

---

# **Appendix D**

## Archaeological Resources Study



October 30, 2024

Kat Marian  
California State University, Stanislaus  
One University Circle, CY600  
Turlock, CA 95382

**Subject: Archaeological Resources Study for the California State University, Stanislaus Stockton Center Proposed Master Plan Update**

Dear Kat Marian:

This letter report documents the archaeological resources study conducted by Dudek for the proposed California State University, Stanislaus Stockton Center Proposed Master Plan Update (“Project” or “proposed Master Plan”) located in the City of Stockton, in Stanislaus County, California. The California State University Board of Trustees is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This archaeological resources study included a California Historical Resources Information Systems record search conducted at the Central California Information Center (CCaIC), a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, and an intensive pedestrian survey for archaeological resources. A separate study addressing historic built environment resources was conducted by Architectural Resources Group. This archaeological resources study was conducted by Dudek in accordance with the standards and guidelines defined by the California Office of Historic Preservation and CEQA.

## Project Location and Description

The Project consists of a proposed Master Plan that would provide space and facility needs to support a planned enrollment of 2,000 full-time-equivalent students at Stockton Center, a satellite location of California State University, Stanislaus (“CSU Stanislaus”) located within University Park in the City of Stockton (“City”), San Joaquin County (“County”), California (Figure 1, Project Location). University Park, a 102-acre former State Hospital site, is bound by East Harding Way to the north, railroad tracks and light industrial development to the east, Park Street to the south, and North California Street to the west. The Project site encompasses Stockton Center itself, approximately 15.2 acres of land within University Park (Figure 2, Project Site).

The proposed Master Plan involves the renovation of two existing buildings and construction of up to six new buildings, including new and renovated building space for classrooms, teaching labs, office and support, study space, recreation and wellness, dining, student centered space, other support space, for a total net increase of approximately 148,100 gross square feet (GSF) of building space. With existing and approved development, plus proposed Master Plan construction, there would be a total of approximately 324,700 GSF of building space at

Stockton Center. Additionally, the proposed Master Plan includes improvements for landscape and open space, mobility, circulation, parking, utilities, and infrastructure.

## Regulatory Framework

### State Regulations

#### The California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes but is not limited to “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (California Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see California Code Regulations, Title 14, Section 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

## California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource;” it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e): Set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4: Provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC,

unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any “historical resources,” then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (PRC Sections 21074(c); 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

## Native American Historic Cultural Sites

State law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the Heritage Commission to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy a Native American historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

## California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5b). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours (Section 7050.5c). The NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. The MLD may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

## Background Research

### Cultural Records Search Results

A records search was completed for the current proposed project site and a 500-foot radius on behalf of Dudek by staff at the CCalC on June 14, 2024 (Confidential Appendix B). This search included a review of their collection of mapped prehistoric, historical, and built-environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation Site Records, technical reports, historical maps, and local inventories. Additional consulted sources included the NRHP, California Inventory of Historical Resources/CRHR and listed Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, California Points of Historical Interest, and California Historical Landmarks.

### Previously Conducted Studies

CCalC records indicate that 12 previous cultural resources technical investigations have been conducted within 500 feet of the proposed project site, of which 6 have addressed portions of the proposed project site (Table 1).

**Table 1. Previous Technical Studies**

Report Number	Date	Title	Author
<b>Reports Intersecting the Project Site</b>			
SJ-02219	1979	City of Stockton Historic Survey Project Agreement, Final Report; Project Period June 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979	Stockton, City of
SJ-02246	1980	Completion Report, Historic Survey Project Agreement No. 36-09-006, Project Period April 1, 1979 to March 31, 1980	Hermenau, H.
SJ-02247	1980	Stockton Historic Resource Inventory II, Submitted April 1980, Analysis Report Prepared June 1980	Rapp, Linda

**Table 1. Previous Technical Studies**

Report Number	Date	Title	Author
SJ-05341	1976	Stockton State Hospital A Century and a Quarter of Service, San Joaquin Historian Vol. XII, No. 3, pages 115-122.	Starr, N.L.
SJ-06019	2006	Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, Sprint-Nextel, Project Name: Mudville, Project Number: CA-3289A, 1252 N. Stanislaus Street, Stockton, San Joaquin County, California	Supernowicz, D
SJ-08786	2000	California State University, Stanislaus Stockton Center, Former Site of the Stockton Developmental Center & Insane Asylum of California, Stockton, California, Cultural Resources Survey	Architectural Resources Group
<b>Reports within the 500-Foot Buffer</b>			
SJ-03995	2000	Cultural Resource Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project; Segment WS04: Sacramento to Bakersfield	Nelson, W.J.
SJ-04976	1987	The History of Streetcars in Stockton	Burks, J.L.
SJ-06345	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the QWest Network Construction Project, State of California. SWCA Project No. 10715-180	SWCA Environmental Consultants
SJ-06740	2007	Cultural Resources Survey Report and Unanticipated Discovery Plan For the Proposed Altamont Commuter Express Maintenance Facility, Stockton, California	Jurich, D. M
SJ-08284	2011	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Central Valley Independent Network Fiber Optic Communications Network Project, California (Calaveras, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tuolumne Counties in the CCalC Area of Responsibility)	AECOM
SJ-08782	2011	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment For University Park Alternative- Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic Project, San Joaquin County, California	Marks, Brian and Brad Brewste

**Previously Identified Cultural Resources**

CcAlC records indicate that five previously recorded resources fall within the project site, and an additional 39 resources are recorded within the 500-foot record search buffer (Table 2). These resources include two historic districts: the Stockton Developmental Center Complex (P-39-000541), which intersects the project site, and the Magnolia Historic Preservation District (P-39-000510) which is within the 500-foot record search buffer. The remaining previously recorded resources are all historic-era built environment resources consisting of structures and buildings. No archaeological resources are recorded within the immediate project vicinity. The built environment resources related to the project are addressed in a separate built environment report.

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Name	Type	Attribute
<b>Resources within the Project Site</b>					
P-39-000541		Historic	CHL - 1016; Insane Asylum of CA at Stockton; Stockton Developmental Center (complex), CHL #1016	District	Hospital
P-39-000725		Historic	-Stockton Development Center – Alan Shot Gallery – Building 004	Building	Hospital
P-39-005279		Historic	- Acacia Court; Resource Name - Building 001 Stockton Developmental Center	Building	Hospital
P-39-005282		Historic	Resource Name - Campbell Achievement Center / Female Cottage A	Building	Hospital
P-39-005299		Historic	Male Cottage #2 / Religious Center	Building	Hospital
<b>Resources within the 500-Foot Buffer</b>					
P-39-000510		Historic	Magnolia Historic Preservation District; OHP PRN - 5208-1978-9999	District	Other
P-39-000716		Historic	OHP PRN - 5208-0008-0000; Resource Name - Pearl C. Meyers Home; OHP PRN - 5208-1978-0161	Building	Single Family Property

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Name	Type	Attribute
P-39-000719		Historic	OHP PRN - 5208-0011-0000; Resource Name - 504 E. Acacia St	Building	Single Family Property
P-39-000724		Historic	OHP PRN - 5208-0012-0000; Resource Name - 520 E. Acacia Street	Building	Single Family Property
P-39-000725		Historic	OHP PRN - 5208-0013-0000; Resource Name - Alan Short Center; Resource Name - Superintendent's Mansion, Alan Short Center	Building	Single Family Property; Commercial Building, over 3 stories
P-39-000727		Historic	OHP PRN - 5208-0015-0000; Resource Name - The Tudor House	Building	Single Family Property
P-39-001126		Historic	OHP PRN - 5208-1978-0190; Resource Name - 440 E. Mag	Building	Single Family Property
P-39-004543		Historic	Resource Name - California State Hospital Elevated Water Tower and Tank; Resource Name - 1252 North Stanislaus Street	Building	Engineering Structure
P-39-005276		Historic	Resource Name - Stockton Developmental Center-Weber Square-Bldg 056	Building	Hospital

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Name	Type	Attribute
P-39-005277		Historic	Resource Name - Stockton Development Center- Bertha Kowles Auditorium- Building 007	Building	Hospital
P-39-005278		Historic	Resource Name - California State University, Stanislaus- Central Kitchen	Building	Industrial Building
P-39-005280		Historic	Resource Name - Alan Short Center/ Ward #25/ Cottage H	Building	Hospital
P-39-005282		Historic	Resource Name - Campbell Achievement Ctr/ Female Cottage A	Building	Hospital
P-39-005283		Historic	Resource Name - Shops/ Commissary	Building	Hospital
P-39-005284		Historic	Resource Name - Men's Occupational Therapy/ Industrial Building/ Curved Needle	Building	Hospital
P-39-005285		Historic	Resource Name - Cottage D/ Delta Learning Center	Building	Hospital
P-39-005286		Historic	Resource Name - Nurses Housing/ Foster Grandparents	Building	Hospital

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Name	Type	Attribute
P-39-005288		Historic	Resource Name - Stockton Developmental Center-Plant Operation Bldg- Bldg 028	Building	Hospital
P-39-005289		Historic	Residence #1	Building	Single Family Property; Hospital
P-39-005290		Historic	Residence #2	Building	Single Family Property; Hospital
P-39-005291		Historic	Residence #3	Building	Single Family Property; Hospital
P-39-005292		Historic	Grant House / Residence #5	Building	Single Family Property; Hospital
P-39-005294		Historic	Assistant Physicians Residence / Residence #8	Building	Single Family Property; Hospital
P-39-005295		Historic	Cottage #3 / Residence #10	Building	Single Family Property; Hospital
P-39-005296		Historic	Cottage #4 / Residence #11	Building	Single Family Property; Hospital
P-39-005297		Historic	Cottage #1 / Residence #12	Building	Single Family Property; Hospital
P-39-005298		Historic	Cottage #2 / Residence #13	Building	Single Family Property; Hospital
P-39-005300		Historic	Santi Rogers Library / Library	Building	Hospital

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Name	Type	Attribute
P-39-005301		Historic	Vegetable Prep Building / Saw Shop	Building	Hospital
P-39-005302		Historic	Stockton Developmental Center-Sheet Metal Shop-Bldg 048	Building	Hospital
P-39-005303		Historic	Stockton Developmental Center-Shops Bldg 049	Building	Hospital
P-39-005305		Historic	Volunteer Center	Building	Hospital
P-39-005306		Historic	Vonnie Erb Library / Woman's Occupational Therapy	Building	Hospital
P-39-005307		Historic	Administration Building	Building	Hospital
P-39-005308		Historic	Stockton Developmental Center Automotive Garage-Bldg 045	Building	Hospital
P-39-005309		Historic	Boiler Plant	Building	Hospital
P-39-005310		Historic	Female Cottage C/ California Conservation Corp.	Building	Hospital
P-39-005311		Historic	Emergency Generator	Building	Hospital
P-39-005312		Historic	Laundry	Building	Hospital
P-39-005313		Historic	Stockton Developmental Center-Female Cottage E/ Mariposa Place-Bldg 024	Building	Hospital
P-39-005314		Historic	Property Warehouse	Building	Hospital

## Archival and Building Development Research

Dudek consulted historic maps and aerial photographs to understand development of the proposed project site and surrounding properties. Topographic maps were available from 1913, 1943, 1954, 1959, 1967, 1970, 1978, 1987, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2021 (NETR 2024a) and aerial photographs were available for the project area from 1957, 1967, 1968, 1982, 1984, 1993, 1998, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 (NETR 2024b). The earliest topographic map depicts the project site and surrounding area as having been developed, with the Stockton Developmental Center depicted as a “State Hospital” and several buildings depicted within the project site and numerous residential structures in the vicinity, including within the laydown area that is currently an athletic field. No changes are evident on the 1943 topographic map; however the 1954 map depicts additional buildings within the hospital campus and vicinity. Similarly, the 1967 map shows additional buildings in the area immediately southeast of the project site, as does the 1970 map, which shows additional detail for the buildings within the project site and matches the development footprint as it exists today. No substantial changes are evident within the project site on subsequent topographic maps. The aerial images are consistent with the topographic maps, with the 1957 image showing buildings within the main project as they are currently but also depicting several buildings within the staging area in the athletic field. The athletic field buildings were removed by the 1967 aerial photograph. No other development is evident within the project area on any of the aerial images.

## NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

The results of a NAHC search of their Sacred Lands File, received October 4, 2024, indicated the Sacred Lands File search failed to identify any cultural resources within the records search area (Appendix B). The NAHC then provided a list of Native American tribes culturally affiliated with the location of the project site and recommended contacting them for further information. None of the Native American tribes were contacted by Dudek; follow-up communication and formal consultation with Native American tribes pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52 will be the responsibility of the lead agency.

The proposed project is subject to compliance with Assembly Bill 52 (PRC Section 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to “tribal cultural resources” as part of the CEQA process and requires the CEQA lead agency to notify any groups (who have requested notification) of the project who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project. Because AB 52 is a government-to government process, all records of correspondence related to AB 52 notification and any subsequent consultation are on file with the lead agency.

## Intensive Pedestrian Survey

On July 15, 2024, Dudek archaeologist Nicholas Hanten conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area using standard archaeological procedures and techniques that meet the Secretary of Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for cultural resources inventory. Exposed ground surfaces and landscaped areas were observed for surface artifacts, undisturbed areas, and archaeological deposits; periodic boot scrapes were employed to expose additional ground surface. Evidence of artifacts and archaeological deposits were also opportunistically sought after in animal burrows and other areas with disturbed soil.

Surface visibility was non-existent or low (less than 5%) over much of the project site due to landscaping and development, including buildings, roads, parking lots, and paved walkway, with the exception of the location of the ongoing Acacia Hall Replacement Building Project, where the surface visibility was 100% but was also entirely disturbed by recent activities related to that project. Trenches and sidewalls within the Acacia Hall Building Replacement work area were inspected for the presence of artifacts, midden soils, or stratigraphic changes but none were noted in the approximately 3-4 feet of exposed soils.

No archaeological resources were observed within the project site during the field survey.

## Geomorphology

Potential for yet identified cultural resources in the vicinity was reviewed against geologic and topographic GIS data for the area and information from other nearby projects. The “archaeological sensitivity,” or potential to support the presence of a buried prehistoric archaeological deposits, is generally interpreted based on geologic landform and environmental parameters (i.e., distance to water and landform slope).

The project site is located within the Great Valley Geomorphic Province of California, a large basin comprised of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, bounded by the Sierra Nevada and Coast Ranges to the east and west respectively. Within the area of the project site, a natural basin that receives runoff from the Sierra Nevada Mountains flowing into a matrix of rivers, streams, catchments, and canals that generally drain west toward the San Joaquin River. The nearest water body, McLeod Lake, is approximately 0.50 mile southwest of the project site while the San Joaquin River is approximately 2.70 miles to the southwest. A small waterbody was visible to the south of the project site on the 1913 and 1943 topographic maps, but is no longer extent. It is unclear if the water feature was entirely manufactured or was a remnant a natural waterway.

Soils within the project site consist entirely of Jacktone-Urban land complex series, (USDA 2023). Jacktone Series soils consist of alluvium derived from mixed rock sources and form on basin floors. These soils consist of moderately deep to deep, somewhat poorly drained soils comprised of clay overlying indurated strata above stratified sandy loam to clay loam. These soils are consistent with those observed during the pedestrian survey. Topographically, the project site is flat, with no indication of former streams or other watercourses within its immediate vicinity.

Given the extent of previous disturbance to the project site, the topography and geomorphology, and the lack of documented archaeological resources in the vicinity the project site is considered to have low archaeological sensitivity.

## Summary and Management Recommendations

### Archaeological Resources

No archaeological resources were identified within the project site during the course of this study. The CCalC records search did not identify the presence of archaeological resources within the proposed project site, an

NAHC Sacred Lands File search also failed to indicate the presence cultural resources, and no archaeological resources were recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey. Review of the history or development in the area, as well as the geoarchaeological and topographical context, indicates that the project site has low sensitivity for the presence of intact surface or subsurface archaeological deposits. Furthermore, the limited depth and extent of proposed ground disturbance has a low likelihood of encountering previously unrecorded archaeological resources. Despite the low likelihood, it is possible that cultural materials or archaeological deposits could be encountered during project implementation. Accordingly, the following recommendations are made to prevent impacts to archaeological resources.

### Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources


In the event that archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed Project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. Recommendations will be dependent upon the potential for the find to be considered significant under CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5(f); PRC Section 21082). If the discovery proves potentially significant under CEQA, coordination with the lead agency and other designated parties is likely to be required. Additional work such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted and should be developed based on the conditions and nature of the find.

### Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined, within 2 working days of notification of the discovery if the potential remains are human in origin. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, the County Coroner shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) from of the deceased Native American. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains and/or related burial goods.

If you have any questions about this report, please contact me at [nhanten@dudek.com](mailto:nhanten@dudek.com)

Sincerely,



---

Nicholas Hanten, MA  
Archaeologist

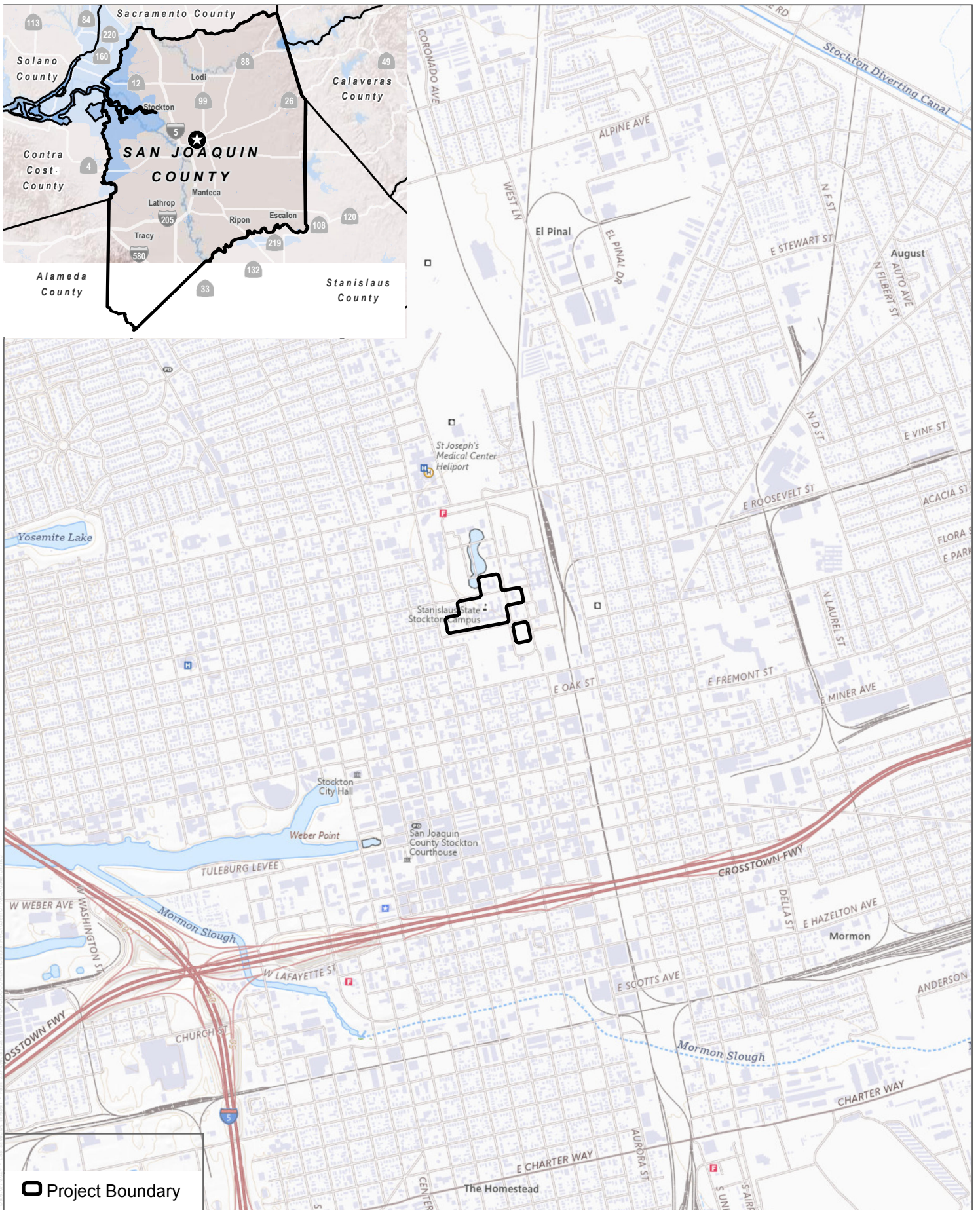
cc: Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA, Dudek

## References Cited

- NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research). 2023a. Historical Topographic Maps 1913, 1943, 1954, 1959, 1967, 1970, 1978, 1987, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2021. Accessed October 10, 2024. [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com).
- NETR 2023b. Historical Aerials 1957, 1967, 1968, 1982, 1984, 1993, 1998, 2002, r2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022. Accessed October 10, 2024. [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com).
- USDA (Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture). 2023. Web Soil Survey. Accessed October 10, 2024. <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/>.

# Appendix A

## Figures



SOURCE: USGS National Map, Stockton West Quadrangle  
 Township 1N / Range 6E / Section 02



**FIGURE 1**  
**Project Location**

Stanislaus State University, Stockton Center Project



SOURCE: ESRI Imagery 2024; Open Street Map 2019

**FIGURE 2**  
**Project Site**  
Stanislaus State University, Stockton Center Project

# **Appendix B**

## CHRIS Record Search Results (Confidential)

# Appendix C

## NAHC SLF Search Results

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 4, 2024

Nicholas Hanten  
Dudek

**Via Email to:** [nhanten@dudek.com](mailto:nhanten@dudek.com)

**Re: Stanislaus State Stockton Campus Project, San Joaquin County**

Dear Mr. Hanten:

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: [Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

*Pricilla Torres-Fuentes*

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes  
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**  
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER  
**Laurena Bolden**  
Serrano

COMMISSIONER  
**Reid Milanovich**  
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER  
**Bennae Calac**  
Pauma-Yuima Band of  
Luiseño Indians

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

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Joaquin County  
10/4/2024**

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
San Joaquin	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	N	Ed Ketchum, Vice-Chairperson		(530) 578-3864		aerieways@aol.com	Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mont	7/20/2023
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	N	Valentin Lopez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 5272 Galt, CA, 95632	(916) 743-5833		vjtestingcenter@aol.com	Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mont erey, San Benito, San Francisco, San	7/20/2023
	Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	N	Corrina Gould, Chairperson	10926 Edes Avenue Oakland, CA, 94603	(510) 575-8408		cvtribe@gmail.com	Bay Miwok Ohlone Delta Yokut	Alameda, Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Solano, Stanislaus	3/22/2023
	Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	N	Cheyenne Gould, Tribal Cultural Resource Manager	10926 Edes Ave Oakland, CA, 94603	(510) 575-8408		cvtribe@gmail.com	Bay Miwok Ohlone Delta Yokut	Alameda, Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Solano, Stanislaus	3/22/2023
	Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	N	Deja Gould, Language Program Manager	10926 Edes Ave Oakland, CA, 94603	(510) 575-8408		cvtribe@gmail.com	Bay Miwok Ohlone Delta Yokut	Alameda, Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Solano, Stanislaus	3/22/2023
	Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	N	Richard Massiatt, Councilmember/MLD Tribal Rep.	1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336 Manteca, CA, 95377	(209) 321-0372		rmassiatt@muwekma.org	Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Merced, Napa, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa	3/28/2024
	Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	N	Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson	1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336 Manteca, CA, 95377	(408) 464-2892		cnijmeh@muwekma.org	Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Merced, Napa, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa	3/28/2024
	Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe	N	Katherine Perez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA, 95236	(209) 649-8972		canutes@verizon.net	Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Sacra mento, San Benito, San Joaquin, Santa	4/30/2024
	Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe	N	Timothy Perez, Tribal Compliance Officer	P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA, 95236	(209) 662-2788		huskanam@gmail.com	Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Sacra mento, San Benito, San Joaquin, Santa	11/21/2023
	Tule River Indian Tribe	F	Neil Peyron, Chairperson	P.O. Box 589 Porterville, CA, 93258	(559) 781-4271	(559) 781-4610	neil.peyron@tulerivertribe- nsn.gov	Yokut	Alameda, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Maripo sa, Merced, Monterey, Sacramento, San	
	Tule River Indian Tribe	F	Joey Garfield, Tribal Archaeologist	P. O. Box 589 Porterville, CA, 93258	(559) 783-8892	(559) 783-8932	joey.garfield@tulerivertribe- nsn.gov	Yokut	Alameda, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Maripo sa, Merced, Monterey, Sacramento, San	7/22/2016
	Tule River Indian Tribe	F	Kerri Vera, Environmental Department	P. O. Box 589 Porterville, CA, 93258	(559) 783-8892	(559) 783-8932	kerri.vera@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov	Yokut	Alameda, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Maripo sa, Merced, Monterey, Sacramento, San	7/22/2016
	Wilton Rancheria	F	Cultural Preservation Department,	9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 683-6000		cpd@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov	Nisenan Miwok	Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	8/7/2023
	Wilton Rancheria	F	Herbert Griffin, Executive Director of Cultural Preservation	9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 683-6000		hgriffin@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov	Nisenan Miwok	Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	8/7/2023

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

Record: PROJ-2024-005147  
Report Type: List of Tribes  
Counties: San Joaquin  
NAHC Group: All

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Stanislaus State Stockton Campus Project, San Joaquin County.