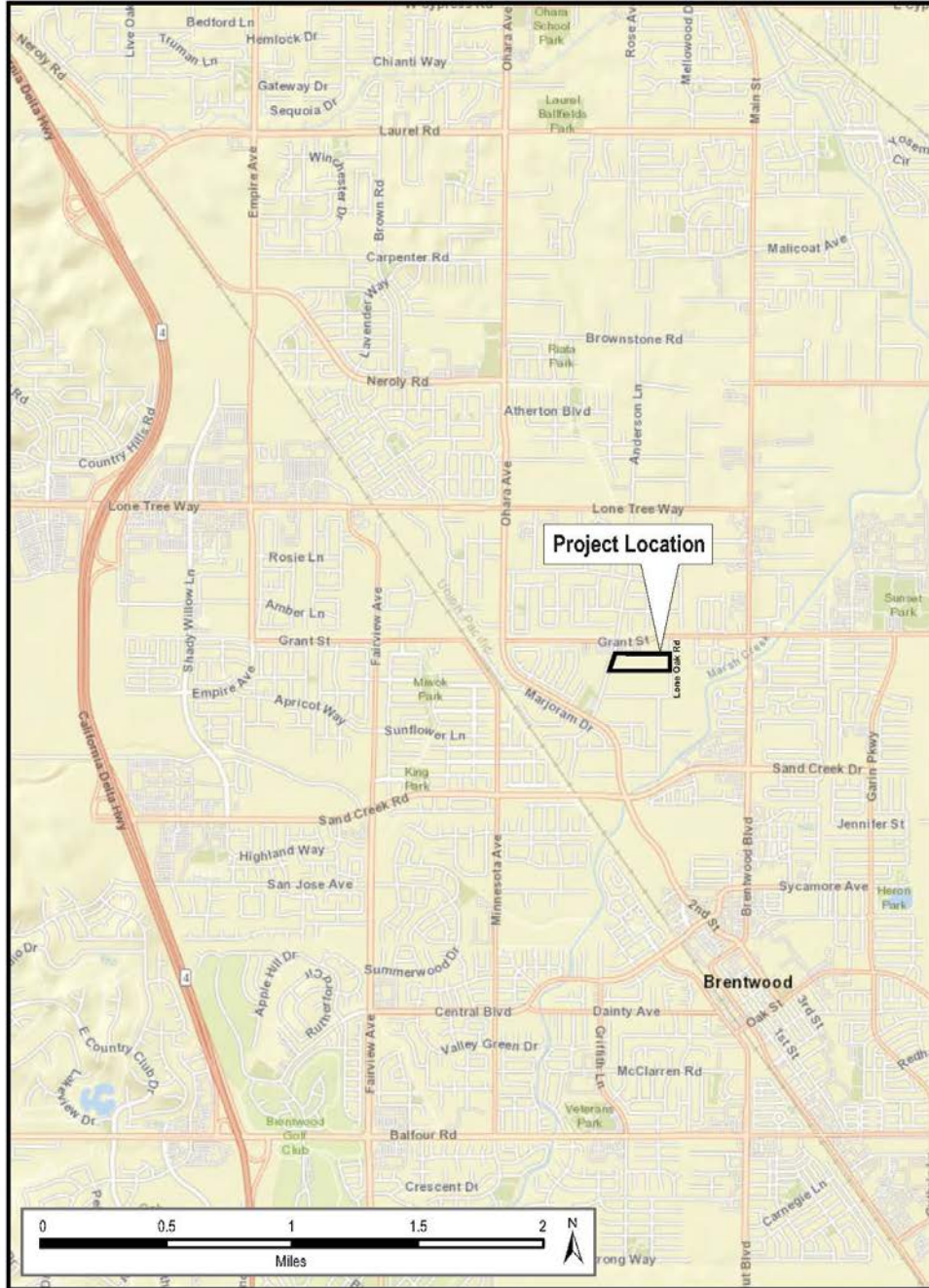


Figure 1: Project Location - T1N R2E unsectioned (ESRI World Street Map)

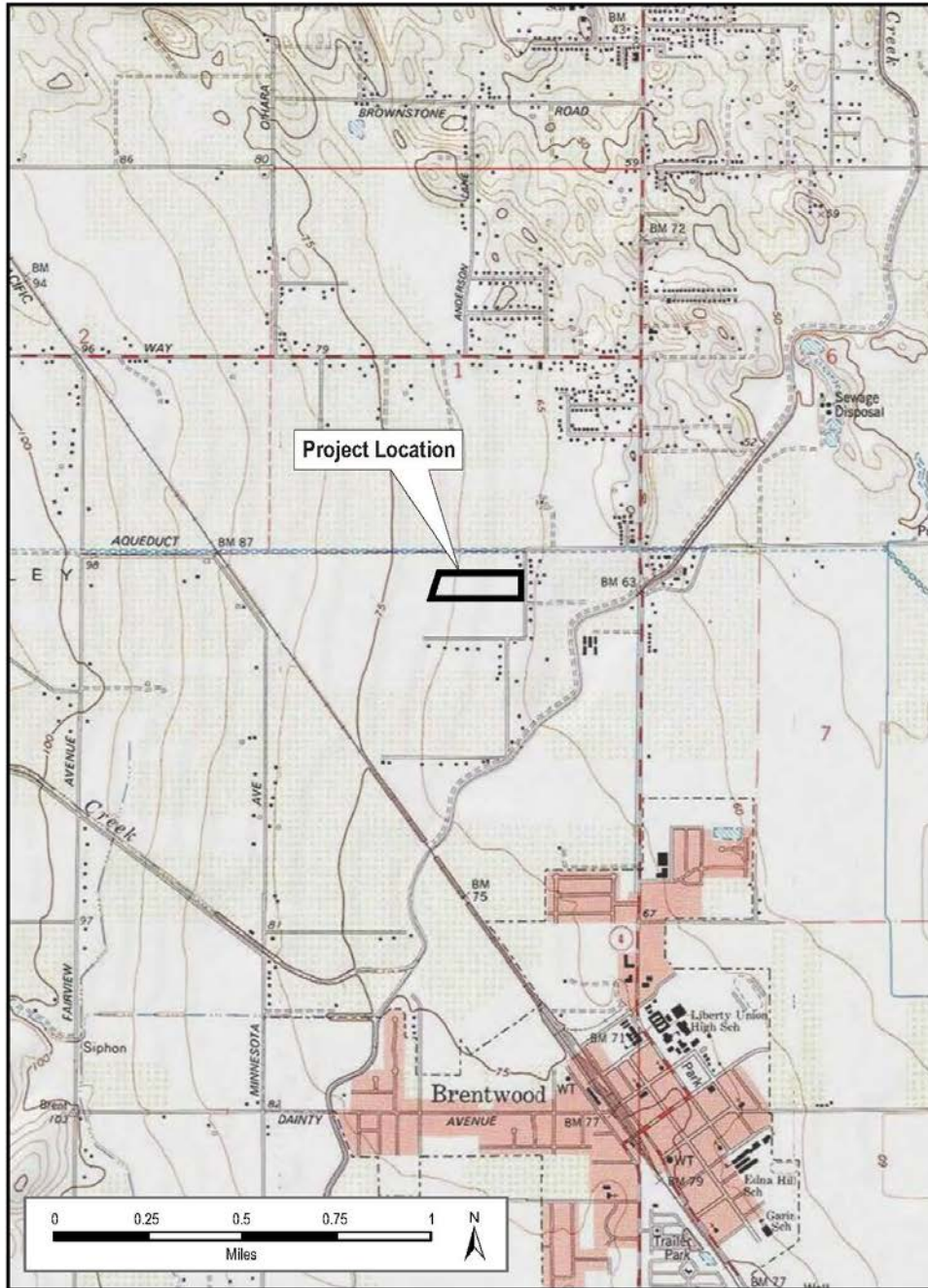


Figure 1: Project Location - T1N R2E unsectioned (USGS Brentwood, Calif. 1978)



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 14, 2023

Colin Busby, PhD, RPA
Basin Research Associates

Via Email to: basinres1@gmail.com

Re: 1901 Lone Oak Road, Brentwood Project, Contra Costa County

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

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
Kumeyay

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

Native American Heritage Commission
 Native American Contact List
 Contra Costa County
 11/14/2023

Tribe Name	Contact Person	Contact Address	Email Address
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Irene Zwielerlein, Chairperson	3030 Soda Bay Road Lakeport, CA, 95453	amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians	Lloyd Mathiesen, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1159 Jamestown, CA, 95327	lmathiesen@ctribal.com
Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	Deja Gould, Language Program Manager	10926 Edes Ave Oakland, CA, 94603	cvltribe@gmail.com
Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	Cheyenne Gould, Tribal Cultural Resource Manager	10926 Edes Ave Oakland, CA, 94603	cvltribe@gmail.com
Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	Corrina Gould, Chairperson	10926 Edes Avenue Oakland, CA, 94603	cvltribe@gmail.com
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact	1615 Pearson Court San Jose, CA, 95122	kanyon@kanyonconsulting.com
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson	P.O. Box 28 Hollister, CA, 95024	ams@indiancanyon.org
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area	Monica Arellano, Vice Chairwoman	20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232 Castro Valley, CA, 94546	monicavarellano@gmail.com
Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribe	Cosme Valdez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 580986 Elk Grove, CA, 95758-0017	valdezcome@comcast.net
Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribe	Leland Valdez, Cultural Resources		
North Valley Yokuts Tribe	Timothy Perez,	P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA, 95236	huskanam@gmail.com
North Valley Yokuts Tribe	Katherine Perez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA, 95236	canutes@verizon.net

**Native American Heritage Commission
 Native American Contact List
 Contra Costa County
 11/14/2023**

The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Vincent Medina, Cultural Leader	17365 Via Del Rey San Lorenzo, CA, 94580	vincent.d.medina@gmail.com
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Desiree Vigil, THPO	259 Winwood Avenue Pacifica, CA, 94044	dirwin0368@yahoo.com
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Andrew Galvan, Chairperson	P.O. Box 3388 Fremont, CA, 94539	chochenyo@AOL.com
Tule River Indian Tribe	Neil Peyron, Chairperson	P.O. Box 589 Porterville, CA, 93258	neil.peyron@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov
Tule River Indian Tribe	Joey Garfield, Tribal Archaeologist	P. O. Box 589 Porterville, CA, 93258	joey.garfield@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov
Tule River Indian Tribe	Kerri Vera, Environmental Department	P. O. Box 589 Porterville, CA, 93258	kerri.vera@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov
Wilton Rancheria	Herbert Griffin, Executive Director of Cultural Preservation	9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	hgriffin@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov
Wilton Rancheria	Dahlton Brown, Executive Director of Administration	9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	dbrown@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov
Wilton Rancheria	Cultural Preservation Department,	9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	cpd@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 1901 Lone Oak

CALIFORNIA
 HISTORICAL
 RESOURCES
 INFORMATION
 SYSTEM



ALAMEDA HUMBOLDT SAN FRANCISCO
 COLUSA LAKE SAN MATEO
 CONTRA COSTA MARIN SANTA CLARA
 DEL NORTE MENDOCINO SANTA CRUZ
 MONTEREY SOLANO
 NAPA SONOMA
 SAN BENITO YOLO

Northwest Information Center
 Sonoma State University
 1400 Valley House Drive, Suite 210
 Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
 Tel: 707.588.8455
 nwic@sonoma.edu
 https://nwic.sonoma.edu

10/17/2023

NWIC File No.: 23-0498

Donna M. Garaventa
 Basin Research Associates
 1933 Davis Street, Suite 214
 San Leandro, CA 94577

Re: Lone Oak 2023

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Brentwood USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1000 ft. radius:

Resources within project area:	None listed
Resources within 1000 ft. radius:	P-07-002684
Reports within project area:	None listed
Reports within 1000 ft. radius:	S-6113, 11826, 27997, 28017, 29769, 30673

- Resource Database Printout (list): enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details): enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database Records: enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list): enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details): enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Digital Database Records: enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies: [as requested] enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Copies: [as requested] enclosed not requested nothing listed
- OHP Built Environment Resources Directory: enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility: enclosed not requested nothing listed
- CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): enclosed not requested nothing listed
- GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Historical Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed

<u>Local Inventories:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Caltrans Bridge Survey:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Ethnographic Information:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Historical Literature:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Shipwreck Inventory:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,
Annette Neal
Researcher