

APPENDIX D

CULTURAL RESOURCES

MEMORANDUM

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March 13, 2026

Justin Chapel
Public Works Superintendent, Water Division
City of Redwood City
1400 Broadway
Redwood City, CA 94063

Subject: Cultural Resources Assessment for Phase 2 Redwood City Recycled Water Master Plan

Dear Mr. Chapel:

LSA is pleased to provide this technical letter report documenting the cultural resources records search findings and associated recommendations prepared in support of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis for the proposed City of Redwood City (City) Phase 2 Recycled Water Master Plan Project (Proposed Project). This letter report summarizes the Proposed Project location, background, and environmental setting; presents the results of cultural resources record searches; and provides recommendations for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of potential cultural resources that may be encountered during Proposed Project implementation, and future undertakings identified through CEQA tiering processes.

INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The purpose of the Proposed Project is to provide a logical planning framework for the City to expand the existing Phase 1 recycled water system in phases to service additional customers and improve the existing recycled water system. Specifically, the Proposed Project would establish a plan to: (a) expand the City's Recycled Water Service area to include the east market Assessment Service Area, which would then be subject to the Recycled Water Use Ordinance; (b) expand the City's Recycled Water pipeline system in the central and east areas, which is home to a higher concentration of high-demand customers in close proximity; and (c) include back-up water storage tanks and pumps, all of which is further explained below. The Proposed Project is intended to function as a planning document for the City as expansion opportunities for the recycled water system are considered.

PROJECT LOCATION

Redwood City is located in the San Francisco Bay Area on the San Francisco Peninsula in southeastern San Mateo County, 15 miles southeast of San Francisco and 15 miles northwest of San Jose (Figure 1; all figures are provided in Attachment A). The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the same as the Project area and it encompasses the existing and proposed recycled water service area (Figure 2) and facilities in the City. The City is bounded by Foster City and San Francisco Bay to the north; San Francisco Bay to the east; Menlo Park, Atherton, and Woodside to the south; and San Carlos and Belmont to the west.

Recycled Water Distribution Phase 2 Expansion

The Proposed Project focuses on the Central area of the City. The proposed recycled water expansion plan includes more than 30,000 linear feet, or 5.7 miles of transmission and distribution pipelines that

would create multiple transmission and distribution loops. Several distribution pipelines and lateral connections are proposed to extend from these transmission loops to connect up to about 78 percent of the potential demand in the Central area. This is estimated to allow the City to serve up to 762 AFY of recycled water out of the 973 AFY of total demand.

Recycled Water Storage Tanks

A vacant 3.8-acre lot between Blomquist Street and Maple Street, opposite the Redwood City Police Station, would serve as a potential location for a new recycled water storage tank(s). Two concepts for recycled water storage are being considered:

1. A single 2 million gallon buried concrete recycled water tank, or
2. Two 1 million gallon, above ground steel recycled water tanks.

To achieve the target storage volume of 2 million gallons, the tank footprint of a single 2-million-gallon concrete rectangular tank would be approximately 260 feet long by 130 feet wide, with a fully buried depth of 10 feet. The single concrete rectangular tank would have a freeboard of 2 feet and piles drilled 110 feet deep spaced every 8-feet-2-inches. A layout with two side-by-side 1-million-gallon cylindrical steel tanks requires each tank to be approximately 100 feet in diameter and 21 feet in height. The two stainless steel tanks would have a freeboard of 3 feet, a 1-foot-thick concrete tank pad, and piling drilled 110 feet deep every 8-feet-2 inches.

At this location, regardless of the storage method used, the City would also build a new pump station to help manage system pressures and a new chlorine boosting system to improve water quality in the recycled water system. A base slab would be constructed to support the water tanks, pump station, and associated systems. The total paved area would range from 5,200 to 6,080 square feet for access roads, vehicle turnaround areas, and necessary hardscaping at the recycled water storage tank site.

Site preparation for the recycled water storage tank site would include grading and excavation to ensure proper installation. Site preparation may result in ground disturbance of up to 3 acres per tank installation. Site improvement would also involve any required landscaping or vegetation removal to accommodate the infrastructure improvements; however, no trees currently exist on the property. Electrical infrastructure would be needed to provide electricity for the pump stations, water tanks, and chemical storage systems to ensure reliable operation. This would include the installation of power supply lines, control systems, backup power as needed, pile driving, and fencing.

Potable Water Storage Tanks

As a backup to the recycled water system, the Proposed Project also considers the addition of a new potable water tank that could supply customer demands in situations when recycled water may not be available due to emergencies or maintenance of the recycled water system. The potable storage tank would provide additional capacity for emergency storage to meet fire protection demands.

The proposed potable tank would be located at an approximate 10-acre parcel currently used by Redwood City Public Works for office space and storage of vehicles, equipment, and construction materials at 1400 Broadway. Two concepts for potable water storage tanks are being considered:

1. 1-million-gallon steel water tank above ground, or
2. 3-million-gallon steel water tank above ground.

Similar to the Recycled Water Storage tank discussed above, a pump station for the potable water tank would be needed. The pump station building would be approximately 1,440 square feet. A base slab would be constructed to support the water tanks, pump station, and associated systems. The total paved area would range from 7,520 to 50,000 square feet for access roads, vehicle turnaround areas, and necessary hardscaping at the potable water storage tank site.

Site preparation for the potable water storage tank site would include grading and excavation to ensure proper installation of the tanks, piping, pump station, and associated systems. Site preparation may result in ground disturbance of up to 3 acres per tank installation. Site improvement would also involve any required landscaping or vegetation removal to accommodate the infrastructure improvements. Electrical infrastructure would be needed to provide electricity for the pump stations, water tanks, and chemical storage systems to ensure reliable operation. This would include the installation of power supply lines, control systems, and backup power as needed.

Other Infrastructure

The Proposed Project also includes underground pipelines, potential above-ground pump stations, and associated fencing at a vacant 3.8-acre parcel between Blomquist Street and Maple Street and above-ground potable water tanks and pump station and fencing at the City's 1400 Broadway Public Works yard. Water pump station facilities, including the pump station building, tanks, and associated fencing, would introduce additional built infrastructure at various sites within City limits.

NATURAL CONTEXT

The City is situated in the San Francisco Peninsula, and experiences a mild, Mediterranean climate with a high number of sunny days, averaging 255 per year. High temperatures in the summer months average 80°F with lows averaging 55°F. In the winter months, high temperatures average 59°F with lows averaging 42°F. Annual rainfall averages 20.6 inches. The City is a largely urban landscape with a mean elevation of about 15 feet. Key waterways are the San Francisco Bay, the Redwood Shores Lagoon (a stormwater retention pond and recreational area), and Redwood Creek, which empties into the bay and is a site of the Port of Redwood City. The City's topography is influenced by its proximity to the bay and the surrounding urban development.

Archaeological Setting

Dividing the pre-contact period into broad cultural phases enables researchers to characterize the diverse archaeological materials and cultural patterns present during distinct intervals of human occupation, thereby establishing a regional chronological framework. This section summarizes the pre-contact chronology relevant to the area now known as Redwood City.

Archaeologists have developed cultural sequences specific to each sub-region of California based on distinctive material culture traits, technological attributes, and stratigraphic differentiation of archaeological deposits. For the San Francisco Bay Area, Milliken et al. provide one of the most

widely used chronological frameworks.¹ Within this framework, human occupation in California is divided into three primary cultural periods: the Early Period, the Middle Period, and the Late Period. In other regions of California, a fourth period—the Paleoindian Period (11,500–8,000 B.C.)—is also recognized; however, no confirmed archaeological evidence of Paleoindian occupation has been identified within the San Francisco Bay Area. Each major period is further subdivided into shorter phases defined by changes in economic strategies, technological developments, socio-political organization, trade networks, population distribution, and stylistic variation in artifacts.

The Early Period (Lower Archaic, 8,000–3,500 B.C.) reflects continued geographic mobility characteristics of earlier populations and is marked by milling slabs, handstones, and large wide-stemmed or leaf-shaped projectile points. The subsequent Middle Period, which includes the Lower Middle (Initial Upper Archaic, 500 B.C.–A.D. 430) and Upper Middle (Late Upper Archaic, A.D. 430–1050) phases, exhibits an increasing trend toward sedentism, evidenced by the introduction of mortar and pestle technology, the appearance of cut shell beads, and the establishment of longer-term residential sites. The Middle Period also saw the first development of rich, dark midden deposits, the expansion of economic practices into a broader range of habitats, and a more diversified tool assemblage that includes milling tools and obsidian and chert concave-base projectile points. By the end of the Upper Middle Period, archaeological evidence indicates the emergence of numerous small but more permanent villages, followed by a significant cultural transition around A.D. 430 associated with the abrupt collapse of the commonly used exchange network.

The Late Period (Lower Emergent, A.D. 1050–1550) is associated with heightened social complexity, including the formation of large, centralized villages with established political leadership and specialized activity areas. Technological and cultural developments of this period include the introduction of the bow and arrow, the proliferation of small corner-notched projectile points, and increased diversity in bead and ornament forms.

Ethnographic Setting

Spanish exploration and colonization of Alta California commenced in the mid-18th century, establishing new political, economic, and social structures across the region. Following Mexican independence, large tracts of land were secularized and granted to prominent families. In 1835, the 69,120-acre Rancho de las Pulgas was granted to the Arguello family, encompassing what is now the majority of present-day Redwood City. During the Rancho Period, a localized economy developed around livestock raising, hides and tallow production, and redwood logging, with a small settlement forming near the wharf that provided access to the deep-water channel of San Francisco Bay.

By the 1850s, portions of Rancho de las Pulgas were transferred to Simon Mezes, who surveyed and subdivided the emerging townsite known as “Mezesville.” The town was laid out in the vicinity of the Embarcadero and northeast of El Camino Real, and its early street grid ultimately formed the foundational layout of modern downtown Redwood City. The community grew rapidly after

¹ Milliken, Randall. *A Time of Little Choice: The Disintegration of Tribal Culture in the San Francisco Bay Area 1769–1810*. Ballena Press, Menlo Park, CA, 1995.

Redwood City was designated the San Mateo County seat in 1856, and Mezes subsequently donated land for the new courthouse.

Significant regional transformation followed the arrival of rail transportation. The San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company introduced the Peninsula's first passenger rail service in 1863 along a route that remains the alignment of the modern Caltrain corridor. Rail access stimulated population growth, expanded commercial activity, and supported increasing development throughout the municipality. Redwood City formally incorporated in 1868, and its industries—particularly shipping and lumber—continued to expand throughout the late 19th century.

The 1906 San Francisco earthquake caused widespread devastation across the region, severely damaging numerous buildings in Redwood City, including the county courthouse. Reconstruction that followed resulted in the construction of many early 20th-century buildings that continue to define portions of the historic downtown core, particularly along Broadway and Main Street. During this period, municipal services expanded, roadways were improved to accommodate increasing automobile use, and the Port of Redwood City was relocated from the downtown area to its present location near the mouth of Redwood Creek.

Despite the economic hardships of the Great Depression, Redwood City benefited from extensive public works investments under federal New Deal programs, including the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Public Works Administration (PWA). These initiatives funded construction of a library, city hall, and several county buildings. Waterfront industries prospered through improved road and rail connections, supporting enterprises such as the Leslie Salt Company, a cement plant, and multiple commercial fishing operations. During World War II, the U.S. Navy leased berths at the port, further contributing to the city's industrial economy.

Beginning in the mid-20th century, Redwood City and the greater San Francisco Peninsula experienced substantial technological and demographic growth associated with the emergence of the regional technology sector. The city's population increased dramatically from 12,400 in 1940 to 46,300 by 1960, accompanied by annexation of extensive tidelands, salt ponds, and inland territories. As in many American cities, suburbanization trends shifted development patterns away from the downtown core, leading to a period of decline in the mid-century years. The 1964 Downtown Development Plan, which proposed widespread demolition of historic buildings, was not implemented due to insufficient funding, inadvertently preserving much of the area's historic fabric.

A significant turning point in local historic preservation occurred in 1977, when the Redwood City Commercial Buildings Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The City subsequently adopted a historic preservation ordinance and established the Historic Resources Advisory Committee in 1980. Additional civic improvements and renewed preservation efforts throughout the 1980s contributed to the gradual revitalization of the downtown area. Redwood City's 1990 General Plan incorporated a comprehensive historic resources element, and the City achieved Certified Local Government (CLG) status in 1992, strengthening its role in historic preservation planning.

More recently, the city has continued to prioritize investment in its historic core. In the early 21st century, the Main Street Historic District was designated, the historic county courthouse was

restored, and Courthouse Square was constructed on the site of the original town square. Following initiation of the Downtown Precise Plan planning process in 2007, Mezes Park was renovated, and the John Offerman House and John Dielmann House were subsequently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. These efforts collectively illustrate an ongoing commitment to preserving and enhancing Redwood City's historic built environment.

This section provides a brief description of the existing tribal cultural resources, built and buried, in the project area. The summary included in this section is based on existing City documents.

Prior to European contact, the San Francisco Bay Area was inhabited by the Ohlone peoples, who occupied a broad territory extending from the San Francisco Peninsula southward to the Big Sur and Salinas River regions. Although early anthropological accounts often depicted the Ohlone as a culturally homogeneous and static group, contemporary scholarship recognizes substantial diversity in cultural practices, social organization, and worldview across Ohlone communities. Rather than identifying with large, overarching cultural groups, Ohlone people understood their primary social identity at the level of the autonomous village community, often linked to neighboring groups through kinship and marriage networks.

Linguistically, the Ohlone are associated with the Costanoan language family, a term derived from the Spanish *costeño*, meaning “coastal people.” In scholarly usage, Costanoan refers specifically to a branch of the Penutian language family comprising at least eight distinct languages spoken by separate sociopolitical groups. The area now encompassing Redwood City was traditionally inhabited by speakers of the Ramaytush dialect of the Ohlone language. These communities occupied a landscape rich in ecological diversity, utilizing both coastal and inland valley environments. Subsistence practices included hunting of deer, elk, antelope, and a variety of smaller mammals; fishing and waterfowl procurement; and extensive gathering of plant resources such as acorns, grass seeds, bulbs, and tubers. Ownership and stewardship of lands and resources were organized at the village level, with rights to access or utilize certain areas closely guarded and often requiring compensation, such as payment in clam shell beads.

By the late eighteenth century, approximately 50 independent Ohlone polities existed throughout the region. Estimates suggest that the Ramaytush population included roughly 1,400 individuals, a number significantly larger than the typical village community, which generally ranged between 40 and 200 inhabitants. The onset of the Mission Period (circa 1770–1835) precipitated profound and often devastating cultural, demographic, and social changes. Spanish missionaries forcibly relocated Native populations to mission settlements, where they were compelled to labor and live under imposed religious and economic structures. Epidemic diseases, declining birth rates, and the disruption of traditional subsistence and social systems resulted in substantial population loss and cultural upheaval.

Following the secularization of the mission system by the Mexican government in the 1830s, surviving Native communities dispersed from the missions and established *rancherías* throughout the surrounding region. Despite the severe disruptions caused by colonization, missionization, and Euro-American settlement, Ohlone descendants maintain a strong cultural presence in the San Francisco Peninsula today. Their continued stewardship of ancestral lands and interest in both pre-contact and historic-era cultural heritage remains central to cultural resource considerations within

the Redwood City area. The Native American Heritage Commission currently lists five Ohlone groups as culturally affiliated with this region.

Geology and Geomorphology

The geology and geomorphology of the City are defined by its position on the San Francisco Peninsula between the Santa Cruz Mountains and San Francisco Bay. Its landscape consists of low-lying, flat areas built on young alluvial deposits near the bay and a transition to higher, steeper terrain underlain by older bedrock towards the mountains.

The City is underlain by the Franciscan Complex, a suite of Jurassic and Cretaceous age rocks. This assemblage of sedimentary, metamorphic, and igneous rocks is the result of tectonic accretion, or the scraping of material off the ocean floor onto the edge of the continent. Much of the low-lying, developed portion of the city is built on Quaternary-age alluvial fan and stream terrace deposits, which consist of unconsolidated sediments like silt, sand, and clay deposited by ancient streams. Older, more consolidated alluvial fan deposits are found closer to the foothills of the mountains.

The Peninsula is traversed by three large faults of the San Andreas Fault System: the San Andreas, the Pilarcitos, and the San Gregorio Faults. The southwestern region of the Proposed Project is located adjacent to the San Andreas Fault Zone, which includes serpentinite, greenstone, and various sheared rock such as greywacke, siltstone, and shale of Jurassic and Cretaceous age. The central region of the Project area is underlain by coarse-grained older Quaternary deposits, and younger Quaternary finer-grained alluvial fan deposits and basin deposits of silt and clay closer to the San Francisco Bay. The northern and eastern portions of the Project area is underlain by Holocene Bay Mud consisting of organic fine clay and silt. Some of the former tidal flats are covered with manmade fill.

Soils and Stratigraphy

Three basic classifications of soils are found within the Project area. Urban Land Orthent soils comprise the current and former tidal flat areas and coastline of the Project area and include the Novato and Reyes Series soils. These tidal flat and coastline clay and silty clay soils are poorly drained, nearly level, and located on reclaimed tidal flats with high shrink-swell potential.

Soils in the central portion of the Project area including the downtown area are also classified as Urban Land Orthents on nearly level to gently sloping land. These soils can be poorly drained to well-drained, and are present on alluvial fans, flood plains, and stream terraces. Soils in the upland areas of the plan area are Urban Land Orthents including the Los Gatos and Fagan Series soils. These soils are present on gently rolling to very steep terrain and are well-drained and underlain by sandstone.

The native soils buried beneath the Urban Land Orthent layers of the Project area include Botella and Sirdrak soils. Botella soils are well-drained, deep, alluvial soils found in valley bottoms and on alluvial fans, formed from sedimentary rocks. They are characterized by a clay loam texture, which become moist from November to early December and staying moist until spring. Sirdrak soils are very deep, sandy, and somewhat excessively drained soils found on coastal dunes in central and northern California, formed from eolian (wind-blown) deposits.

Based on the soil types there is a moderate-to-high sensitivity for buried ancestral Native American cultural resources in the Project area.

Regulatory Setting

Federal Regulations

Archaeological Resources Protection Act. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act was enacted in 1979 with the purpose of securing the protection of archaeological resources and sites on public lands and Native American lands, and to foster increased cooperation and exchange of information between governmental authorities, the professional archaeological community, and private individuals.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). The NHPA requires that the federal government list significant historic resources on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Federal agencies must consult the National Register when planning to undertake or grant approval through permits for a project. Prior to the issuance of any license or implementation of any project, the federal agency must consider the effects of a project or license on any historical buildings, sites, structures, or objects that are included on, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register (16 United States Code [USC] Section 470(f)). This typically includes consultation with the federal agency responsible for the undertaking; the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO); local Native American groups and individuals; local and State historical societies and organizations; and relevant archival sources, including the appropriate facility of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). A cultural resource is evaluated for eligibility for listing in the National Register according to four criteria. These criteria generally require that the resource be 50 years of age or older and significant at the local, State, or national level according to one or more of the following:

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

Properties that are not 50 years of age or older must have “exceptional significance” in accordance with National Register Criteria Considerations. The National Register also requires that a resource possess integrity, which is defined as “the ability of a property to convey its significance.” The aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To determine which of these factors are most important will depend on the particular National Register criterion under which the resource is considered eligible for listing.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) was passed in 1990 with the purpose of outlining a process for museums and federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items (e.g., human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony) to lineal descendants, and culturally affiliated Indian tribes. NAGPRA also establishes procedures for the inadvertent discovery or planned excavation of Native American cultural items on federal or tribal lands. While these provisions do not apply to discovery or excavations on private or State lands, the collection portions of NAGPRA may apply to cultural items if they are under the control of an institution that receives federal funding. NAGPRA also makes it a criminal offense to traffic in Native American human remains without right of possession or in cultural items obtained in violation of NAGPRA.

State Regulations

Assembly Bill 52. Assembly Bill (AB) 52, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act, sets forth a proactive approach intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts between Native American and development interests. Projects subject to AB 52 are those that file a notice of preparation for an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or notice of intent to adopt a negative or mitigated negative declaration on or after July 1, 2015. AB 52 adds tribal cultural resources (TCR) to the specific cultural resources protected under CEQA. Under AB 52, a TCR is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape (must be geographically defined in terms of size and scope), sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is either included or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR or included in a local register of historical resources. A Native American Tribe or the lead agency, supported by substantial evidence, may choose at its discretion to treat a resource as a TCR. AB 52 also mandates lead agencies to consult with tribes, if requested by the tribe, and sets the principles for conducting and concluding consultation.

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, the term “historical resource” shall include:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources [California Register] (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR], Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources [California Register] (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR], Section 4850 et seq.).
- (4) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting

the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

- (5) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code, § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:
 - A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
 - B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
 - C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
 - D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, Section 15064.5(a)(4) of the *State CEQA Guidelines* states that the fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k)), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1(g)) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

Further, Section 15064.5(b) of the *State CEQA Guidelines* states that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. A "substantial adverse change" to a historical resource "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired."

Health and Safety Code 7050.5: Human Remains. Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site, or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined whether or not the remains are subject to the coroner's authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of this identification. The NAHC will identify a Native American Most Likely Descendant to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

Public Resources Code 5097.98: Notification of Most Likely Descendant (MLD). Section 5097.98 of the California PRC prohibits excavation or removal of any “vertebrate paleontological site...or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands.” Public lands are defined to include lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of the State or any city, county, district, authority or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Section 5097.5 states that any unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historical, or paleontological materials or sites located on public lands is a misdemeanor.

California’s Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001. Assembly Bill 978 (AB 978-Steinberg, 2001) established the State of California’s Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001, a counterpart to the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 United States Code [USC] Section 3001 et seq.). It called for creation of a 10-member Repatriation Oversight Commission appointed by the Governor and a process with penalties and enforcement procedures for repatriation of Native American human and cultural remains originating in California.

California Register of Historical Resources (PRC Section 5020 et seq.). State law also protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources in CEQA documents. A cultural resource is an important historical resource if it meets any of the criteria found in *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(a). These criteria are nearly identical to those for the National Register, which are listed above under Section 4.5.2.1, Federal Regulations.

The SHPO maintains the California Register. Properties listed, or formally designated eligible for listing, on the National Register are nominated to the California Register and then selected to be listed on the California Register, as are State Landmarks and Points of Interest.

The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

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

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource’s period of significance to “obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.” Fifty years is used as a general estimate

of time needed to develop the perspective to understand the resource's significance (California Code of Regulations [CCR] 4852[d][2]).

The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity, which is defined as “the authenticity of an historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance”.¹ To retain integrity, a resource should have its original location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Which of these factors is most important depends on the particular criterion under which the resource is considered eligible for listing.²

Assembly Bill 4239 (Chapter 1332, Statutes of 1976). In 1976, the California State Government passed AB 4239, creating the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which is responsible for identifying and categorizing Native American cultural resources as well as preventing damage to designated sacred sites and associated artifacts and remains. Legislation passed in 1982 authorized the NAHC to identify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) when Native American remains are found outside the boundaries of a designated cemetery. An MLD has the authority to make recommendations in regard to the treatment and disposition of the discovered remains.

Local Regulations

Redwood City has a series of policies, plans, and programs to support preservation of cultural resources. This includes the Redwood City General Plan with a Historic Resources Element, a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP), a Historic Preservation Ordinance, and a Historic Resources Advisory Committee (HRAC) to oversee and implement the CRMP and Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Cultural Resources Management Plan. The City’s Historic Resources Advisory Committee (HRAC) is responsible for developing and overseeing implementation of the City’s Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP). The CRMP requires preparation of a cultural resources plan for “all historic site or sites which have a potential for the on-site discovery, reconnaissance, and identification of cultural resources.” To comply with this requirement, projects must complete a records search through the NWIC, interview individuals with knowledge of the site’s history, and review maps and documents archived in the History Room of the Redwood City Main Library, as well as materials contained in the City’s Historic Resources Inventory.

The cultural resources plan must also include: a summary of Redwood City’s historic context and the specific context of the project site; a description of historic land uses; documentation and photographs of all potentially significant historic structures; an analysis of potential project impacts on cultural resources; and proposed preservation measures. Such measures typically address building preservation treatments, archaeological monitoring during ground-disturbing activities, and

¹ California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). 1999. California Register and National Register: A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register), OHP Technical Assistance Series #6.

² Ibid.

procedures for documenting cultural resources and donating recovered artifacts to the City for public interpretation.

The CRMP further establishes standard procedures for the treatment of inadvertently discovered human remains, requiring immediate cessation of work, notification of the San Mateo County Coroner, and, if the remains are determined to be Native American, notification of the NAHC to identify a MLD for consultation. In addition, the CRMP sets forth security and confidentiality protocols to ensure appropriate protection of cultural resources identified during project implementation.

Historic Resources Preservation Ordinance. Redwood City's Historic Preservation Ordinance (Municipal Code Chapter 40) provides a regulatory framework for the identification, protection, enhancement, and long-term stewardship of buildings, structures, sites, objects, features, and districts that reflect important historical, architectural, cultural, aesthetic, or other heritage values of the community. The ordinance formally establishes the Historic Resources Advisory Committee (HRAC) and outlines its authority, responsibilities, and procedural requirements.

The ordinance grants the City Council the authority to designate historic landmarks and to review and approve Historic Preservation Permits, which are required for the demolition, construction, alteration, removal, or relocation of any City-designated historic landmark or any structure located within a designated historic district. Through this permitting authority, the City ensures that proposed work is compatible with the historic character of designated resources and that alterations or new construction do not adversely affect the integrity of the resource or district.

Redwood City General Plan. The General Plan contains several goals, policies, and action items pertaining to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources in Redwood City in the City's Historic Resources Element. In addition to establishing the City's overall commitment to identifying and managing cultural resources, the Historic Resources Element includes numerous policies focused specifically on the long-term preservation, protection, and enhancement of historic buildings, districts, and archaeological sites, emphasizing the City's role in safeguarding its historic character.

Goal BE-38: Protect, preserve, restore, rehabilitate, and/or enhance historic resources.

Policy BE-38.1: Enhance, restore, preserve, and protect, as appropriate, historic resources throughout the city.

Policy BE-38.2: Preserve historic landmark structures, landscapes (including trees), trails, and sites that serve additional community needs, such as recreational open space and/or cultural needs.

Policy BE-38.6: Allow only compatible, historically appropriate development on vacant parcels within or adjacent to designated historic areas, neighborhoods, and/or sites in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

Policy BE-38.7: Strive for compatibility with existing historic resources when planning for infrastructure improvements, restorations, new construction, alterations, or similar projects in designated historic districts.

PRELIMINARY RECORDS SEARCH INITIATION AND RESULTS

Northwest Information Center (NWIC)

LSA archaeologists initiated a record search of the APE and surrounding 0.25-mile radius on June 16, 2025, through the CHRIS, which was conducted by staff of the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) housed at California State University, Sonoma, in Rohnert Park, California. Following the results (Attachment B), LSA archaeologists reviewed literature obtained from the NWIC. Results from the database search yielded a total of 81 cultural resources within the APE (Table A), as well as 18 resources within the 0.25-mile buffer (Table B). Furthermore, records search results confirmed that 54 studies were previously conducted within the APE, and 24 previous studies were conducted within the 0.25-mile buffer (Attachment B). Figure 3 shows series of records search results maps with plotted resource and study locations.

Table A: Previously Recorded Sites Within the APE

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Site Type	Test Excavation?	Subsurface Presence or Absence?	NRHP Eligibility
P-41-000174	CA-SMA-000174H	H	Courthouse.	No	N/A	E
P-41-000178	CA-SMA-000178H	H	Redwood City historic commercial district.	No	N/A	E
P-41-000187	CA-SMA-000187H	H	"Lathrop House."	No	N/A	E
P-41-000421	--	H	Peninsula Commute Service line/San Francisco and San Jose Railroad alignment.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000473	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000474	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000475	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000476	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000477	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000478	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000479	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000480	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000481	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000482	--	H	Queen Anne-style house.	No	N/A	E
P-41-000483	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000484	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000485	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000486	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000487	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000488	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000501	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000502	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000503	--	H	Queen Anne-style house.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000504	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000505	--	H	Retail commercial building (old city directory and grocery).	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000506	CA-SMA-000358/H	M	Large multicomponent scatter. Prehistoric/protohistoric lithic scatter, shell, and is a possibly impacted midden. Historic-era domestic refuse and structural remnants.	Yes	Presence.	E
P-41-000748	--	H	Fox Theater complex.	No	N/A	E
P-41-000750	--	H	House. Stambaugh-Heller Certified Local District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000751	--	H	House. Stambaugh-Heller Certified Local District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000752	--	H	House. Stambaugh-Heller Certified Local District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000753	--	H	Baptist church. Stambaugh-Heller Certified Local District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000758	--	H	Holmquist Hardware Building.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000759	--	H	Fire Station #1.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000765	--	H	House. Stambaugh-Heller Certified Local District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000766	--	H	Thompson residence. Stambaugh-Heller Certified Local District.	No	N/A	UN

Table A: Previously Recorded Sites Within the APE

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Site Type	Test Excavation?	Subsurface Presence or Absence?	NRHP Eligibility
P-41-000767	--	H	Dr. Barret Residence. Stambaugh-Heller Certified Local District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000768	--	H	Muller-Taylor residence. Stambaugh-Heller Certified Local District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000769	--	H	Morgan house. Stambaugh-Heller Certified Local District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000770	--	H	Dr. Ross residence.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000771	--	H	Hynding residence. Stambaugh-Heller Certified Local District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000772	--	H	House. Stambaugh-Heller Certified Local District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000773	--	H	Stambaugh house. Stambaugh-Heller Certified Local District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000785	--	H	Sollen residence. Stambaugh-Heller Historic District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000786	--	H	"The Bachelor Club." Stambaugh-Heller Certified Local District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000787	--	H	Doyle residence. Stambaugh-Heller Certified Local District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000788	--	H	"Parish House."	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000789	--	H	George residence.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000799	--	H	Quong-Lee Laundry. District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000800	--	H	San Mateo County Bank. District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000801	--	H	Pioneer Drugstore/Young's Drugstore. Fitzpatrick building. District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-000802	--	H	San Mateo County Savings and Loan Building. District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-001353	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-001467	--	H	No site record. A structure at 2050 Broadway.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-002282	--	H	Andrew building. District.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002312	--	H	Commercial building.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-002384	--	H	Commercial building.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002422	--	H	Stambaugh-Heller Historic District. No site record/formal documentation, district info only.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-002424	--	H	Stambaugh-Heller Historic District. No site record/formal documentation, district info only.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-002425	--	H	Stambaugh-Heller Historic District. No site record/formal documentation, district info only.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-002426	--	H	Stambaugh-Heller Historic District. No site record/formal documentation, district info only.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-002427	--	H	Stambaugh-Heller Historic District. No site record/formal documentation, district info only.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-002428	--	H	Stambaugh-Heller Historic District. No site record/formal documentation, district info only.	No	N/A	UN

Table A: Previously Recorded Sites Within the APE

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Site Type	Test Excavation?	Subsurface Presence or Absence?	NRHP Eligibility
P-41-002462	--	H	Culverts which pass beneath the former Southern Pacific Railroad mainline tracks.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002468	--	H	Commercial building.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002491	--	H	Commercial building.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002492	--	H	Commercial building.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002494	--	H	Commercial building.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002497	--	H	Commercial building.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002541	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002250	--	H	Commercial building.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002594	--	H	Parcel with commercial buildings.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002595	--	H	Utility building.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002596	--	H	Commercial building.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002597	--	H	Commercial building.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002598	--	H	Commercial building.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002687	--	H	Commercial building.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002738	--	H	Subsurface residential privy and domestic refuse (1878-1890).	Yes	Presence	UN
P-41-002815	--	H	Subsurface railroad ties.	Yes	Presence	UN
P-41-002816	--	P	Subsurface midden deposit.	Yes	Presence	E
P-41-002886	--	H	Commercial building.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002918	--	P	Surface and subsurface shell midden.	Yes	Presence	E

Source: Northwest Information Center (2025.)

APE = Area of Potential Effects

E = Eligible

H = Historic-era

M = Multicomponent

NE = Not Eligible

NRHP = National Register of Historic Places

P = Precontact/Ancestral Native American

UN = Unevaluated

Table B: Previously Recorded Sites Within the 0.25-mile Buffer

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Site Type	Test Excavation?	Subsurface Presence or Absence?	NRHP Eligibility
P-41-000238	CA-SMA-000240	P	Possible destroyed shell mound, including a scatter of fire-cracked rock, sea mammal bone, and shell.	Yes	Presence.	E
P-41-000420	--	H	Peninsula Commute Service Structure.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000422	--	H	Peninsula Commute Service Structure.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-000461	CA-SMA-000809H	H	Mezes Plaza Site.	Yes	Presence.	E
P-41-000774	--	H	Hanson residence.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-001350	--	H	Sollen residence. Stambaugh-Heller Historic District.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-001351	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002293	--	H	Subsurface structural and domestic refuse deposit.	Yes	Presence.	UN
P-41-002295	--	H	Inner Blair Island Levee.	No	N/A	UN
P-41-002385	--	H	Commercial building.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002393	--	H	Subsurface S.H. Frank Tannery sheet scatter of leather, glass, ceramic, etc.	Yes	Presence.	UN

Table B: Previously Recorded Sites Within the 0.25-mile Buffer

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Site Type	Test Excavation?	Subsurface Presence or Absence?	NRHP Eligibility
P-41-002464	--	H	Signal bridge.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002490	--	H	Commercial building.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002542	--	H	House.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002592	--	H	Redwood City Harbor Company railroad segment.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002593	--	H	PG&E Redwood City Substation.	No	N/A	NE
P-41-002814	--	P	Subsurface shell midden.	Yes	Presence	E
P-41-002880	--	H	Commercial Building.	No	N/A	NE

Source: Northwest Information Center (2025).

APE = Area of Potential Effects

H = Historic-era

E = Eligible

M = Multicomponent

NE = Not Eligible

NRHP = National Register of Historic Places

P = Precontact/Ancestral Native American

PG&E = Pacific Gas and Electric Company

UN = Unevaluated

Of the 81 resources previously recorded within the APE, two were precontact/protohistoric sites, one was a multicomponent site, and the remaining 78 were historic-era resources. Preliminary eligibility evaluations for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) of the 81 resources within the APE indicate that eight are eligible for inclusion, 38 are ineligible, and 35 remain unevaluated as individual resources, although nearly all unevaluated properties are a part of the Stambaugh-Heller Historic District, a portion of which is located in the project area. As seen in Table A, five previously recorded archaeological sites are known to have subsurface components (P-41-000506, P-41-002738, P-41-002814, P-41-002816, and P-41-002918).

Five of the resources estimated to be eligible for NRHP inclusion are historic properties including a courthouse (P-41-000174), a concentration of commercial buildings (P-41-000178), the “Lathrop House” (P-41-000187), a Queen Anne-style residence (P-41-000482), and the Fox Theater complex (P-41-000178). Two of the eligible resources are precontact/protohistoric sites, consisting of two subsurface shell midden deposits (P-41-002816 and P-41-002918). One multicomponent site was estimated to be eligible for NRHP inclusion and is comprised of a surface and subsurface large scatter of lithics, shell, and a possibly impacted midden, as well as Historic-era domestic refuse and structural remnants (P-41-000506).

Of the 54 cultural studies previously conducted within the APE, 18 were field study reports; 10 were architectural history and field study reports; four were architecture and historical research, evaluation, and field study reports; four were evaluation, field studies, and architectural historic reports; two were excavation reports; three were excavation and field study reports; five were monitoring reports; three were monitoring and field study reports; one was a monitoring and architectural history report; two were architecture, management, and planning; one was architecture, management/planning, and research; and one was an architecture and historical research, monitoring, and field study report. All of the previous studies within the APE were archaeological, unless listed otherwise (Table C).

Table C: Previously Conducted Studies Within the APE

Report No.	Year	Author	Type of Study
S-3042	1977	Meacham, C. M.	Field study
S-3053	1978	Dietz, Stephen A.	Field study
S-3077	1979	Dietz, Stephen	Field study
S-3141	1980	horvath, Laurie	Field study
S-5744	1982	"Archaeological Consultants"	Monitoring
S-11396	1989	BioSystems Analysis, Inc.	Field study
S-11881	1990	Garaventa, D. M., et al.	Archaeological and architectural/historical, evaluation, field study
S-17993	1995	Hatoff, Brian, et al.	Archaeological and architectural/historical, field study
S-22478	1999	Compas, Lynn and Tracy Bakic	Archaeological and architectural/historical, field study
S-23064	1999	Busby, Colin I., et al.	Field study
S-23065	1999	Hill, Ward	Architectural/historical, field study
S-24244	2001	"Archaeological Resource Management"	Archaeological, excavation
S-25174	2002	Holson, J., Cordelia Sutch, and Stephanie Pau	Field study, monitoring
S-26045	2000	Carrico, Richard, Theodore Cooley, and William Eckhardt	Field study
S-28938	2001	Busby, Colin I.	Monitoring
S-29573	2000	Goodrich, Jonathan and John Holson	Field study
S-29657	2002	Nelson, Wendy J. et al.	Field study
S-29869	2005	Bonner, Wayne H.	Field study
S-30602	2004	Busby, Colin I.	Field study, monitoring
S-30603	2004	Busby, Colin I.	Monitoring
S-33061	2006	Sikes, Nancy, et al.	Archaeological, architectural/historical, field study, monitoring
S-34224	2006	Busby, Colin I.	Monitoring
S-34237	2007	Busby, Colin I.	Monitoring
S-36481	2009	Whitaker, Adrian, et al.	Field study
S-38142	2011	Supernowicz, Dana E.	Architectural/historical, evaluation, field study
S-38684	2008	Kozakavich, Stacy and Alexandra Merritt-Smith	Archaeological, management/planning, other research
S-38844	2002	Holman, Miley Paul and Richard Ambro	Field study
S-39104	2012	Byrd, Brian F. et al.	Archaeological, excavation
S-39307	2012	Billat, Lorna	Field study
S-39469	2012	Kaptain, Neal	Archaeological, architectural/historical, evaluation, field study
S-39666	2012	Tutor, Jessica and Kathleen A. Crawford	Architectural/historical, field study
S-39680	2012	Tudor, Jessica and Kathleen A. Crawford	Architectural/historical, field study
S-40363	2013	Maggi, Franklin	Architectural/historical, field study
S-43165	2010	Rehor, Jay and Meta Bunse	Field study
S-43679	2014	Brandi, Richard	Architectural-historical, field study
S-46034	2014	Russel, Mathew A.	Monitoring
S-46250	2015	Brandi, Richard	Architectural/historical, field study
S-46785	2015	Dill, Leslie A. G. and Franklin Maggi	Architectural/historical, field study
S-46876	2011	Holman, Miley Paul	Field study
S-47794	2016	Losee, Carolyn	Field study
S-47904	2016	De Shazo, Stacey	Architectural/historical, evaluation, field study
S-48513	2016	Franco, Julia and Janine Origer	Field study
S-48738	2011	Jurich, Denise and Amber Grady	Archaeological, excavation, field study
S-49066	2015	Kubal, Kathleen	Architectural/historical, management/planning
S-49095	2016	Kaptain, Neal	Architectural/historical, management/planning

Table C: Previously Conducted Studies Within the APE

Report No.	Year	Author	Type of Study
S-49116	2016	Kaptain, Neal	Archaeological, management/planning
S-49125	2017	Meloy, Michael and Kathleen Kubal	Archaeological, architectural/historical, management/planning, other research
S-50766	2018	Kubal, Kat	Archaeological, excavation, field study
S-52093	2017	Crawford, Kathleen A. and Carrie D. Willis	Architectural/historical, field study
S-52437	2018	Hibma, Michael and Timothy Jones	Archaeological, management/planning
S-52860	2018	Lloyd, Bronwynn, Shannon L. Loftus, and Mary Pfeiffer	Field study
S-54026	2020	Templar, Robert	Archaeological, field study, monitoring
S-54832	2021	Brady, Ryan, Sarah Brewer, and Julie Royer	Archaeological, excavation, field study
S-57917	2024	Medin, Anmarie, Graham Dalldorf, and Lynn Kim	Archaeological

Source: Northwest Information Center (2025).

APE = Area of Potential Effects

Sacred Lands File Search

On April 17, 2025, LSA requested a record search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). On April 17, 2025, the NAHC responded that the results of the record search were positive and provided a list of Tribal contacts who may have additional information regarding the survey area.

Native American Consultation

On April 17, 2025, the NAHC provided a list of 19 Native American contacts for additional information and consultation purposes. Pursuant to AB 52, on August 1, 2025, LSA sent an email on behalf of the City describing the Proposed Project with a map to each of the 19 listed Native American contacts for purposes of AB 52 consultation. The following responses were received:

- On August 1, 2025, a response was received from the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area acknowledging receipt of the August 1st email and providing tribal consultation services. The City and The Muwekma Tribe scheduled a consultation appointment for September 10, 2025.
 - On September 10, the City conducted a Tribal Consultation Meeting with the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area. City staff provided an overview of the Proposed Project and discussed cultural considerations, while the Tribe expressed concerns regarding the age of existing pipelines, past construction predating CEQA review, and the potential for unreported discoveries of ancestral remains. The Tribe highlighted the sensitivity of areas near the coast and at site SMA-150 and recommended archaeological monitoring. The City agreed to follow up with LSA and to share the cultural resources report once available, as well as to confirm whether the City maintains an administrative record for the Tribe. The City also confirmed the anticipated Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) release in early 2026 and committed to including Tribal contacts on the distribution list. The meeting

concluded with the Muwekma Ohlone representative stating that consultation was complete.

- On September 22, 2025, the City followed up with the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area, providing a brief summary of the consultation meeting and acknowledging that the Tribe requested outstanding items to the City. The City noted that consultation was deemed complete, that the outstanding items would be sent over, and provided contact information for additional questions.
- On August 20, 2025, a response was received from the Tamien Nation requesting formal consultation on the Proposed Project. The response included an attachment which requested consultation on alternatives to the Proposed Project, recommended mitigation measures, significant effects of the Proposed Project, type of environmental review necessary, significance of tribal cultural resources, including regulations, policies, and standards used to determine significance, and impacts on tribal cultural resources. The attachment also included recommendations for preservation and mitigation and requested all cultural resources materials prepared for the Proposed Project. No other requests for consultation were received within the 30-day period, and as a result, AB 52 requirements have been fulfilled.

Additional Research

Topographic maps and aerial photos available online were also utilized in assessing this Proposed Project (NETR 2025¹). The earliest available historic aerial map of the Proposed Project location is dated 1946 and the earliest topographic map available is dated 1897. A review of historic topographic maps shows that many of the main roads and residential streets in the Project area have existed since at least 1897. By 1943, many more roads were constructed, expanding throughout the rest of what is now the RWMP Project area.

¹ Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR)
2025 Historic Aerials. Accessed on June 20, 2025. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>

PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis and recommendations presented in this memorandum are based on the CEQA significance criteria for historical and archaeological resources and for Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs). Under CEQA, a project may result in a significant impact if it would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource or an archaeological resource, including physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of a resource or its immediate surroundings such that the resource's significance would be materially impaired. In addition, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21074 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, a project may have a significant impact on TCRs if it would cause a substantial adverse change to a resource of cultural value to a California Native American tribe, including effects to the resource's integrity, context, or traditional use. Accordingly, the analysis evaluates the potential for Proposed Project activities to affect known or unknown cultural and TCR and provides recommendations consistent with CEQA to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential impacts.

Built Historic Resources: The Proposed Project EIR is a programmatic document that would facilitate construction of primarily underground utility improvements within existing public rights-of-way (ROW). Although construction could occur within road alignments that date to the late 19th century, these roadway segments have been subject to repeated disturbance from routine public works maintenance, utility trenching, resurfacing, and roadway reconstruction, resulting in diminished integrity of materials, design, and workmanship compared to their historic-era conditions. As a result, project-related ground disturbance would not be expected to meaningfully diminish the significance of any qualifying roadways. The City's Engineering Standards and the Standard Contract Manual include standards that require minimization of trench width and depth, documentation of pre-construction conditions, low-vibration construction techniques, and preservation or salvage/reinstallation of historic materials where present that would further minimize impacts to roads within the project area.

In addition, construction activities may involve equipment capable of generating vibration, which in limited circumstances could affect adjacent built historic resources. However, as discussed in Section 4.13, Noise of the Draft EIR, Proposed Project construction would include typical civil construction equipment such as excavators and backhoes (similar to large bulldozers), loaders, haul trucks, jackhammers, and vibratory rollers, operating primarily within existing roadway rights-of-way. These types of activities can generate perceptible vibration in close proximity to the active work area; however, vibration levels attenuate rapidly with distance. At distances of 50 to 100 feet, which are representative of many building setbacks along the pipeline alignment, vibration would attenuate further, reaching levels on the order of 60–70 VdB or lower, and therefore barely perceptible; and substantially lower than the 100 VdB building-damage threshold.¹

¹ Federal Transit Administration (FTA). *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual*. FTA Report No. 0123, September 2018.

Archeological Resources:

Given the extensive record of prior studies and previously documented cultural resources in the project vicinity, as well as the positive results of the SLF search, the project area is considered highly sensitive for cultural resources. The presence of younger soil strata that may overlie older native deposits further increases the likelihood that previously unidentified surface or subsurface historic-period or Native American cultural materials could be present. Proposed Project implementation would include ground disturbing activities like site preparation, staging, grubbing, grading, and other construction activities, which could adversely impact both known and previously undiscovered archeological resources.

In addition, the CHRIS records search from the NWIC revealed five previously recorded archaeological sites that are known to have subsurface components (P-41-000506, P-41-002738, P-41-00281, P-41-002816, and P-41-002918). Therefore, Proposed Project construction ground-disturbing activities proposed to take place within locales that overlap with, or are situated within 25 feet, any of these five resource locations may result in impacts to buried cultural resources.

Cultural Resource Mitigation Measures

The recommended mitigation measures are tailored to the specific needs and characteristics of the Proposed Project, with the understanding that the potential for impacts to cultural resources and TCRs would primarily occur during ground-disturbing construction activities. Accordingly, the mitigation measures are designed to address the types of impacts most likely to occur during construction, including inadvertent discoveries, while providing clear procedures for avoidance, evaluation, and treatment of resources if encountered. These measures are intended to ensure that potential impacts are appropriately managed in compliance with CEQA while allowing Proposed Project implementation to proceed in an orderly and predictable manner.

Mitigation Measure CUL-1

Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources. In the event that any deposit of archaeological materials is encountered during project excavation, grading or construction activities, the construction contract shall ensure that all work within an appropriate buffer area around the discovery, but not less than 50 feet, shall be stopped immediately. The contractor shall secure the area and notify the City of Redwood City within 2 hours. The City shall retain a qualified archaeologist meeting federal criteria under 36 CFR 61 to assess the find(s) and make recommendations. The archeologist shall assess the find as soon as possible and prepare a written preliminary evaluation describing the nature of the discovery, team qualifications, recommended avoidance measures, and recommended need for data recovery. Construction activity may continue unimpeded on other portions of the project site.

In the event prehistoric or historic archaeological materials cannot be avoided by project activities, the City Community Development Director, or designee, shall confirm that a qualified archaeologist

was retained to evaluate the potential historic significance of the find(s).

All archaeological material unearthed by project construction activities shall be evaluated by qualified archaeologists. If the find(s) are determined to not be a historical resource pursuant to *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g) by a qualified archaeologist and was not identified as a tribal cultural resource by a Native American representative, avoidance is not necessary.

If the find(s) are determined by the qualified archaeologist to be a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource, the resources shall be avoided if feasible, as directed by the qualified archeologist or Native American Representative. If the City determines that avoidance is not feasible, work may resume in the discovery area only after the project impacts are mitigated in accordance with the recommendations outlined in a data recovery plan as prepared by the qualified archaeologist, in coordination with the City Community Development Department, and in accordance with *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15126.4 (b)(3)(C).

The data recovery plan shall include provisions for adequately recovering all scientifically consequential information from and about any discovered archaeological materials and include recommendations for the treatment of these resources. In-place preservation of the archaeological resource is the preferred manner of mitigating potential impacts, as it maintains the relationship between the resource and the archaeological context. In-place preservation also reduces the potential for conflicts with the religious or cultural values of groups associated with the resource. Other mitigation options include, but are not limited to, the full or partial removal and curation of the resource.

The City Community Development Director or designee shall confirm that the construction contractors have retained a qualified archaeologist for the preparation and implementation of the data recovery plan, which shall be conducted prior to any additional earth-moving activities in the area of the resource. The recovery plan shall be submitted to the City Community Development Department. Once the recovery plan is reviewed and approved by the City Community Development Director, or designee, and any appropriate resource recovery completed, project construction activity within the area of the find may resume. A data recovery plan shall not be required for resources that have been deemed by

the qualified archaeologist, in coordination with the City, as adequately recorded and recovered by studies already completed as per *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15126.4 (b)(3)(D). The qualified archaeologist shall determine the need for archaeological construction monitoring in the vicinity of the find thereafter.

Mitigation Measure CUL-2

Cultural Resources ALERT Sheet. Prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities, the City shall retain a Secretary of the Interior (SOI)–qualified archaeologist to prepare an Archaeological ALERT Sheet summarizing the known or potential presence of archaeological resources within the project area. The ALERT Sheet shall include, at a minimum:

- A brief overview of the project area’s archaeological sensitivity and any known site records;
- A description of the types of materials that may be encountered during excavation or grading (e.g., flaked stone, groundstone, shell, bone, historic debris, foundations, or features);
- Color photographs of potential archaeological materials;
- Clear and concise instructions detailing the protocols to be followed upon the unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources or human remains including, but not limited to, worker responsibilities, stop-work procedures, and notification requirements in the event of a discovery; and
- Contact information for the project’s qualified archaeologist and City/Lead Agency staff.

The ALERT Sheet shall be distributed to all construction personnel prior to commencement of ground disturbance activities as part of the Worker Environmental Awareness (WEAP) training (refer to **Mitigation Measure CUL-3**). The onsite supervisor or contractor shall ensure that the ALERT Sheet remains on site and accessible to construction staff throughout the duration of all ground-disturbing phases of work.

Mitigation Measure CUL-3

Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP). Immediately prior to commencing commencement of any ground-disturbing activities, all construction personnel shall attend a WEAP training to be conducted by a Secretary of the Interior (SOI)–qualified archaeologist and, if required, a representative designated by the Tribe. The training program materials shall be developed by a

qualified archaeologist, in consultation with culturally affiliated Native American tribes.

The WEAP training shall include, at a minimum:

- A review of the cultural sensitivity of the project and the surrounding area and the contents of the ALERT Sheet.
- A discussion of what resources could potentially be identified during earthmoving activities.
- A discussion of the protocols and procedures that apply for the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources, are identified, including who to contact and appropriate avoidance measures until the find(s) can be properly evaluated. The crew should be cautioned not to collect artifacts and directed to inform a construction supervisor in the event that cultural remains, including human remains.
- An overview of the legal requirements under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, and Public Resources Code 5097.98.

This is mandatory training and all construction personnel must attend prior to beginning work on the project site. The City's contractors shall maintain a log documenting attendance of all personnel. This attendance log of this training shall be sent to the City of Redwood City within 10 business days of the training taking place. No construction personnel shall be permitted to participate in ground-disturbing activities until they have completed the WEAP training.

Mitigation Measure CUL-4

Accidental Discovery, Human Remains. In the event that human remains are encountered on the project site, work within 50 feet of the discovery shall be redirected and the County Coroner notified immediately consistent with the requirements of California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5(e). State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which shall determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the property owner, the

MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

If human remains are determined to be Native American, the MLD, in coordination with consulting Tribal representative(s) identified by the NAHC, shall have lead authority to recommend treatment. Consistent with CCR Section 15064.5(d), if the remains are determined to be Native American and an MLD is notified, the City of Redwood City shall consult with the MLD as identified by the NAHC to develop an agreement for treatment and disposition of the remains.

There shall be no scientific removal, pictures taken or invasive testing done on the Native American human remains or associated funerary objects without the express written consent of the MLD and the consulting Tribe(s). All bone, if not identifiable as human or animal, shall be treated as human remains and the appropriate protocols followed. Tribal representatives and the MLD, in consultation with the City and qualified archaeologist as necessary, shall determine reburial procedures for the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects with the appropriate dignity either. Reburial shall occur at a location agreed upon by the consulting Tribe(s) and the property owner that preserves access for descendant communities in perpetuity and avoids future disturbance. Records identifying TCR locations shall be kept confidential consistent with PRC § 5097.9 and other applicable law.

The City Engineering and Transportation Director or designee, shall verify that all grading plans specify the requirements of CCR Section 15064.5(e), State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, and PRC Section 5097.98, as stated above.

Mitigation Measure TCR-1

Unknown Tribal Cultural Resources. In the event that any deposit of tribal cultural resources is encountered during project excavation, grading or construction activities, the construction contract shall ensure that all work within an appropriate buffer area around the discovery, but not less than 50 feet, shall be stopped immediately. The contractor shall secure the area and notify the City of Redwood City within 2 hours. The City shall retain a qualified archaeologist meeting federal criteria under 36 CFR 61 to assess the find(s) and make recommendations and to determine whether the find constitutes a cultural resource of potential Native American origin.

The contractor shall immediately notify the City, who shall then contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and a

qualified archaeologist (meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards). In coordination with NAHC and the archaeologist, the City shall determine the appropriate Tribe(s) with cultural affiliation to the project area at the time of the find. If the City and consulting Tribe(s) determine that the discovery is a Tribal Cultural Resource, the City shall retain a Tribal representative, at the City's expense, to work with the qualified archaeologist to prepare a Discovery Treatment Plan. The Plan shall be developed in consultation with the consulting Tribe(s) and shall identify avoidance as the preferred mitigation strategy. If the Discovery Treatment Plan requires monitoring, avoidance, recovery, or other on site treatment, the City shall fund a qualified Tribal monitor and any Tribal experts requested by the consulting Tribe(s). The plan shall specify the monitor's duties, working hours, and protocols, including stoppage authority for the monitor if sensitive material is encountered.

If avoidance is not feasible, the treatment plan shall include culturally appropriate treatment measures, which may include, but are not limited to:

- Establishing construction monitoring activities for the duration of ground disturbing activities;
- Establishing protective buffers (consistent with the 50 foot halt distance) and any additional buffers recommended by the consulting Tribe(s) and archaeologist;
- Stabilization or in-situ preservation;
- Culturally appropriate documentation or heritage recovery;
- Confidentiality protection of Tribal Cultural Resource locations (sensitive location information shall be restricted to the City, the consulting Tribe(s), and qualified professionals with a demonstrated need to know);
- Access for Tribal practitioners and/or traditional use.
- Prohibition on photography, public dissemination, or testing of Native American human remains or associated funerary objects unless expressly authorized by the consulting Tribe(s) and consistent with applicable law.

The City shall retain final approval authority over the Discovery Treatment Plan, supported by substantial evidence, and shall give great weight to the

recommendations of the consulting Tribe(s) and the qualified archaeologist. Work may resume in the affected area only after the City approves the Discovery Treatment Plan and determines that appropriate measures are in place. If the consulting Tribe(s) request additional measures, the City shall incorporate them unless the City documents why a requested measure is infeasible under applicable law.

Additional procedural clarifications:

- If human remains are discovered and are determined to be Native American, all handling and disposition shall follow CCR Section 15064.5, PRC Section 5097.98, Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, and the protocols set forth in the Discovery Treatment Plan developed in consultation with the consulting Tribe(s) and, where applicable, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). If reburial is part of the agreed treatment, reburial shall be conducted with appropriate dignity in a location agreed upon by the consulting Tribe(s) and the City, and the location of such reburial shall be kept confidential and protected from further disturbance to the extent permitted by law.
- The City shall maintain a record of all notifications, consultations, monitoring reports, Discovery Treatment Plans, and treatment actions and shall provide copies to the City and the consulting Tribe(s) upon request. A final monitoring/treatment report shall be prepared by the qualified archaeologist and Tribal monitor and submitted to the City and NAHC within 30 days of completion of mitigation activities.

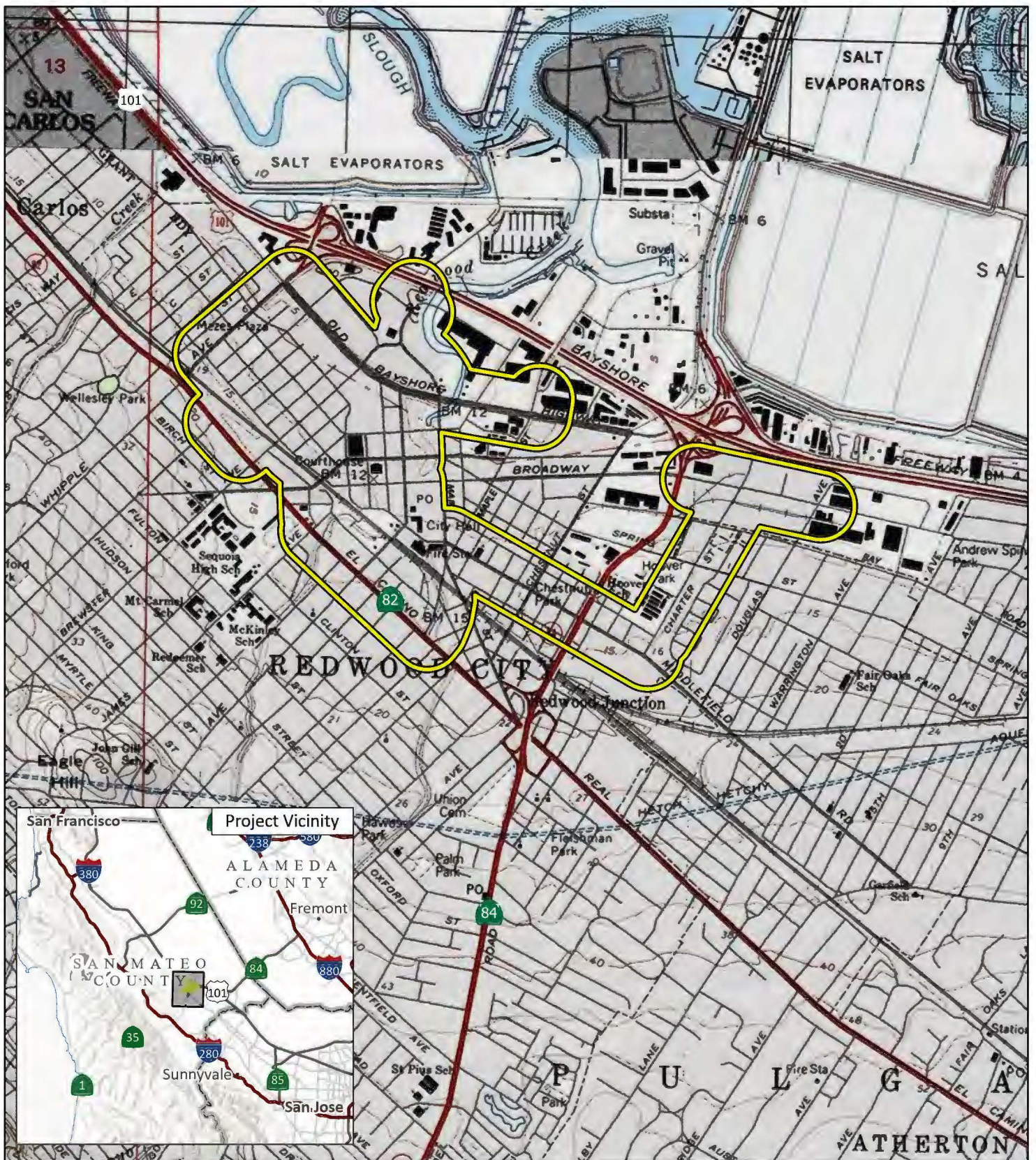
ATTACHMENT A

FIGURES

Figure 1: Proposed Project Location and Vicinity

Figure 2: Area of Potential Effects

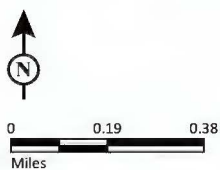
Figure 3: Records Search Results



 Project Location

FIGURE 1

LSA



Redwood City Recycled Water Master Plan
Project Location and Vicinity

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad: Pala Alta (1991), Redwood Point (1993), CA

I:\R\RWC2201.03\GIS\Pro\Redwood City Recycled Water Master Plan\Redwood City Recycled Water Master Plan.aprx (4/15/2025)

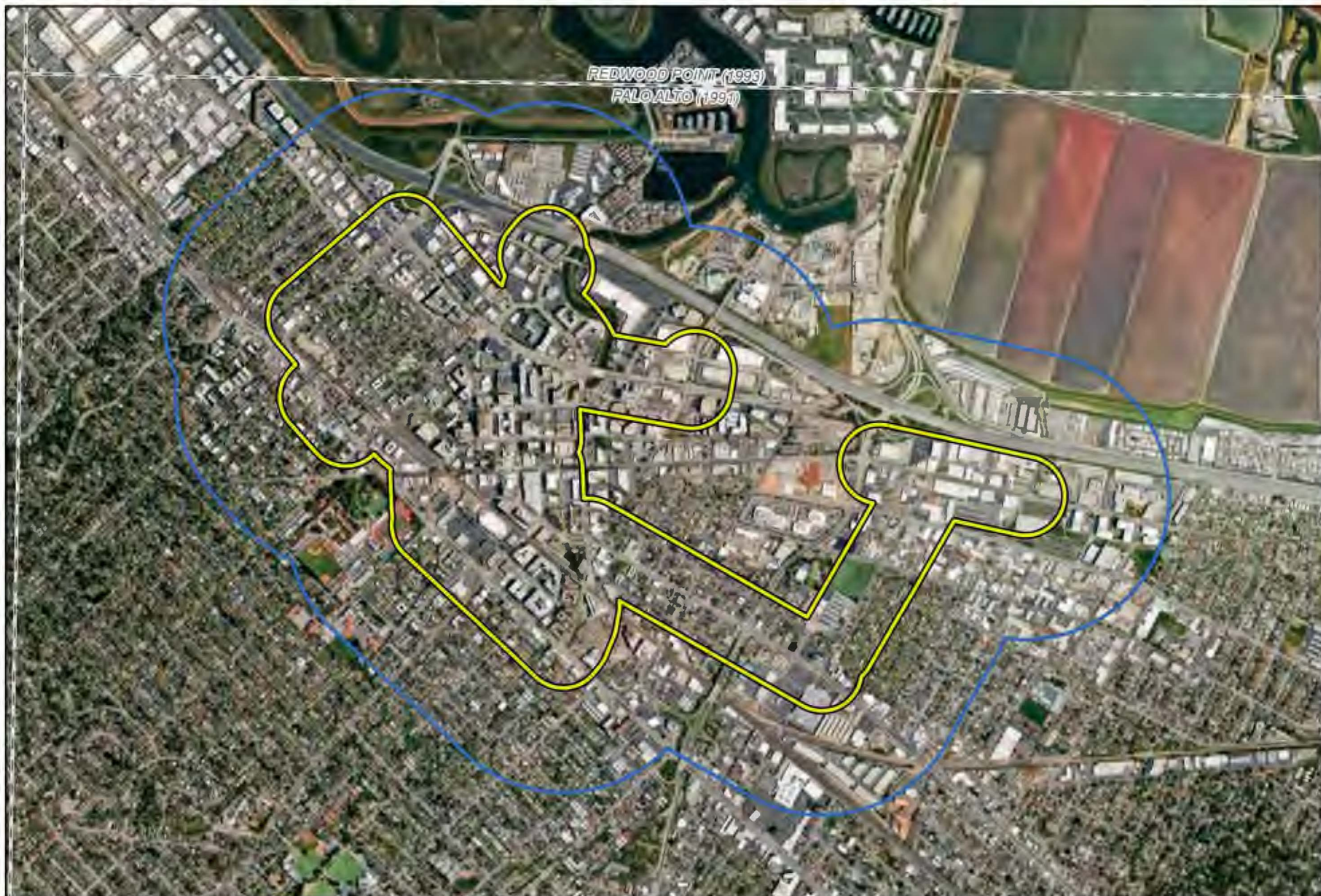


FIGURE 2

LSA



0 850 1700

FEET 0 250 500

Meters

SOURCE: Google Maps (2024)

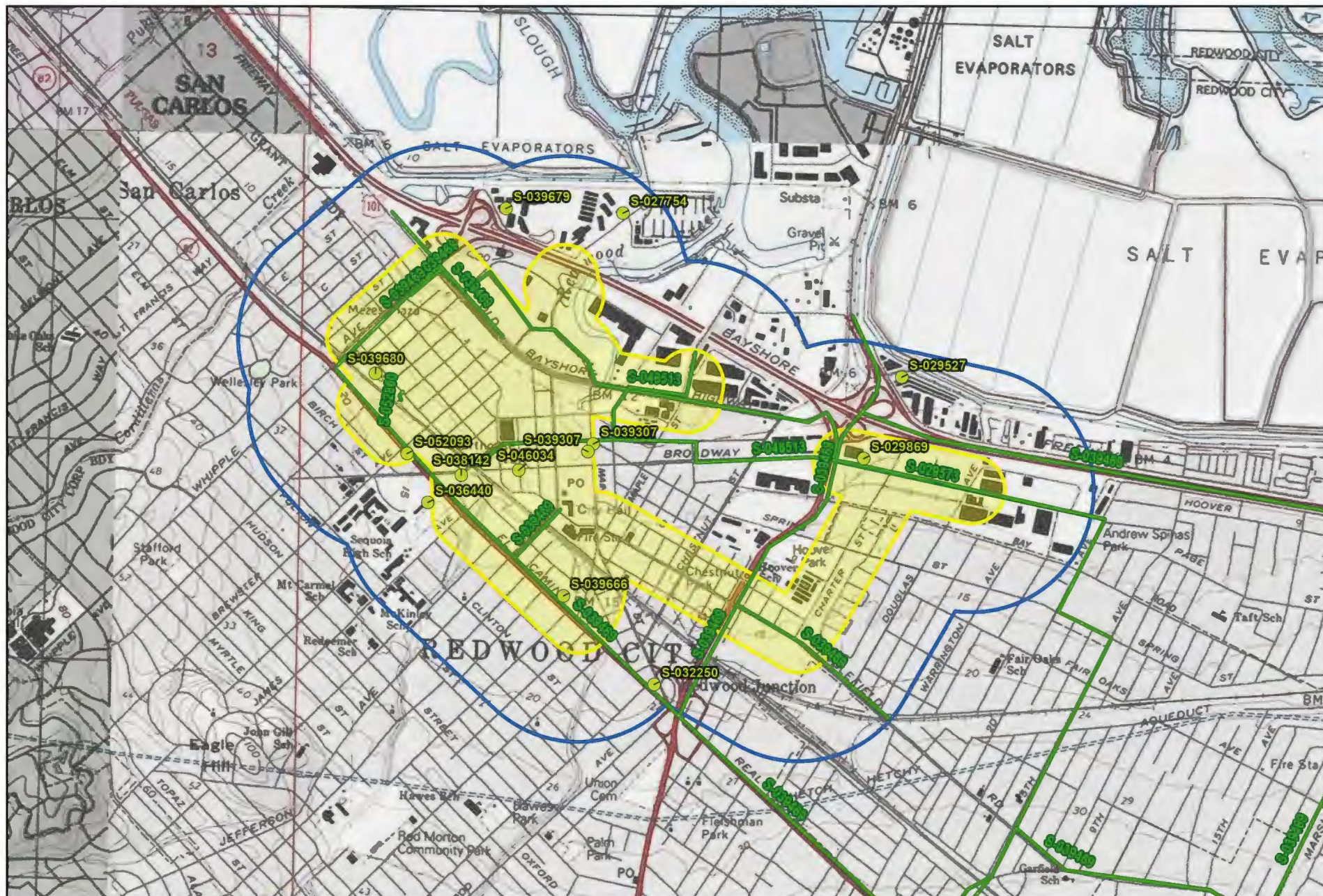
Area of Potential Effects

0.25-mile Search Radius

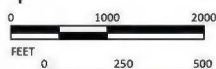
USGS Quad Boundary

USGS 7.5-minute Palo Alto (1991)
Legal description: T05S, R03W, Sec 17-21, 29-30;
T05S, R04W, Sec 13, 24

Phase II Redwood City Recycled Water Master Plan Project
San Mateo County, California
Area of Potential Effects



LSA



FEET

0 250 500

Meters

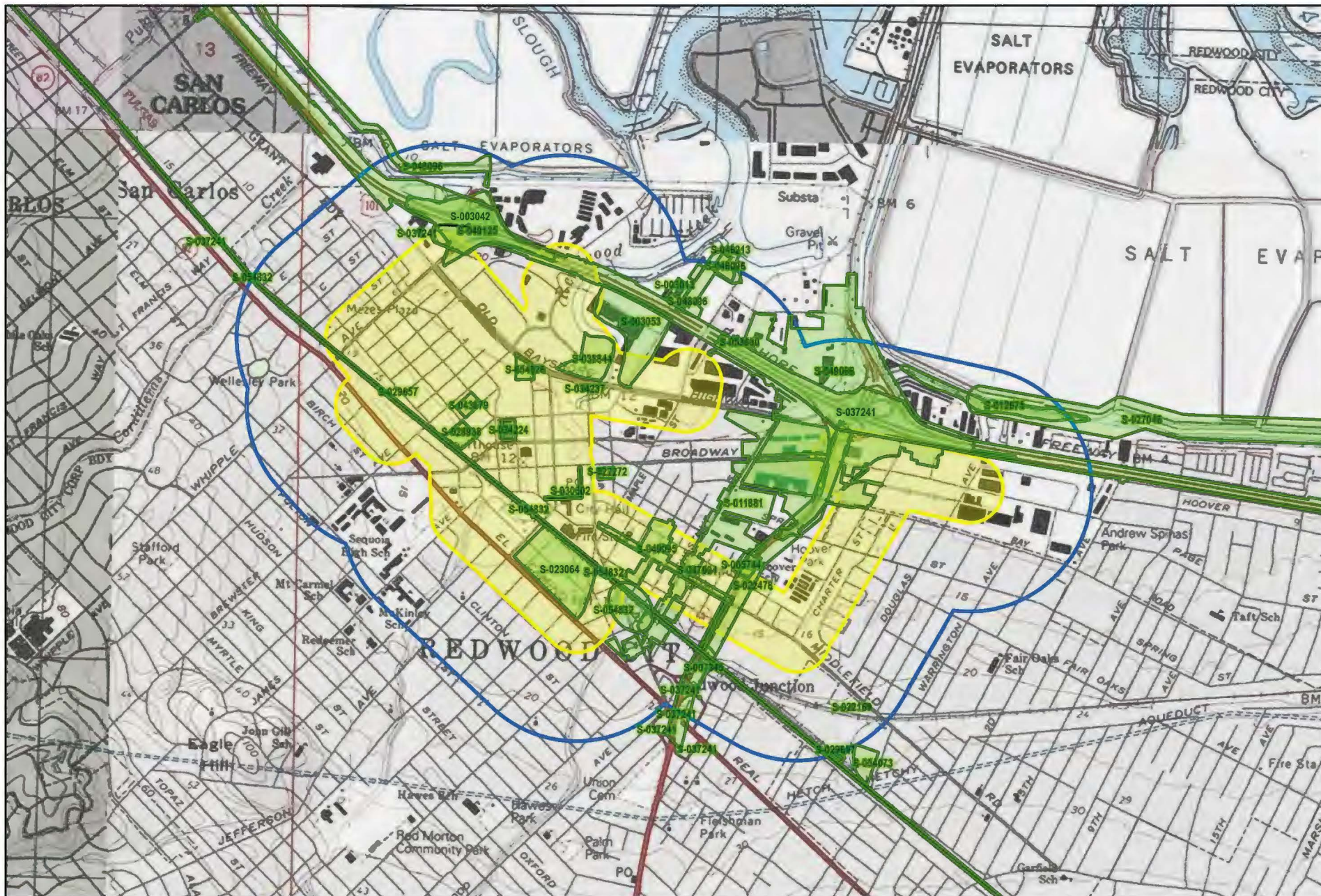
SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad: *Palo Alto* (1991), *Redwood Point* (1993), *San Mateo* (1993), *Woodside* (1991), CA

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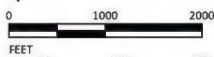
-  Project Location
-  0.25-mile Search Radius
-  Report Lines
-  Report Points

USGS 7.5-minute Palo Alto (1991)
Legal description: T05S, R03W, Sec 17-21, 29-30;
T05S, R04W, Sec 13, 24

Phase II Redwood City Recycled Water Master Plan Project
San Mateo County, California
Records Search Results



LSA



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad: Palo Alto (1991), Redwood Point (1993), San Mateo (1993), Woodside (1991), CA

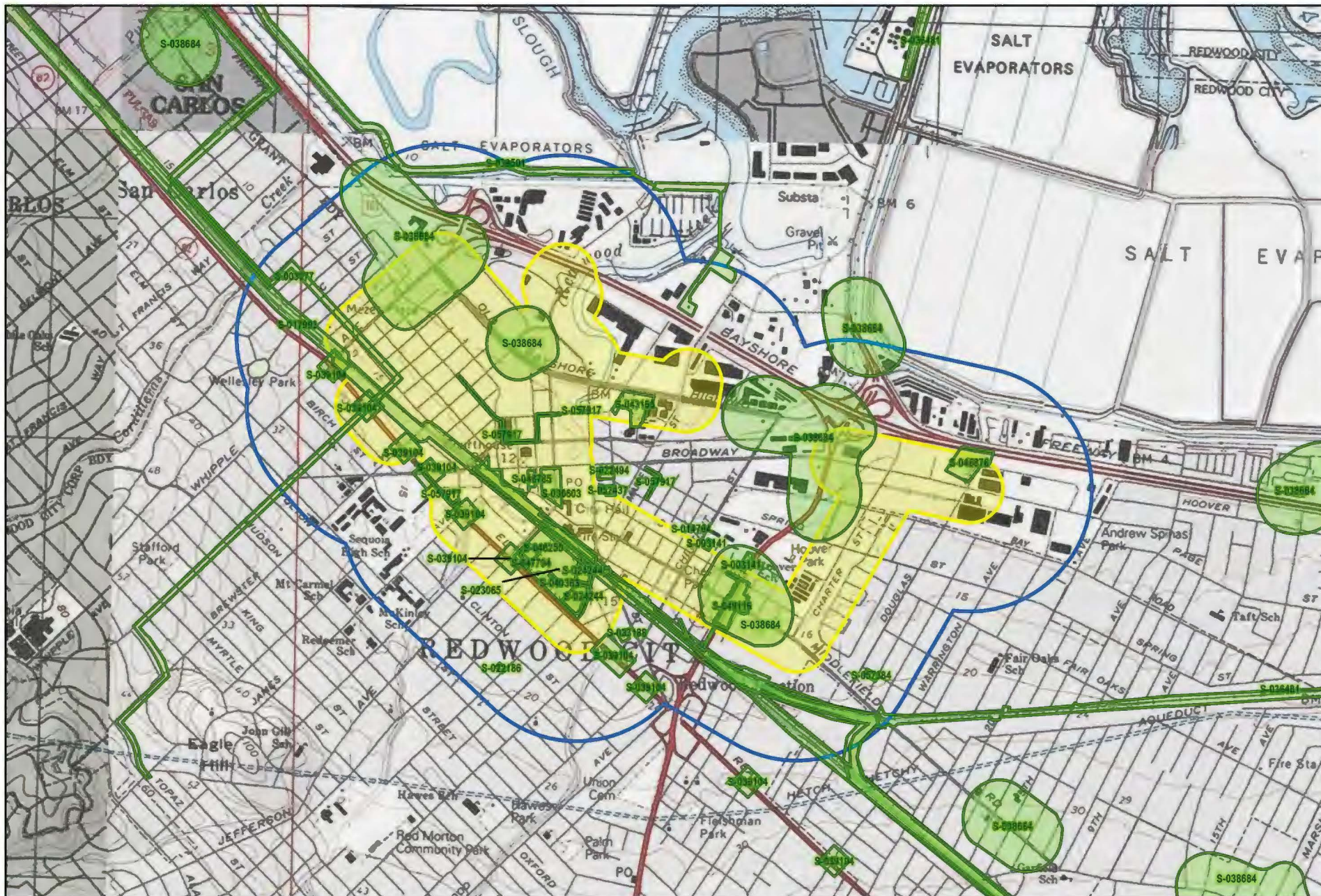
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- Project Location
- 0.25-mile Search Radius
- Report Polygons

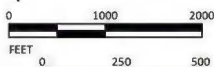
USGS 7.5-minute Palo Alto (1991)
Legal description: T05S, R03W, Sec 17-21, 29-30;
T05S, R04W, Sec 13, 24

Phase II Redwood City Recycled Water Master Plan Project
San Mateo County, California
Records Search Results

FIGURE 3
Sheet 2 of 11



LSA



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad: Palo Alto (1991), Redwood Point (1993), San Mateo (1993), Woodside (1991), CA

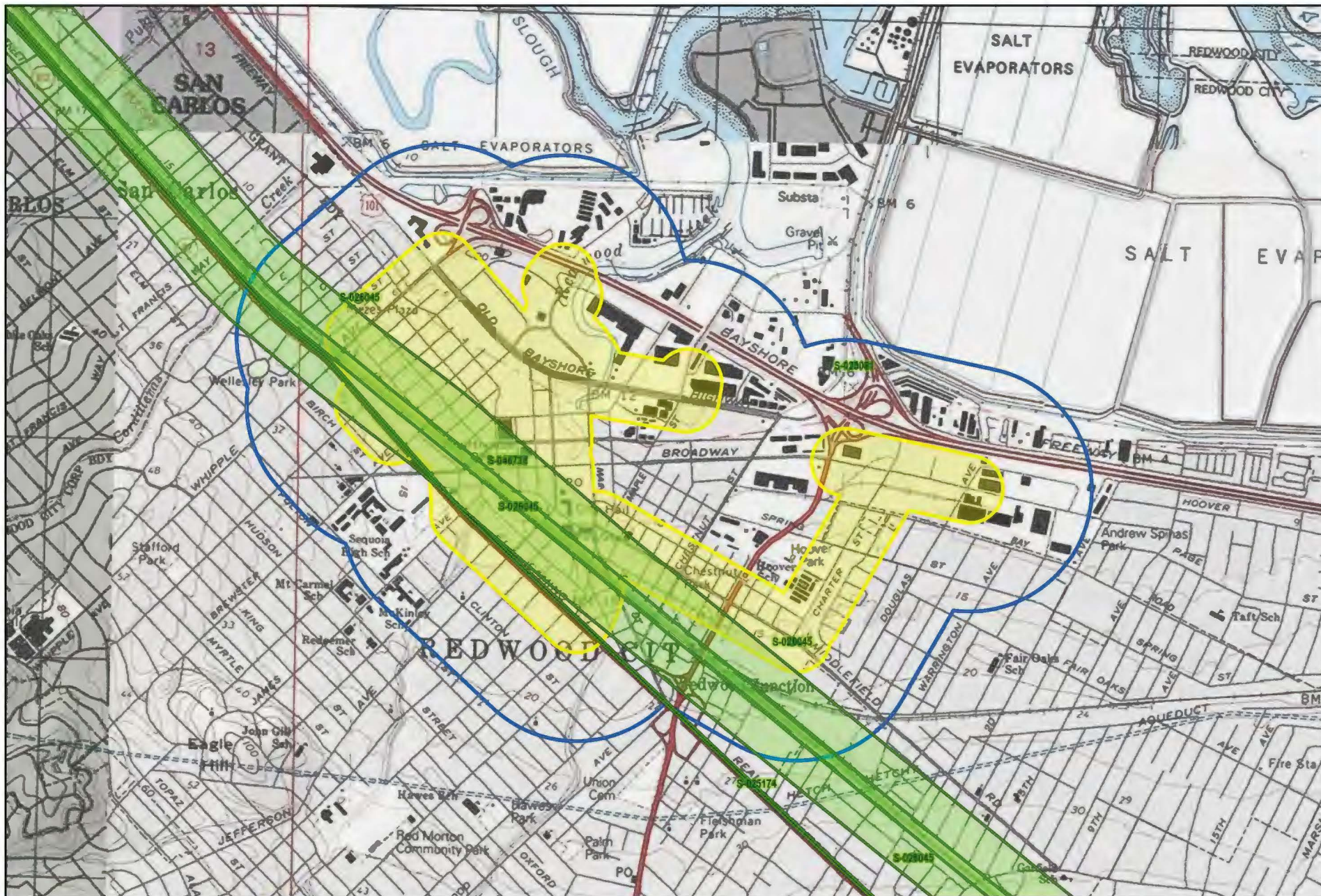
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- Project Location
- 0.25-mile Search Radius
- Report Polygons

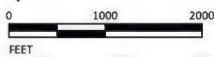
USGS 7.5-minute Palo Alto (1991)
Legal description: T05S, R03W, Sec 17-21, 29-30;
T05S, R04W, Sec 13, 24

Phase II Redwood City Recycled Water Master Plan Project
San Mateo County, California
Records Search Results

FIGURE 3
Sheet 3 of 11



LSA



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad: Palo Alto (1991), Redwood Point (1993), San Mateo (1993), Woodside (1991), CA

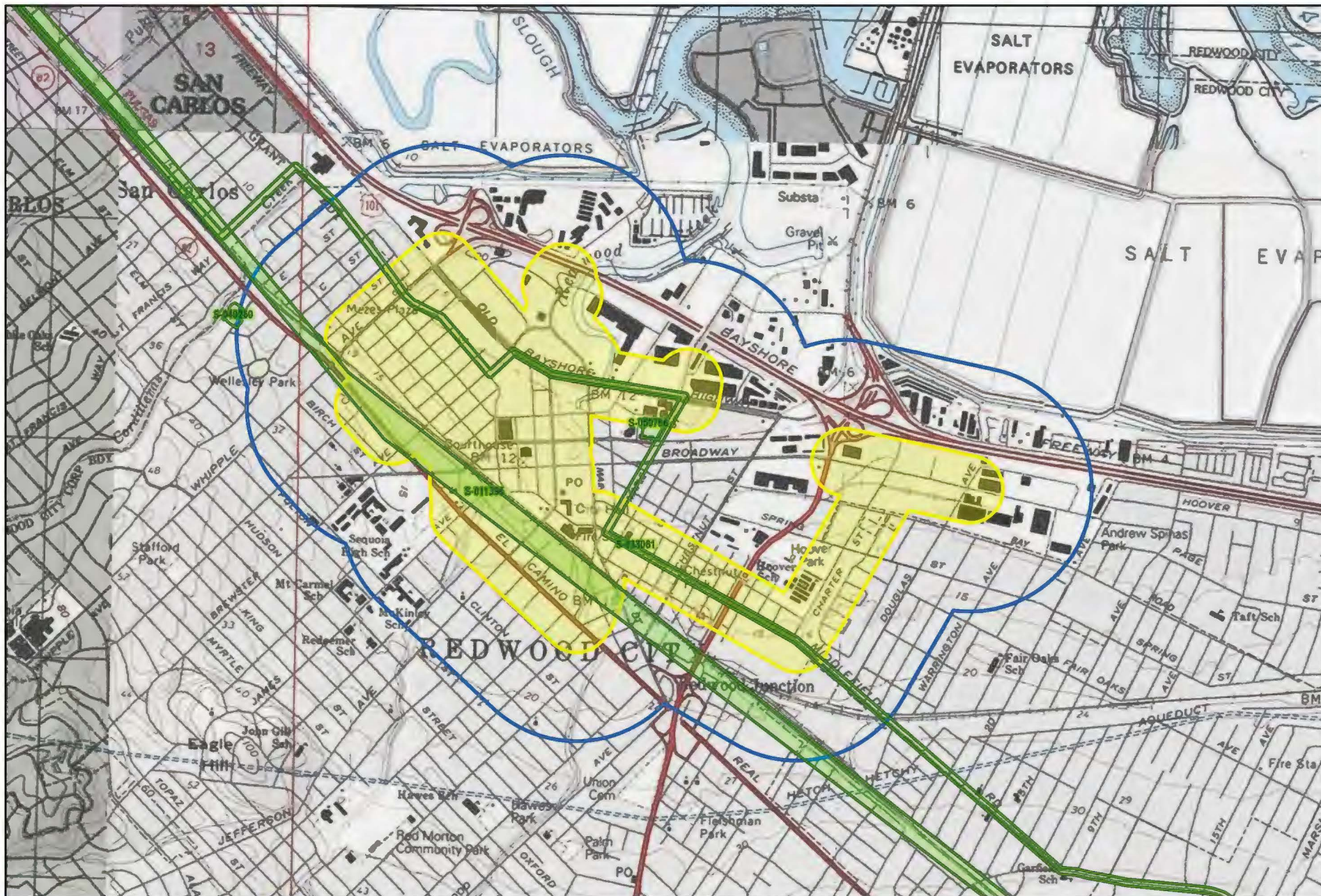
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- Project Location
- 0.25-mile Search Radius
- Report Polygons

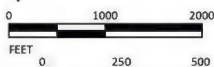
USGS 7.5-minute Palo Alto (1991)
 Legal description: T05S, R03W, Sec 17-21, 29-30;
 T05S, R04W, Sec 13, 24

Phase II Redwood City Recycled Water Master Plan Project
 San Mateo County, California
 Records Search Results

FIGURE 3
 Sheet 4 of 11



LSA



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad: Palo Alto (1991), Redwood Point (1993), San Mateo (1993), Woodside (1991), CA

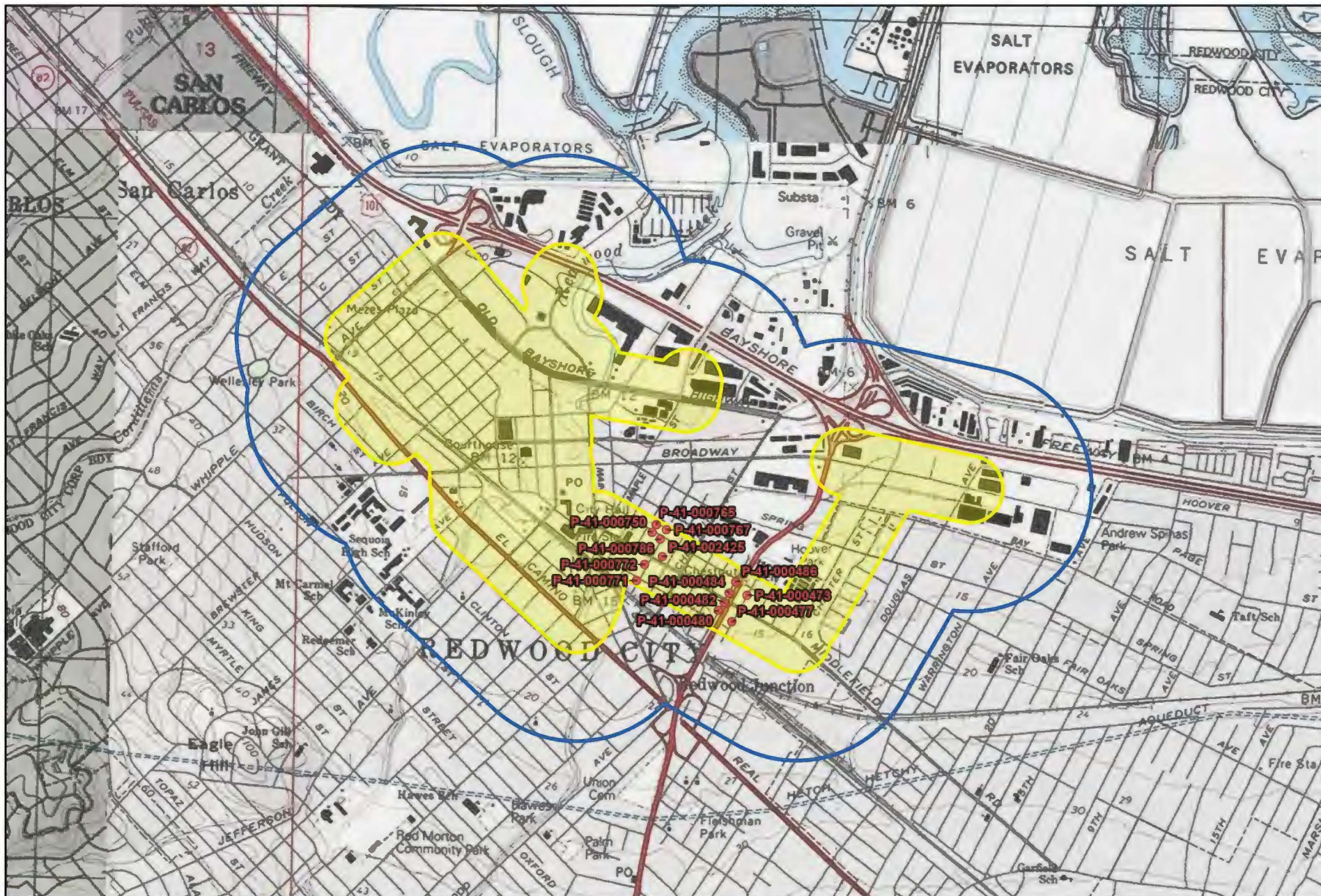
I:\R\WC2201.03\GIS\Pro\Recycled Water Phase 2 Master Plan Project.aprx (9/2/2025)

- Project Location
- 0.25-mile Search Radius
- Report Polygons

USGS 7.5-minute Palo Alto (1991)
 Legal description: T05S, R03W, Sec 17-21, 29-30;
 T05S, R04W, Sec 13, 24

Phase II Redwood City Recycled Water Master Plan Project
 San Mateo County, California
 Records Search Results

FIGURE 3
 Sheet 5 of 11



LSA



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad: Palo Alto (1991), Redwood Point (1993), San Mateo (1993), Woodside (1991), CA

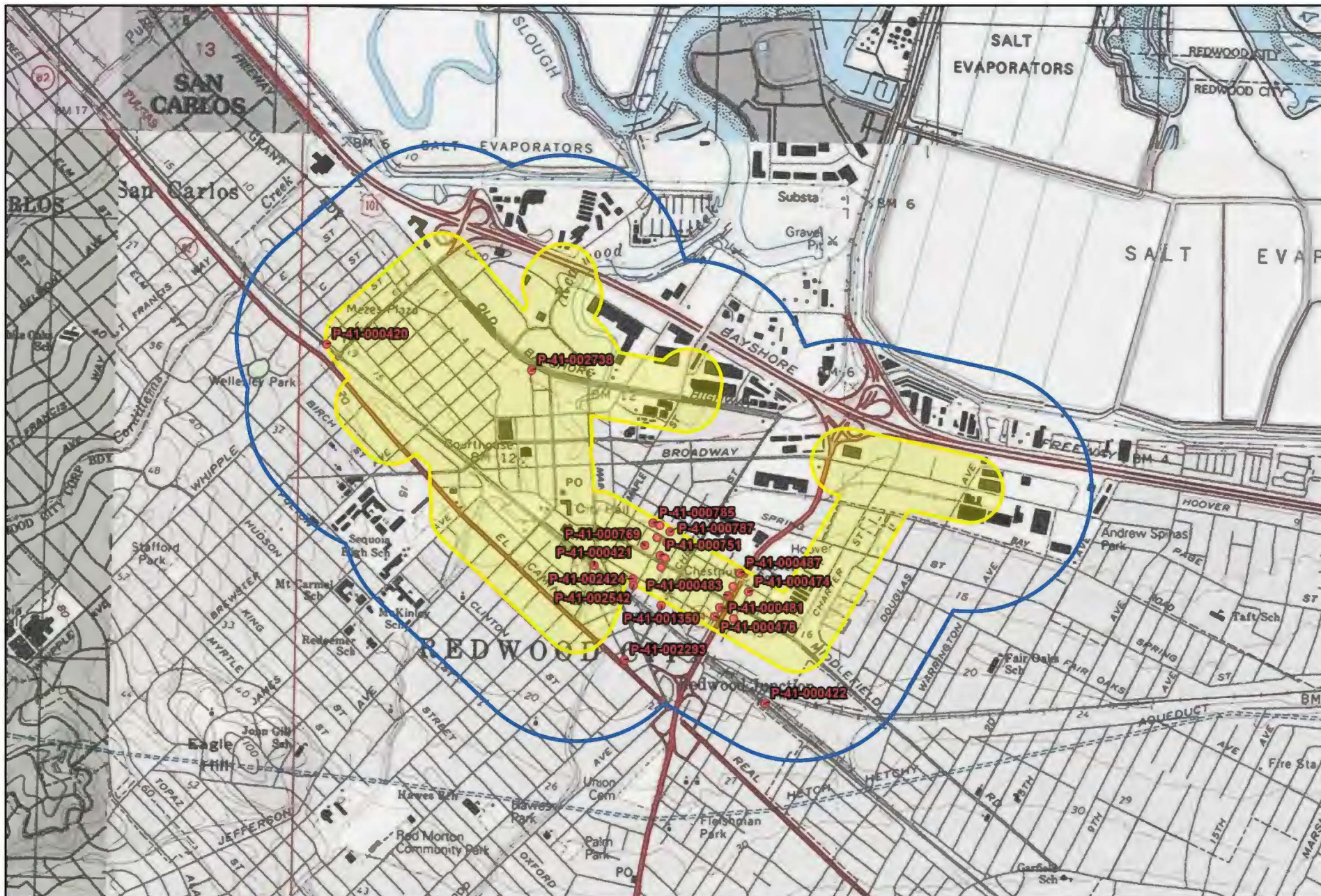
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- Project Location
- 0.25-mile Search Radius
- Resource Points

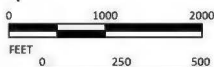
USGS 7.5-minute Palo Alto (1991)
Legal description: T05S, R03W, Sec 17-21, 29-30;
T05S, R04W, Sec 13, 24

Phase II Redwood City Recycled Water Master Plan Project
San Mateo County, California
Records Search Results

FIGURE 3
Sheet 6 of 11



LSA



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad: Palo Alto (1991), Redwood Point (1993), San Mateo (1993), Woodside (1991), CA

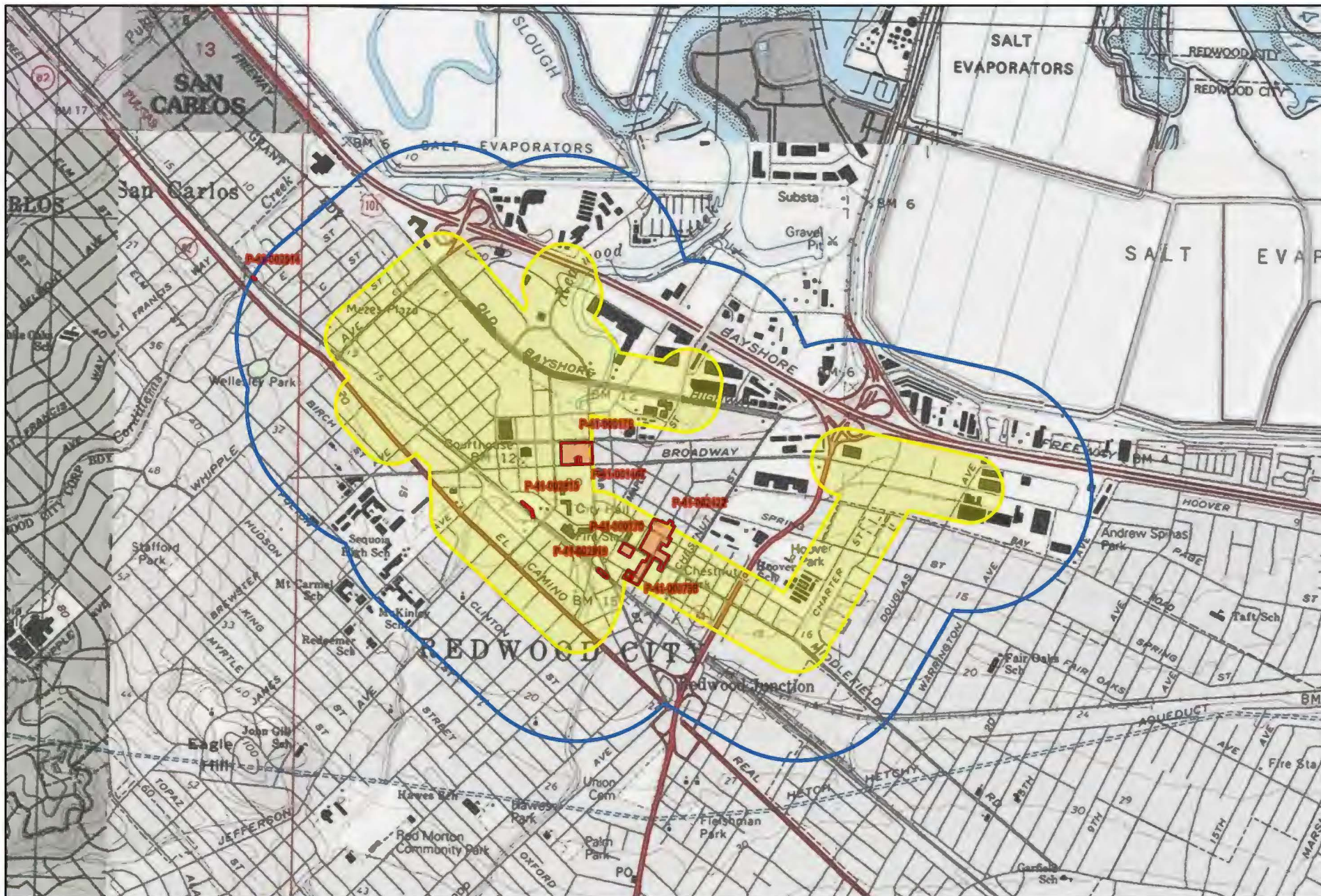
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- Project Location
- 0.25-mile Search Radius
- Resource Points

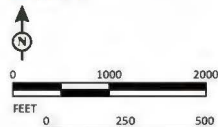
USGS 7.5-minute Palo Alto (1991)
Legal description: T05S, R03W, Sec 17-21, 29-30;
T05S, R04W, Sec 13, 24

Phase II Redwood City Recycled Water Master Plan Project
San Mateo County, California
Records Search Results

FIGURE 3
Sheet 7 of 11



LSA



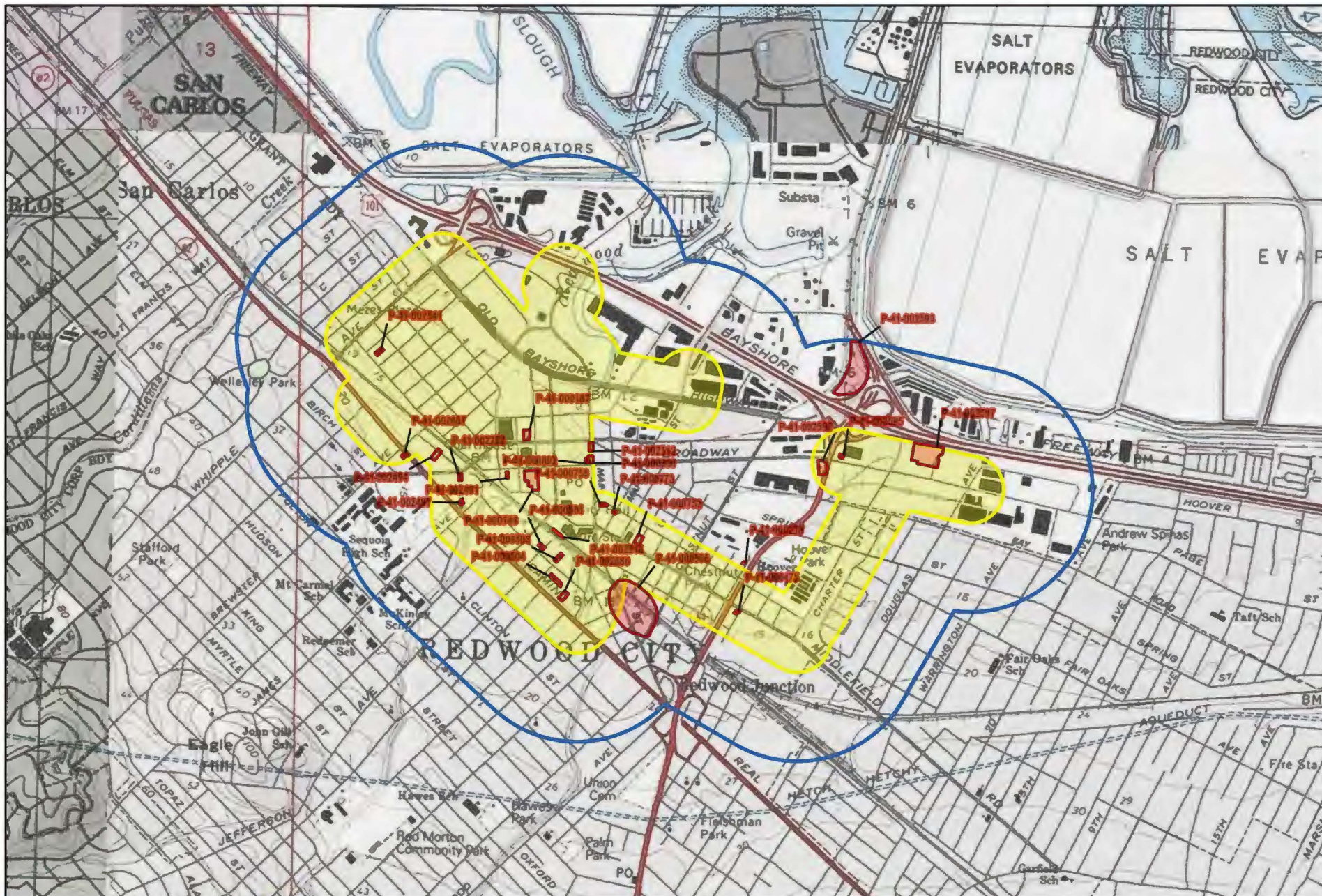
SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad: Palo Alto (1991), Redwood Point (1993), San Mateo (1993), Woodside (1991), CA
I:\R\W\2201.03\GIS\Pro\Recycled Water Phase 2 Master Plan Project.aprx (9/2/2025)

- Project Location
- 0.25-mile Search Radius
- Resource Polygons

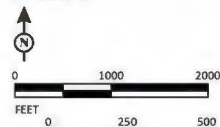
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Legal description: T05S, R03W, Sec 17-21, 29-30;
T05S, R04W, Sec 13, 24

Phase II Redwood City Recycled Water Master Plan Project
San Mateo County, California
Records Search Results

FIGURE 3
Sheet 9 of 11



LSA



- Project Location
- 0.25-mile Search Radius
- Resource Polygons

USGS 7.5-minute Palo Alto (1991)
 Legal description: T05S, R03W, Sec 17-21, 29-30;
 T05S, R04W, Sec 13, 24

Phase II Redwood City Recycled Water Master Plan Project
 San Mateo County, California
 Records Search Results

FIGURE 3
 Sheet 10 of 11

ATTACHMENT B

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

6/6/2025

NWIC File No.: 24-1798

Aaron McCann
LAS Associates, Inc.
3210 El Camino Real, Ste 100
Irvine, CA, -2602

Re: Redwood City Recycled Water Master Plan/RWC2201.03

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Palo Alto USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼ mile radius:

Resources within project area:	81 Resources; See list below on page 3
Resources within ¼ mile radius:	18 Resources; See list below on page 4
Reports within project area:	54 Reports; See list below on page 5
Reports within ¼ mile radius:	24 Reports; See list below on page 6

Resource Database Printout (list):

Resource Database Printout (details):

Resource Digital Database Records:

Report Database Printout (list):

Report Database Printout (details):

Report Digital Database Records:

Resource Record Copies:

Report Copies:

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):

Caltrans Bridge Survey:

Ethnographic Information:

Historical Literature:

Historical Maps:

Local Inventories:

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:

Shipwreck Inventory:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

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***Notes:**

****** Current versions of these resources are available on-line:

Caltrans Bridge Survey: <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/environmental-analysis/cultural-studies/california-historical-bridges-tunnels>

Soil Survey: <https://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalcalmaps/soilsurvey/California/california.html>

Shipwreck Inventory: <https://www.slc.ca.gov/shipwrecks/>

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Oscar Rodriguez', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Oscar Rodriguez

Resource within Project Area	
P-41	174
P-41	178
P-41	187
P-41	421
P-41	473
P-41	474
P-41	475
P-41	476
P-41	477
P-41	478
P-41	479
P-41	480
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P-41	2598
P-41	2687
P-41	2738
P-41	2815
P-41	2816
P-41	2886
P-41	2918

Resources within the ¼ mile buffer	
P-41	238
P-41	420
P-41	422
P-41	461
P-41	774
P-41	1350
P-41	1351
P-41	2293
P-41	2295
P-41	2385
P-41	2393
P-41	2464
P-41	2490
P-41	2542
P-41	2592
P-41	2593

P-41	2814
P-41	2880

Reports within Project Area	
S-	3042
S-	3053
S-	3077
S-	3141
S-	5744
S-	11396
S-	11881
S-	17993
S-	22478
S-	23064
S-	23065
S-	24244
S-	25174
S-	26045
S-	28938
S-	29573
S-	29657
S-	29869
S-	30602
S-	30603
S-	33061
S-	34224
S-	34237
S-	36481
S-	38142
S-	38684
S-	38844
S-	39104
S-	39307
S-	39469
S-	39666
S-	39680
S-	40363
S-	43165
S-	43679
S-	46034
S-	46250
S-	46785
S-	46876
S-	47794
S-	47904
S-	48513
S-	48738
S-	49066
S-	49095
S-	49116

S-	49125
S-	50766
S-	52093
S-	52437
S-	52860
S-	54026
S-	54832
S-	57917

Reports within ¼ mile buffer	
S-	3013
S-	7345
S-	12675
S-	14764
S-	22169
S-	22186
S-	22272
S-	22494
S-	25081
S-	27046
S-	27754
S-	29527
S-	32250
S-	33188
S-	36440
S-	37241
S-	39501
S-	39679
S-	46213
S-	48096
S-	49250
S-	53880
S-	54073
S-	57384

ATTACHMENT C

SACRED LANDS FILE RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 17, 2025

Jaimi Starr
LSA Associates, Inc.**Via Email to: Jaimi.Starr@lsa.net****Re: Redwood City Recycled Water Master Plan (RWC2201.03) Project, San Mateo County**

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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 the NAHC. 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 Mathew.lin@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

*Mathew Lin*Mathew Lin, MPP
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño IndiansCOMMISSIONER
VacantACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
Steven Quinn

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

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person
San Mateo	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	N	Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	N	Ed Ketchum, Vice-Chairperson
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Garry Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Shelby Brown, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilwoman
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Christopher Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilman
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Michelle Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
	Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	N	Henry Muñoz, Cultural Resource Officer
	Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	N	Samuel Rodriguez, Cultural Resource Officer

Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	N	Carla Munoz, Tribal Council
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	N	Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	N	Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	N	Richard Massiatt, Councilmember/MLD Tribal Rep.
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	N	Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson
Tamien Nation	N	Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson
Tamien Nation	N	Johnathan Wasaka Costillas, THPO
Tamien Nation	N	Lillian Camarena, Secretary
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	N	Vincent Medina, Cultural Leader
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	N	Desiree Vigil, THPO

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with rega

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Mateo County
4/17/2025**

Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address
P.O. Box 5272 Galt, CA, 95632	(916) 743-5833		vjltestingcenter@aol.com
	(530) 578-3864		aerieways@aol.com
PO Box 214211, 2929 Fulton Ave Unit 19 Sacramento, CA, 95821	(408) 771-8901		garryzimmer@gmail.com
2451 Tyrolean Way Sacramento, CA, 95821	(916) 276-8380		shelbyzimmer1997@gmail.com
PO Box 214211, 2929 Fulton Ave Unit 19 Sacramento, CA, 95821	(650) 520-8418		cdzimmer93@gmail.com
PO Box 214211, 2929 Fulton Ave Unit 19 Sacramento, CA, 95821	(916) 730-9468		michellezimmer1966@gmail.com
3030 Soda Bay Road Lakeport, CA, 95453	(916) 730-9468		amahmutsuntribalcommunications@gmail.com
108 South Acacia Rialto, CA, 92376	(909) 254-1610		crct.crd@gmail.com
29539 Oakbridge Dr Menifee, CA, 92586	(760) 681-6860		crct.crd@gmail.com

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Mateo County
4/17/2025**

	(415) 690-3110	crct.crd@gmail.com
1615 Pearson Court San Jose, CA, 95122	(408) 673-0626	kanyon@kanyonkonsulting.com
P.O. Box 28 Hollister, CA, 95024	(831) 637-4238	
1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336 Manteca, CA, 95337	(209) 321-0372	rmassiat@muwekma.org
1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336 Manteca, CA, 95337	(408) 464-2892	cnijmeh@muwekma.org
PO Box 8053 San Jose, CA, 95155	(707) 295-4011	qgeary@tamien.org
10721 Pingree Road Clearlake Oaks, CA, 94523	(925) 336-5359	thpo@tamien.org
336 Percy Street Madera, CA, 93638	(559) 363-5914	Lcamarena@tamien.org
17365 Via Del Rey San Lorenzo, CA, 94580	(510) 610-7587	vincent.d.medina@gmail.com
259 Winwood Avenue Pacifica, CA, 94044	(650) 290-0245	dirwin0368@yahoo.com

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Mateo County
4/17/2025**

P.O. Box 3388 Fremont, CA, 94539	Phone: (510) 882-0527	(510) 687-9393	chochenyo@AOL.com
1179 Rock Haven Ct. Salinas, CA, 93906	(831) 443-9702		kwood8934@aol.com

tutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources C
rd to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Redwood City Recycled Water Master Plan (RWC2201.03) Project, S

Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San	7/20/2023
Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monte	7/20/2023
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	10/8/2024
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	10/8/2024
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	10/8/2024
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	10/8/2024
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	10/8/2024
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	7/17/2024
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	7/17/2024

Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	7/17/2024
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	3/15/2024
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	3/15/2024
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Merced, Napa, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	4/16/2025
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Merced, Napa, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	4/16/2025
Costanoan	Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Stanislaus	4/11/2023
Costanoan	Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Stanislaus	4/11/2023
Costanoan	Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Stanislaus	4/11/2023
Bay Miwok Ohlone Patwin Plains Miwok	Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara	7/24/2023
Bay Miwok Ohlone Patwin Plains Miwok	Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara	11/30/2023

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

Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

San Mateo County.

Record: PROJ-2025-002127

Report Type: List of Tribes

Counties: San Mateo

NAHC Group: All