

Attachment 16. Cultural Resources Inventory Report

Inventory and Evaluation Report

493 Eastmoor Avenue

Project, Daly City, San Mateo

County, California

DECEMBER 2022

Prepared for:

CITY OF DALY CITY

333 90th Street

Daly City, California 94015

Contact: Lenelle Suliguin, Senior Management Analyst

Prepared by:

DUDEK

725 Front Street, Suite 400

Santa Cruz, California 95060

John Schlagheck, MA, RPA

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
APE	Area of Potential Effect
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Inventory System
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
SLF	Sacred Lands File
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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Management Summary

Dudek has completed a cultural resources inventory and evaluation report for the 493 Eastmoor Avenue Project, a proposed residential and commercial mixed-use development project (Project). The Project is located on the northwest corner of Eastmoor Avenue and Sullivan Avenue (493 Eastmoor Avenue) in Daly City, California. Project funding will include federal funds administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). As such the Project is a federal undertaking subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800) (NHPA) regarding the protection of cultural resources under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The Project is categorically exempt pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) per CEQA guidelines Section 15332 (In-Fill Development Projects).

This report includes the results of a California Historical Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) cultural resources records search, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), information request letters to Native American groups affiliated with the Project vicinity, and an intensive surface survey of the Project's Area of Potential Effect (APE).

The results of this investigation are presented in detail below. In summary, the records search, SLF search, and outreach to local Native American groups did not identify any historic properties within the APE. The surface survey was uniformly negative for previously unidentified cultural resources that might be historic properties. Therefore, under NHPA Section 106 requirements, no historic properties have been identified. Dudek recommends a finding of *No Historic Properties Affected* for the Project. National Archaeological Database Information is provided in Appendix A.

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1 Project Description, Location, and Area of Potential Effects (36 CFR § 800.11[d][1])

1.1 Project Description and Location

The Project involves the construction of a seven-story mixed-use apartment building and associated improvements at 493 Eastmoor Avenue in Daly City. As proposed, the building would contain 35 studio apartments, 36 one-bedroom apartments, and 1 two-bedroom apartment for a total of 72 dwelling units, as well as 1,196 square feet of street-level retail/office space. Improvements in the adjacent public right-of-way would include replacing the existing sidewalk and installing street trees with decorative tree grates, utility connections and renovations, and reconfiguring the northwest corner of the Sullivan/Eastmoor intersection to remove the existing southbound free right-turn movement by reducing the curb radius at the corner.

The Project is located at the northwest corner of Eastmoor and Sullivan Avenues in a commercial and residential area of Daly City on a 0.37-acre vacant lot (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 008-082-200). The parcel is bounded by Sullivan Avenue to the east, a vacant office building to the north, a three-story apartment complex to the west, and Eastmoor Avenue to the south. A Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) corporation yard occupies the land across Eastmoor Avenue to the south. No structures currently occupy the site. The site was previously developed as a gasoline service station. The Project's location is included on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *San Francisco South* 7.5-minute Quadrangle, a portion of which is reproduced as Figure 1.

1.2 Area of Potential Effect

The APE includes two parcels currently designated as APNs 008-082-200 (0.37 acres) and 008-082-180 (0.25 acres), and the adjacent public right of way of Eastmoor Avenue and Sullivan Avenue (approximately 0.7 acres) south and east of the two parcels. The new building will be constructed on APN 008-082-200 (493 Eastmoor Avenue) a vacant lot. A staging area for the Project will be located on APN 008-082-180 (1784 Sullivan Avenue), a lot containing one building (built 1979). The staging area is planned for the outside area of the parcel only, and no changes will occur to the existing building. The adjacent rights-of-way of Eastmoor and Sullivan Avenues will be affected by utility work as well as roadway and roadside improvement associated with the Project. The depth of construction, or vertical APE, is 10 feet. The APE is shown graphically in Figure 2.



FIGURE 1

Project Location

493 Eastmoor Avenue Project



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2 Description of the Steps Taken to Identify Historic Properties (36 CFR § 800.11[e][2])

2.1 Regulatory Context

2.1.1 Federal Regulations

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the United States' official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects worthy of preservation. Overseen by the National Park Service (NPS) under the U.S. Department of the Interior, the NRHP was authorized under the NHPA, as amended. Its listings encompass all National Historic Landmarks and historic areas administered by the NPS.

NRHP guidelines for the evaluation of historic significance were developed to be flexible and to recognize the accomplishments of all who have made significant contributions to the nation's history and heritage. Its criteria are designed to guide state and local governments, federal agencies, and others in evaluating potential entries in the NRHP. For a property to be listed in or determined eligible for listing, it must be demonstrated to possess integrity, and meet at least one of the following criteria:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Integrity is defined in NRHP guidance, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria*, as “the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must have integrity” (NPS 1990). NRHP guidance further asserts that properties be completed at least 50 years ago to be considered for eligibility. Properties completed fewer than 50 years before evaluation must be proven to be “exceptionally important” (criteria consideration G) to be considered for listing.

A historic property is defined as “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional

religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, and that meet the NRHP criteria" (36 CFR Sections 800.16[i][1]).

Effects on historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA are defined in the assessment of adverse effects in 36 CFR Sections 800.5(a)(1).

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified after the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for 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.

Adverse effects on historic properties are clearly defined and include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68) and applicable guidelines;
- (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;
- (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contributes to its historic significance;
- (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- (vi) Neglect of a property which 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; and
- (vii) 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 (36 CFR 800.5 (2)).

To comply with Section 106, the criteria of adverse effect are applied to historic properties, if any exist in the Project's APE, pursuant to 36 CFR Sections 800.5(a)(1). If no historic properties are identified in the APE, a finding of "no historic properties affected" will be made for the proposed Project. If there are historic properties in the APE, application of the criteria of adverse effect will result in Project-related findings of either "no adverse effect" or of "adverse effect," as described above. A finding of no adverse effect may be appropriate when the undertaking's effects do not meet the thresholds in criteria of adverse effect 36 CFR Sections 800.5(a)(1), in certain cases when the undertaking is modified to avoid or lessen effects, or if conditions were imposed to ensure review of rehabilitation plans for conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (codified in 36 CFR Part 68).

If adverse effects findings were expected to result from the proposed Project, mitigation would be required, as feasible, and resolution of those adverse effects by consultation may occur to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.6(a).

2.1.2 Local Regulations (Daly City)

The City's 2030 General Plan Resource Management and Land Use Elements contain policies to protect historical and archaeological resources. These policies include Policy RME-19 regarding protection and preservation of historic and archaeological resources and Policy LU-19 which asserts that archaeological resources should be preserved where possible.

2.2 Environmental Context

The APE lies at about 240 feet above sea level in the west central portion of the San Francisco Peninsula about 1.3 miles east of the Pacific Ocean and 4.5 miles west of San Francisco Bay. Landforms in the area include sandy beaches to the west and the low San Bruno Mountains to the east between the APE and the Bay. Geology for the APE is characterized as marine and nonmarine (continental) sedimentary rocks of the Pleistocene to Holocene eras, which includes alluvial, lake, playa, and terrace, deposits (USGS 2022). Soils in the APE are characterized as urban land-with no vertical data presented (USDA NRCS 2022). The dominant vegetation type for the APE is coastal prairie-scrub mosaic (Küchler 1977). The climate is Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and warm dry summers.

2.3 Cultural Context

The Project Area lies within the territory prehistorically occupied by a group of people the early explorers called "Costaños," or "Coastanoan," meaning "coastal people." Many modern-day descendants prefer the term "Ohlone." Prehistoric Ohlone were speakers of eight separate Penutian-stock language tribelets situated roughly from modern-day Richmond in the north to Big Sur in the south. The Ramaytush tribelet occupied the San Francisco Peninsula area including all of what is now Daly City (Levy 1978).

Glimpses into the ways of life for prehistoric Californians continue to be pieced together through studies of ethnography and archaeology. Early European explorers from the 16th and 18th centuries provided the first written descriptions about the native Californians they encountered, although details are sparse. One common observation from these early explorers were the mobility of the native people in relation to the resources (Fages 1937). Attempts at systematic ethnographies did not occur until the early 20th century, generations after the effects of missionization and integration had altered Ohlone lifestyles drastically. Much of these studies focused on recording Native languages before they fell into disuse (Levy 1978).

Information from the archaeological record continues to fill in the gaps of what life was like in prehistoric California. Archaeologists not only locate and describe archaeological sites by way of site records, but also extrapolate trends in tool use, trade, diet, and migration from data acquired from excavations.

2.3.1 Terminal Pleistocene (13,500 - 11,700 cal BP)

The terminal Pleistocene is the time when humans initially began to migrate into the Americas. This likely occurred over multiple migrations both terrestrially and by sea (Erlandson et al. 2007, Goebel et al. 2008). The traditional interpretation of the terrestrial migration is that people of this time were highly mobile hunters who focused subsistence efforts on large mammals, as evidenced through isolated fluted points and sparse lithic scatters. To date, no such artifacts or sites representing terrestrial migrations within the Terminal Pleistocene have been located

in the San Francisco Bay Area. Fluted points have been found north in Lake County (CA-LAK-36), to the east in the Sacramento Delta and to the south along the San Joaquin River and in the San Luis Obispo area, near the towns of Nipomo and Santa Margarita (Byrd et al. 2017, Gibson 1996, Mills et al. 2005).

Proponents of the “kelp highway” model argue that some of the earliest inhabitants of the region migrated along the coast from Asia to Alaska and south along the coast, focusing on maritime and coastal resources (Erlandson et al. 2007). Archaeological sites in the Santa Barbara Channel Islands of Southern California support this hypothesis, but so far, there is no evidence of maritime migrations dating to the Terminal Pleistocene within the San Francisco Bay Area. Some scholars hypothesize that sites dating to the Terminal Pleistocene may exist on the central coast of California but are inundated due to rising ocean levels experienced throughout the Holocene (Jones and Jones 1992).

2.3.2 Early Holocene (11,700-8200 cal BP)

Early Holocene sites, characterized by highly mobile hunter-gatherers subsisting on a wide variety of plant, meat, and seafood resources, have sparse representation in the San Francisco Bay Area. Sites of this age have been found in buried terrestrial contexts and share characteristics like material found in the Great Basin and North Coast Ranges (crescents, stemmed points, etc.) indicating they were likely a result of an inland terrestrial migration rather than a maritime migration. The high level of milling tools, however, distinguish the Californian assemblages from those of the Great Basin (Byrd et al. 2017). Early Holocene sites representing maritime migrations have not been identified, but the quick rate of sea-level rise due to the rapidly melting glaciers would have likely inundated coastal sites of this time if they existed (Jones and Jones 1992). Sites that date to the Early Holocene have been identified in the East Bay at the Los Vaqueros Reservoir (CA-CCO-696 and CA-CCO-637), on the western edge of the Northern Sacramento Delta (P-48-000897), to the south in Santa Clara Valley (CA-SCL-178) and in Scott’s Valley (CA-SCR-177) (Byrd et al. 2017; Cartier 1993).

2.3.3 Middle Holocene (8200-4200 cal BP)

The Middle Holocene sees a growth in prehistoric occupation of the Bay Area; more than 60 archaeological sites within the Bay and Delta Area have produced radiocarbon dates within this time. The sites are found in both buried and surface contexts and include both temporary and residential settlements (Byrd et al. 2017). The artifact assemblage of Middle Holocene sites is more diverse than previously and includes various types of groundstone (both handstone/millingslab types and mortar/pestle types), side-notched projectile points, cobble tools and Type N (grooved rectangular) Olivella beads. The Type N Olivella beads are found from the Great Basin to the Channel Islands, indicating an extensive trade network by ~5200 cal BP (Byrd and Raab 2007). Obsidian exchange networks are also indicated by material sourced from Napa Valley to the Eastern Sierra (Byrd et al. 2017). Mortar and pestle technology was in use by 6000 cal BP in the East Bay and became the preferred milling tools in both the East Bay and South Bay from that point forward (Byrd et al. 2017). The growth of the bay’s mud flats and tidal marshes during this era gave way to extensive oyster and mussel resources, which were widely collected by prehistoric inhabitants. Waterfowl and fish resources were also used as food sources, as well as plant resources such as acorn, and other seeds and nuts (Byrd et al. 2017).

2.3.4 Late Holocene (4200-180 cal BP)

The Late Holocene exhibits an extensive growth in both population and complexity within the Bay Area. This period is well documented, with over 240 sites represented by radiocarbon dates (Byrd et al. 2017). The most up to date cultural sequence comes from a recalibrated bead sequencing called Scheme D (Table 1) (Groza et al. 2011). Five distinct time periods have been identified, with additional subcategories in the Middle and Late Periods based on shell bead seriation within the region:

Table 1. Chronological Sequence Scheme D

Period	Cal BP
Early	4200-2550
Early/Middle Transition	2550-2150
Middle 1-4	2150-930
Middle/Late Transition	930-685
Late 1-2	685-180
Historical/Mission	180-115

During the Early Period of the Late Holocene (~4200 to 2550 cal BP), many of the large shell mounds start to appear along the bay, consisting of predominantly oyster, mussel and horn snail (Nelson 1909). These mounds represent an intensification of marine resources and a trend toward more sedentary lifestyles. Mound sites often contain artifact assemblages of leaf-shaped projectile points, square lithic blades, crescents, mortars and pestles, perforated charmstones, bone artifacts such as awls, net sinkers, rectangular and spire-lobbed Olivella beads and rectangular *Haliotis* pendants (Byrd et al. 2017). Inland sites show a different subsistence pattern with more emphasis on freshwater fish and shellfish, terrestrial animals, and plant resources such as nuts, berries and seeds (Byrd et al. 2017). Large cemeteries appear during this time period, with the majority of burials interred in a tightly flexed position, although many burials in the watersheds connecting to the San Joaquin Valley exhibit an extended burial mortuary practice, which may indicate multiple cultural groups co-existing in the area at the same time (Byrd et al. 2017). Extensive trade networks show the exchange of obsidian from both Napa County to the north and the Sierra Nevada to the east as well as Olivella and *Haliotis* beads and pendants from the south (Byrd et al. 2017).

The Middle Period of the Late Holocene (2150-930 cal BP) shows a stronger trend toward sedentism and a greater representation of shell mound sites (Nelson 1909). Changes in the artifact assemblage include the emergence of barbed and barbless fishing spears, large mortars and pestles, ear spools, and a greater variety of bead types (Byrd et al. 2017). Wealth or status is exhibited within mortuary practices as some individuals from this period are buried with thousands of shell beads (Byrd et al. 2017). A change to greater exploitation of terrestrial resources, such as deer and acorn also appears in this period, with less emphasis on shellfish.

The Late Period (685-180 cal BP) shows a growth in population with even more sedentary villages. Artifact assemblages that represent this period include clamshell disk beads, flanged steatite pipes, bone whistles with chevron shaped etchings, sharp awls, and bow and arrow technology with distinctive square serrations called the Stockton Serrate type (Byrd et al. 2017). Subsistence trends continue to rely on small seeds as well as acorns and meat from sea otter, deer and rabbit, as well as clams and horn snails. A decrease in obsidian trade from the Sierra Nevada and an increase in

trade from the north is evident (Byrd et al. 2017). The early Spanish explorers noted large population densities within the Bay Area, rivaled only by the Chumash in Southern California in number (Byrd et al. 2017).

2.3.5 Historical Period Context

2.3.5.1 Spanish Period (1542-1822)

The earliest known European visitor to the central Californian coast was Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese explorer who was sent by the Viceroy of New Spain in 1542 to explore the Pacific coast north of Mexico, although he did not land specifically in San Francisco Bay (Kelsey 1998). In 1602, Sebastián Vizcaíno did land in Drake's Bay, just north of San Francisco, as he led a Spanish envoy mission to survey the California coastline to locate feasible ports for shipping (Chapman 1920). In 1769, to prevent the establishment of English and Russian colonies in northern Alta California, Don Gaspar de Portolá, the Governor of Baja, reached the San Francisco Bay when he mistakenly passed his desired destination of Monterey Bay (Priestly 1920). The following year and in 1772, Pedro Fagés, the successor to Portolá, explored the San Francisco Bay more extensively, and in 1775, the area was surveyed for Spanish colonization under Juan Manuel de Ayala (Scott 1985). In 1776, an overland party of settlers leaving from present day Tucson arrived under the guidance of Juan Bautista de Anza. At that time, Anza established the locations of the both the Presidio and the Mission Dolores (1776) in San Francisco (Scott 1985). Mission Santa Clara was established in 1777 as the eighth California mission. Twenty years later (1797) Mission San Jose was founded as the fourteenth mission near the present-day town of Fremont. El Pueblo de San José was also established by the Spanish in 1777 as the first secular settlement in California. The Spanish missions and incoming settlers drastically altered the lifeways of the Native Americans. Spanish missionaries conscripted members of local Native American communities to move to the Mission, where they were indoctrinated as Catholic neophytes. Settlers competed for land and made changes to the native landscape (Milliken 1995).

2.3.5.2 Mexican Period (1822-1848)

After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants. In 1834, the Mexican government secularized the mission lands releasing the Native Americans from control of the mission-system, but the massive decline in the original Native American population because of disease and abandonment meant that by the time of this decree, few eligible recipients remained alive and in the area. (Cleland 2005; Dallas 1955). Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The land that is today Daly City was part of three separate land grants including the "Rancho Buri Buri," one of the largest grants on the peninsula (City of Daly City 2013).

2.3.5.3 American Period (1848-Present)

On May 13, 1846, the United States declared war on Mexico. The Mexican-American war ended by 1848 through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. As a result of the treaty, California, along with most of the other western states, was added to the United States first as a territory, then as a state on September 9, 1850. San Mateo County was

formed in 1856 upon the division of San Francisco County, one of the original counties of California, being formed the same year of statehood in 1850.

Closely following the annexation of the State of California, gold was discovered in the Sierra foothills which resulted in a sudden influx of population to the state. The California Gold Rush began to wane when the productivity of the mines fell off around 1855. As a result, many immigrants and Americans looked to cities and their surrounding fertile lands as their next economic endeavor. The area that would become Daly City was one such destination and by 1868 John Daly, a dairy farmer, purchased about 250 acres and became a prominent businessman and leader in the rapidly growing region. Following the 1906 earthquake, the population in the area surged again, resulting in increased settlement, the construction of a railway station, and subdivision of land for new homesteads. Daly City incorporated in 1911 and is named in honor of John Daly. A third notable population increase occurred following the Second World War (1941-1945). In response to this surge, the City was expanded by annexations in 1948 and again in 1963, resulting in the current boundaries of the City (City of Daly City 2013).

2.4 Background Research

2.4.1 Northwest Information Center Records Search

To identify historic properties located within the APE that might be affected by the proposed undertaking, Dudek defined a study area that included the APE and a 0.25-mile buffer for previously recorded resources and cultural reports. On September 22, 2022, Charles Mikulik conducted a confidential records search at NWIC at Sonoma State University (NWIC File No. 22-0492) (Appendix B). In addition, for the APE only, Dudek staff checked the Built Environment Resources Directory, NRHP, California Register of Historical Resources, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, historical maps, and local inventories for information relevant to the archaeological sensitivity of the APE.

2.4.2 Sacred Lands File Search

To identify historic properties due to their importance to local Native American tribes near in the APE, Dudek sent a request to the NAHC on September 12, 2022, for a search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the vicinity of the APE (Appendix C). The SLF is a list of properties important to Native American tribes.

2.4.2 Native American Outreach and Coordination

NAHC included a list of eight (8) Native American contacts from tribes associated with the vicinity of the APE. To obtain cultural resources information from local tribes that might be relevant to the Project, Dudek sent information request letters via email to all 8 Native American contacts provided by the NAHC on October 31, 2022 (Appendix C).

2.5 Surface Survey of the Area of Potential Effect

On November 2, 2022, Dudek archaeologist John Schlagheck, MA, RPA, conducted an intensive survey of the entire APE. Mr. Schlagheck meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archeology (48 Federal Register 44738-44739). The focus of the survey was to identify whether archaeological resources were present within or immediately adjacent to the APE. The intensive pedestrian survey was completed using less than five-meter transects to identify potential surface archaeological deposits or evidence of buried archaeological deposits.

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3 The Basis for Determining that No Historic Properties Are Present or Affected (36 CFR § 800.11[d][3])

3.1 Results of California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

3.1.1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies

There is one technical study that intersects the APE (S-049340). There are fifteen (14) additional studies that have been conducted outside the APE but within the 0.25-mile buffer (Table 2). Details for the study within the APE are presented below Table 2. The complete record of the records search effort is included in Appendix B of this report.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Studies in the Records Search Area

Report	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
Reports Intersecting the APE (n=1)				
S-049340	Daniel Shoup, Shannon Guenthner, and Kim Wong	2017	Cultural Resources Survey Report, Daly City Wastewater Improvement Project, San Mateo County, California	Archaeological/Historical Consultants
Reports Outside the APE within the 0.25-mile Buffer (n=14)				
S-003074	Susanne Baker	1979	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed San Andreas Pipeline No. 3, San Mateo County	Archaeological Consultants
S-003155	David Chavez	1980	Archaeological Resources Evaluation for the BART Daly City Station Turnback Improvement Project, San Mateo County, California	—
S-007202	Robert Cartier	1985	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Samtrans Park and Ride Facility in Unincorporated Colma, County of San Mateo	Archaeological Resource Management
S-038806	Jennifer Thomas, Cindy Baker, Rebecca Kellawan, and Jack Meyer	2012	Cultural Resources Study for the Lomita Park, Martin, and Sullivan Regulator Stations Rebuild Project, San Mateo County, California	Far Western Research Group; PAR Environmental Services
S-039613	Allen G. Pastron and Michelle Touton	2011	Historic Context and Archaeological Survey Report for the Regional Groundwater Storage and Recovery Project Area, San Mateo County, California	Archeo-Tec
S-039613a	Allen G. Pastron and Michelle Touton	2012	Addendum to Historic Context and Archaeological Survey Report for the Regional Groundwater Storage and Recovery Project Area, San Mateo County, California	Archeo-Tec

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Studies in the Records Search Area

Report	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
S-043287	Wayne H. Bonner and Kathleen A. Crawford	2013	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SF03044A (SF044 AT&T C/O Daly City), 359 Washington Street, Daly City, San Mateo County, California (letter report)	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.
S-043345	Cher L. Peterson and Kathleen A. Crawford	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile, LLC Candidate SF03044A (SF044 AT&T C/O Daly City), 359 Washington Street, Daly City, San Mateo County, California (letter report)	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.
S-046771	Holly D. Moore	2015	FCC Form 621, Section 106 Review Proposed AT&T Mobility LLC Telecommunications Site, AT&T Site CCL00071, 1850 Sullivan Avenue, Daly City, California	Diablo Green Consulting
S-046771a	Carolyn Losee	2015	Cultural Resources Investigation for AT&T Mobility CNU0071 "Colma" 1850 Sullivan Avenue, Daly City, San Mateo County, California 94015 (letter report)	Archaeological Resources Technology
S-046771b	Julianne Polanco	2015	FCC_2015_0804_004: CCL00071 "Colma" 1850 Sullivan Ave., Daly City, San Mateo County, Collocation	Office of Historic Preservation
S-046771c	Julianne Polanco	2016	FCC_2015_1215_002; CNU0071 "Colma" 1850 Sullivan Avenue, Daly City, Collocation	Office of Historic Preservation
S-046771d	Julianne Polanco	2015	FCC_2015_1215_002; CNU0071 "Colma" 1850 Sullivan Avenue, Daly City, Collocation	Office of Historic Preservation
S-046771e	Julianne Polanco	2016	FCC_2015_1215_002; CNU0071 "Colma" 1850 Sullivan Avenue, Daly City, Collocation	Office of Historic Preservation

S-049340

This report (Shoup et al. 2017) is a linear survey related to improvements to the Daly City Wastewater Treatment Plant and 11 miles of associated water conveyance and distribution facilities. As part of the study, the authors conducted a pedestrian archaeological survey and architectural recording effort that included the public right-of-way of Eastmoor Avenue and Sullivan Avenue (approximately 0.7 acres) adjacent to the current APE. No new resources were identified in the report.

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

There are no recorded resources that intersect the APE. There is one recorded built environment resource outside the APE but within the 0.25-mile buffer. Details of the one known resource are presented Table 3.

Table 3. Recorded Cultural Resources within the Records Search Area

Primary	Trinomial	Resource Name	Other IDs	Resource Type	Age	Attributes	Resource Disclosure
Resources Intersecting the APE (n=0)							
None							
Resources Outside the APE within the 0.25-mile Buffer (n=1)							
P-41-002359	none	T-Mobile West LLC SFO3044A (SF044 AT&T C/O Daly City)	Other - AT&T Building; Other - Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company; Other - AT&T	Building	Historic	AP06	Unrestricted

3.2 Results of Sacred Lands File Search

On October 12, 2022, Dudek received a letter from the NAHC with **negative** findings from the SLF search. NAHC also provided a list of eight (8) Native American contacts that might have local knowledge of cultural and tribal cultural resources within the APE. Details of the SLF search are included in Appendix C of this report.

3.3 Results of Native American Outreach and Coordination

On November 2, 2022, Irene Zwierlein, sent a list of recommendations from the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista that would be requested if the SLF search were positive or if the CHRIS records search were positive for indigenous resources. The information also included monitoring rates for the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista in the event Native American monitoring is needed for the construction phase of the Project. No other Native American contacts have responded to the outreach letters as of December 5, 2022. A record of the Native American outreach effort is included in Appendix C of this report.

3.4 Results of Surface Survey

Survey results were obtained on November 2, 2022. Regarding parcel 008-082-200 where improvements are planned, approximately half of the parcel was covered by hard surfaces including asphalt, concrete, and curbs surround landscape planting areas. Open soil was present in the southwest portion of the parcel, and within several planter areas near the surrounding public right-of-way on the east and south. Visible soil include gravel mixed with sand. In the north portion of the parcel there was abundant rodent activity that had brought soil from below the surface to the ground. Rodent throw was pure light brown fill sand. All areas of soil were covered by large amounts of modern debris. Regarding parcel 008-082-180 where a possible staging area is planned, the entire parcel was covered by hard surfaces other than a small planting area adjacent to Sullivan Avenue of about 25 square feet. No new cultural resources were identified. Photos of the APE are included in Appendix D.

Soil within the APE was clearly non-native gravel, fill sand, and fine dust from the street surfaces. Modern debris (glass, plastic, and metal fragments) was noted over all soil in the APE. Dudek found no indications of previously unknown cultural resources. Specifically, the surveyor found no archaeological soil (midden) or material commonly used as raw materials for prehistoric tool manufacture. The archaeologist did not observe other evidence for use of the property during prehistoric times, such as charred faunal remains, culturally modified rocks, or charcoal. Similarly, no indication of buried historical period materials were noted in the APE.

5 Summary and Recommendations

Dudek has conducted a thorough assessment of the cultural resource sensitivity for the Project. The CHRIS records search indicated one previous study with coverage that intersected the public right-of-way portion of the APE and no recorded resources within the APE. Dudek's intensive survey of the APE returned uniformly negative results. The SLF search was also negative. During the outreach effort, one Native American contact responded but did not provide additional information on indigenous resources in the vicinity.

Dudek believes that our level of effort and findings fulfill the Section 106 requirements regarding cultural resources. No historic properties are present in the APE. We therefore recommend a finding of ***No Historic Properties Affected*** for the Project under 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1). The Project should proceed under a plan that accounts for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources during construction consistent with NHPA Section 106 regulations.

The Project should proceed under a plan to account for the inadvertent discovery of human remains and archaeological resources. If human remains are discovered at any time, work in that area should be halted and procedures set forth in the California Public Resources Code (Section 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) should be followed, beginning with notification to the San Mateo County Coroner. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission to designate a Most Likely Descendent, who will be authorized to make recommendations regarding the treatment of Native American human remains and associated materials. Further, federal regulations require that Native American human remains, funerary objects, and objects of cultural patrimony are handled consistent with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) for all discovery situations in accordance with 43 CFR 10.

493 EASTMOOR AVENUE PROJECT, DALY CITY, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION REPORT

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Appendix A

National Archaeological Database Information

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) INFORMATION

Authors: John P. Schlagheck, MA, RPA

Firm: Dudek

Project Proponent: City of Daly City, California

Report Date: December 2022

Report Title: Inventory and Evaluation Report 493 Eastmoor Housing Project, City of Daly City, San Mateo County, California (letter report)

Type of Study: Phase I Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation Report

Resources: None

USGS Quads: 7.5-minute *San Francisco South* Quad

Acreage: ~0.37 acres

Permit Numbers: Permit Pending

Keywords: San Francisco Peninsula, archaeological survey

Appendix B

Northwest Information System Records Search

CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH WORKSHEET NWIC File No. 22-0492 (completed 9/22/22)

CMAC Project #: 22119RS

County: San Mateo

Project: 14612: 493 Eastmoor Avenue Project

Attention: John Schlagheck, Dudek

Information Center: NWIC

Quad Map: *San Francisco South*

Records Search Extent/Radius Resources: 0.25-mile

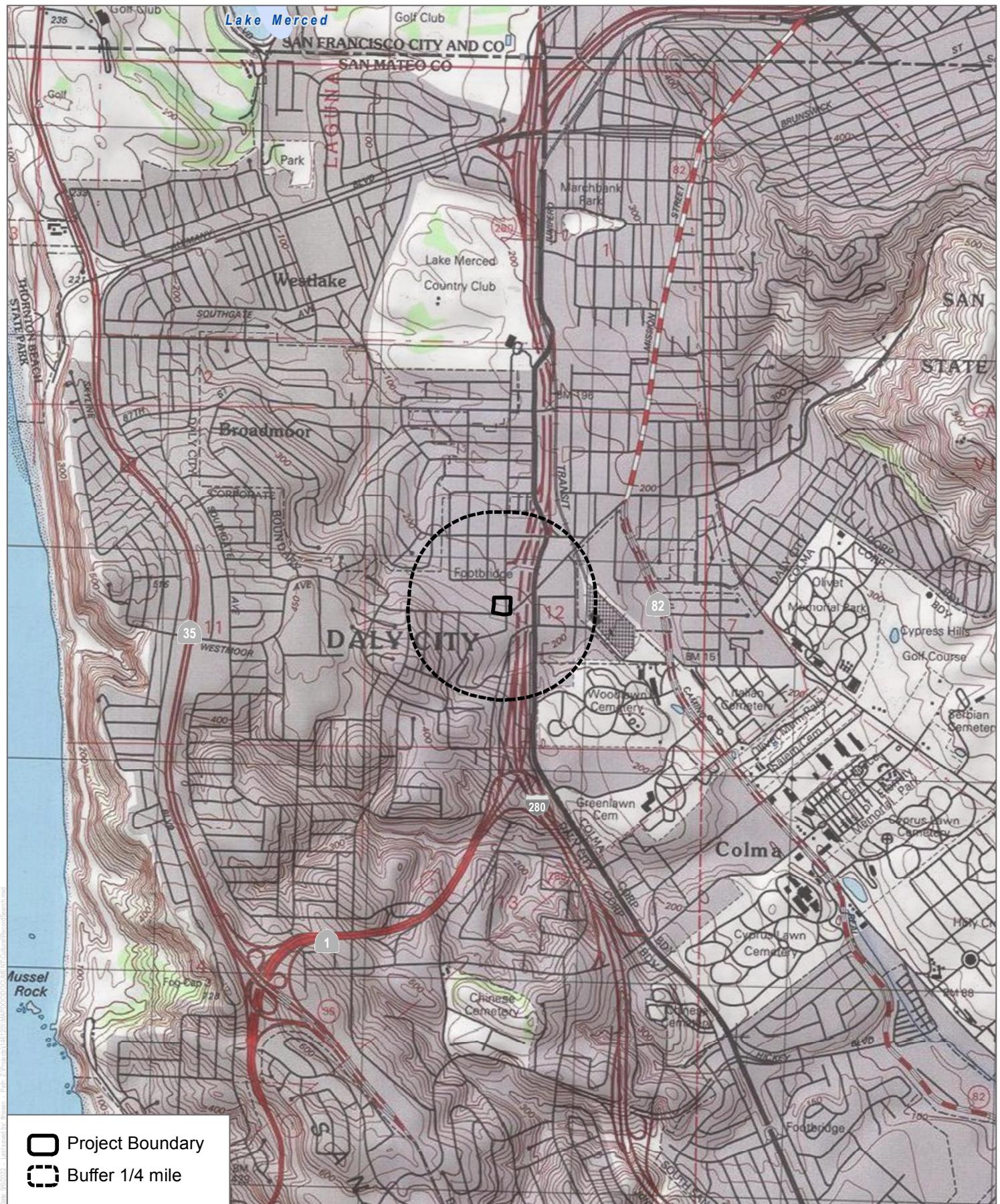
Records Search Extent/Radius Studies: 0.25-mile

Resources intersecting PA: **None**. Closest recorded resource is 41-002359, an extant three-story Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company building about 1,000 feet due north of the APE.

Informal Resources: **None**.

Studies intersecting PA: **None**. NWIC shows S-49340 intersecting the PA. This study is a large linear survey that probably only has to do with the right-of-way part of the APE.

Notes: there is one resource (41-002359) and 15 reports outside the APE but within the 0.25-mile Records Search Radius.



SOURCE: USGS 7.5 minute San Francisco South Quadrangle
Township 3S / Range 6W / Section 12

DUDEK

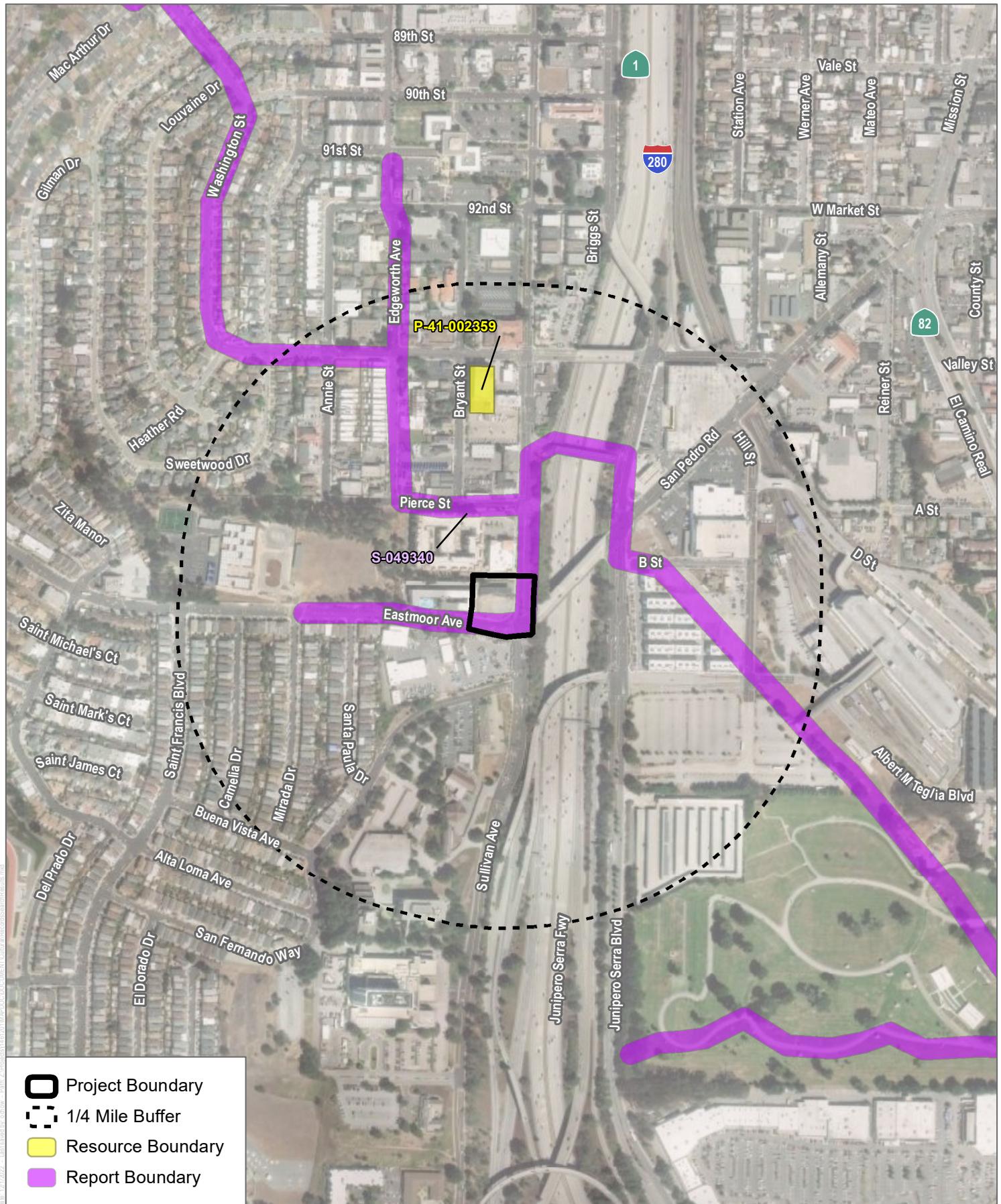


0 1,000 2,000
Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

493 Eastmoor Avenue Project



Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
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-003155	Voided - E-163 SMA	1980	David Chavez	Archaeological Resources Evaluation for the BART Daly City Station Turnback Improvement Project, San Mateo County, California		
S-007202		1985	Robert Cartier	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Samtrans Park and Ride Facility in Unincorporated Colma, County of San Mateo	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-038806		2012	Jennifer Thomas, Cindy Baker, Rebecca Kellawan, and Jack Meyer	Cultural Resources Study for the Lomita Park, Martin, and Sullivan Regulator Stations Rebuild Project, San Mateo County, California	Far Western Anthropological Research Group; PAR Environmental Services	41-002306, 41-002307
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-043287		2013	Wayne H. Bonner and Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SFO3044A (SF044 AT&T C/O Daly City), 359 Washington Street, Daly City, San Mateo County, California (letter report)	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	41-002359
S-043354		2013	Cher L. Peterson and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile, LLC Candidate SFO3044A (SF044 AT&T C/O Daly City), 359 Washington Street, Daly City, San Mateo County, California (letter report)	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	
S-046771	OHP PRN - FCC_2015_0804_004 ; OHP PRN - FCC_2015_1215_002 ; Other - CNU0071	2015	Holly D. Moore	FCC Form 621, Section 106 Review Proposed AT&T Mobility LLC Telecommunications Site, AT&T Site CCL00071, 1850 Sullivan Avenue, Daly City, California	Diablo Green Consulting	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-046771a		2015	Carolyn Losee	Cultural Resources Investigation for AT&T Mobility CNU0071 "Colma" 1850 Sullivan Avenue, Daly City, San Mateo County, California 94015 (letter report)	Archaeological Resources Technology	
S-046771b		2015	Julianne Polanco	FCC_2015_0804_004: CCL00071 "Colma" 1850 Sullivan Ave., Daly City, San Mateo County, Collocation	Office of Historic Preservation	
S-046771c		2016	Julianne Polanco	FCC_2015_1215_002; CNU0071 "Colma" 1850 Sullivan Avenue, Daly City, Collocation	Office of Historic Preservation	
S-046771d		2015	Julianne Polanco	FCC_2015_0804_004; CCL00071 "Colma" 1850 Sullivan Ave., Daly City, San Mateo County, Collocation	Office of Historic preservation	
S-046771e		2016	Julianne Polanco	FCC_2015_1215_002; CNU0071 "Colma" 1850 Sullivan Avenue, Daly City, Collocation	Office of Historic Preservation	
S-049340		2017	Daniel Shoup, Shannon Guenthner, and Kim Wong	Cultural Resources Survey Report, Daly City Wastewater Improvement Project, San Mateo County, California	Archaeological/Historical Consultants	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-41-002359		Resource Name - T-Mobile West, LLC SFO3044A (SF044 AT&T C/O Daly City); Other - AT&T Building; Other - Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company; Other - AT&T	Building	Historic	HP06	2013 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	S-043287

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Appendix C

Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Outreach

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Date: 09/12/22

Project Name: Dudek 14612: 493 Eastmoor Ave Housing Project Phase I Cultural Assessment

County: San Mateo

USGS Quad Name: *San Francisco South*

Township: 03S; **Range:** 06W; **Section(s):** Unsectioned

Company Name and Contact Information:

Dudek
725 Front Street Suite 400
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
(831) 212-3886
jschlagheck@dudek.com

Project Description:

The proposed project involves the construction of a seven-story mixed-use apartment building and associated improvements on a 0.37-acre previously developed, now vacant, lot. Associated improvements include renovation of infrastructure in the public right-of-way such as utility connections, replacing the existing sidewalk, and installing street trees with decorative tree grates. The northwest corner of the Sullivan/Eastmoor intersection would be reconfigured to remove the existing southbound free right-turn movement by reducing the curb radius at the corner. See attached project location maps (Figure 1 and 2).



FIGURE 1

Project Location

493 Eastmoor Avenue Project



SOURCE: ESRI Imagery 2022, Open Street Map 2019

DUDEK



0 75 150 Feet

FIGURE 2

Area of Potential Effect (APE)

493 Eastmoor Avenue Project



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 12, 2022

John Schlagheck
Dudek

Via Email to: jschlagheck@dudek.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

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: Dudek 14612: 493 Eastmoor Ave Housing Project, San Mateo County

Dear Mr. Schlagheck:

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Mateo County
10/12/2022**

***Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of
Mission San Juan Bautista***

Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
3030 Soda Bay Road
Lakeport, CA, 95453
Phone: (650) 851 - 7489
Fax: (650) 332-1526
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com

Costanoan

The Ohlone Indian Tribe

Desiree Vigil, THPO
1775 Marco Polo Way, Apt. 21
Burlingame, CA, 94010
Phone: (650) 290 - 0245
dirwin0368@yahoo.com

Bay Miwok
Ohlone
Patwin
Plains Miwok

***Costanoan Rumsen Carmel
Tribe***

Tony Cerdá, Chairperson
244 E. 1st Street
Pomona, CA, 91766
Phone: (909) 629 - 6081
Fax: (909) 524-8041
rumsen@aol.com

Costanoan

***Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom
Valley Band***

Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, CA, 93906
Phone: (831) 443 - 9702
kwood8934@aol.com

Foothill Yokut
Mono

***Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan***

Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA, 95024
Phone: (831) 637 - 4238
ams@indiancanyons.org

Costanoan

***Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan***

Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD
Contact
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, CA, 95122
Phone: (408) 673 - 0626
kanyon@kanyonkonsulting.com

Costanoan

***Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe
of the SF Bay Area***

Monica Arellano, Vice
Chairwoman
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232 Costanoan
Castro Valley, CA, 94546
Phone: (408) 205 - 9714
monicavarellano@gmail.com

The Ohlone Indian Tribe

Andrew Galvan, Chairperson
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, CA, 94539
Phone: (510) 882 - 0527
Fax: (510) 687-9393
chochenyo@AOL.com

Bay Miwok
Ohlone
Patwin
Plains Miwok

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 Dudek 14612 493 Eastmoor Ave Housing Project, San Mateo County.

October 31, 2022

14612

Ms. Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson [Typical; see NAHC list of Native American Contacts for all addressees]
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
3030 Soda Bay Road
Lakeport, CA 95453

RE: 493 Eastmoor Avenue Project, Daly City, San Mateo County

Dear Ms. Zwierlein,

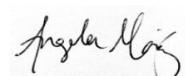
Dudek is conducting a cultural resources study for a proposed mixed-use residential and commercial project (Project). The Project site is located on a 0.37-acre lot on the northwest corner of Eastmoor Avenue and Sullivan Avenue (493 Eastmoor Avenue) in Daly City, California. As proposed, one new building include a total of 72 dwelling units as well as 1,196 square feet of street-level retail/office space. Associated improvements in the adjacent public right-of-way would also be completed.

Project funding will include federal funds administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). As such, the Project is a federal undertaking subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (36 CFR Part 800) regarding the protection of cultural resources under the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).

As part of our efforts to identify cultural resources that may be affected by the Project, Dudek is reaching out to Native American tribes with local knowledge of the Project vicinity. Dudek requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC found negative results and provided your contact as someone who may have additional information regarding cultural resources or sacred sites in the vicinity. Any information you provide will remain confidential and be used for planning purposes for this Project only. A records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) shows that there are no indigenous archaeological sites within the area of potential effects (APE) or a 0.25-mile radius from the APE.

Please review the attached location map and respond within 14 days if you have any questions or comments. You may respond by mail, e-mail, telephone, or in person. If you have any questions or comments, you can reach me by telephone at (831) 291-8370 or by e-mail at amoniz@dudek.com. All comments and letters received will be included in our confidential report. Thank you very much for your time regarding our request.

Sincerely,



Angie Moniz, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources
DUDEK
725 Front Street Suite 400
Santa Cruz, California 95060

Attachment: Figure 1 Location Map



FIGURE 1

Project Location

493 Eastmoor Avenue Project

AMTB Inc.
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band

If you have done a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). If you have received any positives within 1 mile of the project area:

Our recommendations are as follows:

All Crews and Individuals who will be moving any earth be Cultural Sensitivity Trained.

A Qualified California Trained Archaeological Monitor be present during any earth movement.

A Qualified Native American Monitor be present during any earth movement.

If you have not done the searches, please do so and contact us with the results for our recommendations.

Any further questions or information we are happy to assist.

Irenne Zwierlein

***3030 Soda Bay Road,
Lakeport, CA 95453
amtbin21@gmail.com
650-851-7489***

AMTB Inc.
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
3030 Soda Bay Road
Lakeport, CA 95453

Our rates for 2022

\$ 150.00 per hour.

4 hours minimum

Cancellations not 48 hours prior will be charged a 4-hour minimum. There is a round trip mileage charge if canceled after they have traveled to site.

Anything over 8 hours a day is charged as time and a half.

Weekends are charged at time and a half.

Holidays are charged at double time.

For fiscal year (FY) 2022, standard per diem rate of \$324 (\$255 lodging, \$69 M&IE).

M&IE Breakdown FY 2022

M&IE Total¹	Continental Breakfast/ Breakfast²	Lunch²	Dinner²	Incidental Expenses	First & Last Day of Travel³
\$69	\$16	\$17	\$31	\$5	\$64.00

Beginning on January 1, 2022, the standard mileage rates for the use of a car round trip (also vans, pickups or panel trucks) will be: 58.5 cents per mile driven for business use. or what the current federal standard is at the time. As of July 1, 2022 the rate will increase to 62.5 cents per mile.

Our Payment terms are 5 days from date on invoice.

Our Monitors are Members of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the AMTB Inc. at the below contact information.

Sincerely,



Irenne Zwierlein

amtbin21@gmail.com
650 851 7489

493 Eastmoor Avenue Project Phase I Cultural Assessment
NAHC Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contact
(as of December 5, 2022)

Date	Contact Type	From	To	Communications
09/12/22	Email	Dudek	Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)	Request Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and list of Native American contacts for the Project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Project location map included with request form
10/12/22	Email	Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)	Dudek	Delivery of SLF negative results and list of eight (8) Native American contacts for the APE
10/31/22	Letter via Email	Dudek	Ann Marie Sayers, Chair of Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Request for information and comments concerning the Project and/or additional information regarding cultural and tribal cultural resources in the APE
10/31/22	Letter via Email	Dudek	Kanyon Sayers-Rood, MLD contact for the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Request for information and comments concerning the Project and/or additional information regarding cultural and tribal cultural resources in the APE
10/31/22	Letter via Email	Dudek	Irenne Zwierlein, Chair of Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Request for information and comments concerning the Project and/or additional information regarding cultural and tribal cultural resources in the APE
10/31/22	Letter via Email	Dudek	Kenneth Woodrow, Chair of the Waksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	Request for information and comments concerning the Project and/or additional information regarding cultural and tribal cultural resources in the APE
10/31/22	Letter via Email	Dudek	Desiree Vigil, THPO for The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Request for information and comments concerning the Project and/or additional information regarding cultural and tribal cultural resources in the APE
10/31/22	Letter via Email	Dudek	Monica Arellano, Vice Chairwoman for the Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area	Request for information and comments concerning the Project and/or additional information regarding cultural and tribal cultural resources in the APE
10/31/22	Letter via Email	Dudek	Andrew Galvin, Chairperson for The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Request for information and comments concerning the Project and/or additional information regarding cultural and tribal cultural resources in the APE
10/31/22	Letter via Email	Dudek	Tony Cerda, Chairperson for the Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	Request for information and comments concerning the Project and/or additional information regarding cultural and tribal cultural resources in the APE
11/2/22	Letter via Email	Irenne Zwierlein, Chair of Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Dudek	Provided general recommendations for ground disturbing activities and monitoring rates should Native American monitoring be needed.

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Appendix D

Project Photos



Photo 1: Overview looking east from the southwest portion of the APE



Photo 2: Overview looking west from south central portion of the APE



Photo 3: Paved area north of 1784 Sullivan where a staging area is planned



Photo 4: Looking west along the north boundary of the APE adjacent to 1784 Sullivan

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