



Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project **Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment**

Unincorporated Contra Costa County, California

PREPARED FOR:

Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development

30 Muir Road
Martinez, CA 94553

Contact: Dominique Vogelpohl, Principal Planner

PREPARED BY:

FirstCarbon Solutions

2999 Oak Road, Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Report Authored by: Taylor Love, MA, RPA

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of the Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development Department, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (Phase I CRA) for the proposed Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project (proposed project) located in unincorporated Contra Costa County. The purpose of this assessment is to identify the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural resources within the project site and, if present, propose recommendations for mitigation. Completion of this investigation fulfills the requirements associated with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. This report follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and the OHP Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) format for archaeological reports. This report is also intended to fulfill any Contra Costa County cultural resources survey and report guidelines.

On March 12, 2025, a records search was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) located at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California, for the project site and a 0.5-mile radius beyond the project boundaries. The current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL) list, the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) list, and the California Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for Contra Costa County were also reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources. The results of the record search indicate that seven cultural resources (one pre-contact, six historic) have been recorded within the 0.5-mile search radius surrounding the project site. No resources are located within the project boundaries; however, resource P-07-000035 is located immediately southeast of the project site. Additionally, 18 survey reports are on file within the 0.5-mile radius; however, none address the project area. This indicates that the proposed project has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

On February 28, 2025, FCS sent a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the project site. A response was received on March 3, 2025, indicating that the SLF search produced a positive result for Native American cultural resources in the project site. The NAHC included a list of 44 Tribal representatives available for consultation. To ensure that all Native American knowledge and concerns over potential Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) that may be affected by implementation of the proposed project are addressed, FCS sent letters to all 44 Tribal representatives on March 31, 2025. Two responses were received on April 2, 2025, from Wilton Rancheria and the Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians. No additional responses have been received to date.

On March 18, 2025, FCS Archaeologist and Cultural Resources Specialist Taylor Love, MA, RPA, conducted a pedestrian survey of the proposed project site to identify any unrecorded cultural resources within the project boundary. The L-shaped project site, located in unincorporated Contra Costa County, is located between Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road and is an undeveloped parcel situated on a sloping hillside, bordered by Murderers Creek.

The survey began in the northwest corner of the project site and progressed southward at 15-meter intervals where possible. Because of extensive grass and vegetation overgrowth, native soil visibility was extremely poor (less than 5 percent). Observed soils, confined to the eastern slope, were primarily brown (Munsell 10 YR 4/3) with heavy clay content. Survey conditions were documented using digital photographs and field notes. Historic aerial photographs indicate the project site has remained undeveloped. However, due to site access limitations, the area bordering Murderers Creek was not surveyed during this initial visit.

A second pedestrian survey, focusing on the eastern border adjacent to Murderers Creek, was conducted by Ms. Love on March 31, 2025. This survey, also hampered by poor native soil visibility and wet soil conditions from recent rainfall, yielded no pre-contact or historic resources, raw materials associated with tool manufacture (e.g., obsidian, Franciscan chert) or the previously recorded pre-contact resource (P-07-000035). The same examination protocols were used as in the first survey.

Based on the results of the records searches, archival research, the results from the NAHC SLF File search for TCRs, Tribal correspondence, and the pedestrian survey, FCS considers the potential for the proposed project to have an adverse effect on historic or pre-contact cultural resources to be moderate. The NAHC SLF search yielded positive results for the presence of TCRs in the project site, and the project site is located in close proximity to one known pre-contact sites, as well as Murderers Creek. However, buried site potential analysis indicates that the project site is entirely situated upon Pleistocene (Qoa) and Paleocene-era (Tmz) deposits, suggesting a low to potential for archaeological deposits. Additionally, the project site is located on a slope, and the pedestrian survey was negative for cultural resources.

FCS therefore recommends that all construction personnel directly involved with project-related ground disturbance attend a “tailgate” Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training for archaeological resources. The training should include visual aids, a discussion of applicable laws and statutes relating to archaeological resources, types of resources that may be found within the project site, and procedures to be followed in the event such resources are encountered. The training should be conducted by an Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology.

In addition, an Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology should be present to monitor during the clearing and grubbing phases of ground disturbance to check for the inadvertent exposure of cultural materials. In the event exposed soils indicate cultural materials may be present, this may be followed by regular or periodic monitoring as determined by the Archaeologist, but full-time archaeological monitoring is not recommended at this time.

The procedures for the inadvertent discovery of human remains and cultural resources are provided in the report’s summary and recommendations section.

1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 - Project Location

The approximately 2.56-acre project site is located between Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road in unincorporated Contra Costa County, California (Exhibit 1). The project site is located on the *Walnut Creek, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map, Township 1 North, Range 2 West, Section 16, and corresponds to Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 166-160-034 (Exhibit 2). The project is bound by residential uses on all sides, Withers Avenue (south), and Pleasant Hill Road (east) (Exhibit 3).

1.2 - Project Description

The proposed project is the subdivision of the 2.56-acre project site into three new parcels. The proposed project would also consist of the removal of 20 trees, approximately 1,200 cubic yards of grading (600 cubic yards of cut and 600 cubic yards of fill), and four exception requests (1) 96-10—requirement to underground utilities, (2) Division 914 to construct the access road within the creek structure setback, (3) Division 914 to construct the bioretention basin within the creek structure setback, and (4) requirement to construct frontage improvements.

1.3 - Assessment Team

FCS Archaeologist and Cultural Resources Specialist Taylor Love, MA, RPA, authored this report and conducted the pedestrian survey. Ms. Love exceeds the professional standards set for their respective roles by the Secretary of the Interior. Professional qualifications for Ms. Love can be found in Appendix A.

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WITHERS AVENUE AND PLEASANT HILL ROAD PROJECT
 PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
 CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



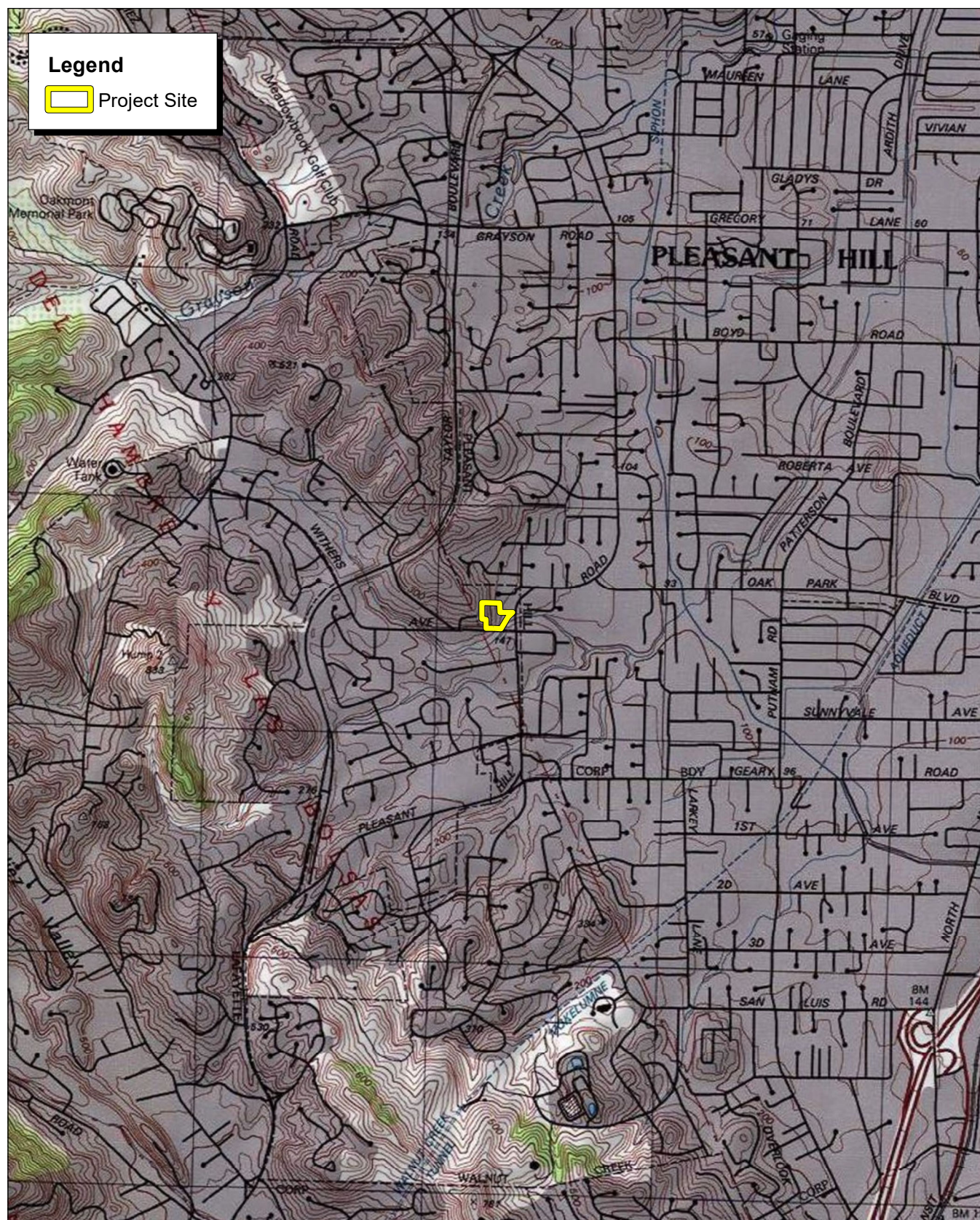
Source: Census 2000 Data, The California Spatial Information Library (CaSIL).



Exhibit 1
 Regional Location Map

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WITHERS AVENUE AND PLEASANT HILL ROAD PROJECT
 PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
 CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Exhibit 2
 Local Vicinity Map Topographic Base

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Source: Bing Aerial Imagery.



Exhibit 3
 Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base

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2 - CULTURAL SETTING

The following provides a brief overview of the pre-contact, ethnographic, and historical background, offering context for understanding the significance of sites within the general project area. This section is not intended to be a comprehensive review of all available resources but rather a general summary. For more detailed information, readers may refer to ethnographic studies, mission records, and key published sources, including Lightfoot (2005) and Jones and Klar (2007).

2.1 - Pre-contact and Ethnographic Background

Few regions in California have witnessed such intricate cultural histories as the greater San Francisco Bay Area. The archaeological richness of this area has made it one of the most intensely studied in the state over the past three decades (Jones and Klar 2007). The region's history reflects the contributions and experiences of diverse groups, from Indigenous populations to later settlers and contemporary communities each leaving their mark on this unique landscape. The summary of research presented here offers a framework for examining broader historical developments in the areas adjacent to the San Francisco Bay. Together, these insights illuminate the enduring ingenuity of the Bay Area's communities and their ability to thrive in a complex and evolving landscape.

Environmental Context

The environmental evolution of the Bay Area reveals a fascinating story of natural transformation and human interaction with the landscape. At the end of the last Ice Age, as glaciers began to retreat, the coastline was located much farther west, near the Farallon Islands (Jones and Klar 2007). The Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers combined and flowed through what is now the Golden Gate, traversing an exposed continental shelf before reaching the ocean. Winds carried sand from these floodplains and beaches to form ancient dunes, creating one of the most expansive coastal dune systems on the West Coast. These dunes, now underlying about one-third of modern San Francisco and extending across the Bay to Oakland, illustrate the significant geological forces shaping the region (Jones and Klar 2007). Sea level changes have played a central role in this evolution. Around 12,000 years ago, a still-stand in sea level left deposits of gravel and sand now found 55 meters below the surface. By 9,000 years ago, rising seas began to fill the Bay, and by 5,000 years ago, sea levels reached near their current position, coinciding with the earliest evidence of human habitation in the form of shell middens (Jones and Klar 2007). This gradual transformation provided critical resources for early inhabitants, shaping the ecological and cultural landscape (DeGeorgey 2016). The Bay Area's diverse ecosystems, including coastal estuaries, upland forests, and grasslands, provided a rich array of resources for pre-contact populations. These environments were shaped by dynamic climatic shifts during the Holocene, which influenced resource availability and habitat distribution. The expansion of tidal marshes provided abundant resources, including fish and shellfish, leading to the establishment of large, semi-permanent villages near these productive areas. Climatic events, such as prolonged droughts, likely posed challenges, prompting innovation in resource management and

social organization. The archaeological record reveals how these populations adapted, demonstrating resilience in the face of environmental instability (Milliken et al. 2007).

The First Peoples of the Greater Bay Area

The pre-contact populations of the Bay Area demonstrated increasing social complexity over time, as evidenced by archaeological findings. Shell mounds, many of which functioned as burial sites, reflect the development of ceremonial practices and emerging social stratification. These sites not only served as community landmarks but also indicated the growing significance of ritual activities and the differentiation of status within societies. Interregional trade networks played a pivotal role in fostering social and economic interconnectedness, enabling the exchange of goods such as obsidian, shell beads, and other materials that often served as markers of wealth and status. These exchanges also facilitated the spread of cultural practices and technological innovations, strengthening ties among diverse groups in the region (Milliken et al. 2007).

The Bay Area's strategic position as a hub for interregional trade is underscored by the widespread distribution of materials like obsidian and shell beads. Obsidian, sourced from distant locations such as the eastern Sierra Nevada, provides crucial insights into the extensive exchange networks and mobility patterns of pre-contact populations. Similarly, shell beads, which often functioned as a form of currency, highlight their dual economic and symbolic significance. These trade networks were not merely economic systems but also avenues for cultural exchange, contributing to shared practices and reinforcing social cohesion across neighboring regions (Milliken et al. 2007).

Technological advancements further illustrate the ingenuity and adaptability of Bay Area native peoples. Early toolkits were dominated by flaked stone tools designed for hunting and processing tasks. Over time, as populations expanded and subsistence strategies diversified, more specialized tools were developed. Innovations included fish hooks, net weights, and ground stone implements, reflecting a growing reliance on aquatic and plant-based resources. The advent of more sophisticated projectile points, particularly those associated with the bow and arrow, marked a significant improvement in hunting efficiency. Ground stone tools, used for grinding acorns and other plant materials, underscore the increasing importance of plant-based subsistence in later periods, highlighting the dynamic and resourceful nature of Bay Area communities (Milliken et al. 2007).

Cultural Chronology of the Greater Bay Area

The cultural chronology of the Bay Area reflects an evolving understanding of how native peoples adapted to environmental and social changes over thousands of years. Pre-contact time was separated into six distinct chronological periods—Paleo-Indian (12,000 to 8,000 BP), Lower, Middle, and Upper Archaic (8,000 to 1,500 BP), and Emergent (Upper and Lower, 1,500 to 250 BP). These large swaths of time include *patterns* as integrative units that reflect shared economic and cultural adaptations across geographic regions (Fredrickson 1973). Key patterns identified within this framework include the Windmill, Berkeley, and Augustine Patterns, which provide a more nuanced understanding of regional pre-contact history. Brief descriptions of these temporal ranges and their unique characteristics follow.

2.1.1 - Windmill Pattern (4,500 to 3,500 BP)

The Windmill Pattern was first identified at Windmill Mound (CA-SAC-107) in Sacramento County (Fredrickson 1973). In the San Francisco Bay Area, Windmill-affiliated sites have been documented primarily in the Livermore Valley and the East Bay, including CA-ALA-343 (Fremont) and CA-CCO-637 (Los Vaqueros Reservoir) (Milliken et al. 2007). These findings suggest that the Windmill culture spread westward into the Bay Area through migration or trade interactions, blending with local cultural traditions. This period is characterized by a subsistence strategy that utilized a wide variety of natural resources, including terrestrial fauna (e.g., deer, tule elk, and rabbits), fish (e.g., sturgeon and salmon), and plant-based foods such as acorns and seeds. Evidence from Windmill sites suggests a seasonal foraging strategy, with populations moving between lowland river corridors in the winter and higher elevations in the summer (Fredrickson 1973).

Artifacts from this period include large, stemmed projectile points, bone spear tips, baked clay net weights, and composite bone hooks, underscoring the emphasis on hunting and fishing. Additionally, the presence of grinding slabs and handstones indicates a growing reliance on plant processing. Mortuary practices were distinctive, with ventrally extended burials oriented westward, often accompanied by abundant grave goods, including shell beads, charmstones, polished tools, and Olivella shell ornaments (Ragir 1972; Moratto 1984). Trade networks during this time primarily focused on ornamental and ceremonial items, with materials such as obsidian sourced from the eastern Sierra and North Coast Ranges (Hughes 1994). The Windmill culture is associated with the initial diversification of Utian languages, marking an important linguistic and cultural shift in Central California.

2.1.2 - Berkeley Pattern (3,500 to 1,500 BP)

The Berkeley Pattern was first identified in shell mound sites along the San Francisco Bay shoreline, particularly at CA-ALA-307 (West Berkeley Shellmound). In the broader Bay Area, Berkeley Pattern sites are found along the East Bay, South Bay, and North Bay, including CA-CCO-295 (Ellis Landing Shellmound) and CA-MRN-152 (Pacheco Shellmound), reflecting a transition from earlier Windmill-associated groups toward a more regionally adapted, sedentary economy (Milliken et al. 2007). These shifts indicate that the Berkeley Pattern emerged as a cultural adaptation within the Bay Area, with influences from both earlier Windmill groups and neighboring coastal societies. This pattern is marked by a shift toward plant-based subsistence, particularly the intensive processing of acorns, as evidenced by the prevalence of mortars and pestles. Archaeobotanical remains, such as acorn and pine nut fragments, further underscore this dietary transition. Shell middens near coastal and estuarine zones indicate the exploitation of shellfish and other aquatic resources (Fredrickson 1973; Moratto 1984).

Technological advancements include new types of shell beads, charmstones, and bone tools, alongside ceremonial blades. Excavated sites reveal evidence of large mounded villages, featuring accumulations of habitation debris, hearths, and rock-lined ovens. Burial practices shifted to flexed positions within village sites, with fewer grave goods than those seen in the Windmill Pattern. This suggests changing social structures and possibly increasing social stratification (Moratto 1984). Trade

networks expanded to include obsidian from the eastern Sierra Nevada and Haliotis ornaments from coastal regions. This cultural phase coincides with the expansion of Miwok groups and reflects a gradual assimilation of populations rather than abrupt replacements.

2.1.3 - Augustine Pattern (1,500 to 250 BP)

The Augustine Pattern was first identified in Late Holocene sites across Central California). In the greater San Francisco Bay Area, Augustine Pattern sites are found at CA-ALA-329 (Ryan Mound), CA-CCO-308 (San Ramon Valley), and CA-SCL-690 (Tamien Station) reflecting the final phase of pre-contact history in the Bay Area (Milliken et al. 2007). These sites suggest that the Augustine Pattern spread into the Bay Area from interior California, representing the emergence of more complex societal structures and long-distance economic connections. Subsistence strategies intensified during this period, with an increased reliance on acorns as a dietary staple and the introduction of bow-and-arrow technology. Archaeological sites reveal diverse faunal remains, including mammals, fish, and birds, as well as botanical evidence of acorns and pine nuts (Fredrickson 1974).

Artifacts from this period reflect growing complexity, with innovations such as bone fish hooks, harpoons, hopper mortars, and shaped pestles. Mortuary practices evolved further, incorporating flexed burials, cremations, and the use of grave goods such as shell beads, Haliotis ornaments, and ceremonial items. These practices suggest increasing social stratification and the development of an elaborate social and ceremonial organization (Hughes 1994). Trade systems also expanded significantly, with materials such as obsidian, steatite, and marine shell moving across vast exchange networks. The Augustine Pattern is associated with the expansion of Wintuan language populations into the region and the continued use of clamshell disk beads as currency.

Refinements and Ongoing Research

Burns (2017) highlights the importance of taxonomic refinements in capturing the complexity of cultural and temporal dynamics within the Bay Area. The integration of artifact typologies, radiocarbon dating, and regional variability has allowed Archaeologists to move beyond linear models of cultural succession. For example, the coexistence of distinct cultural assemblages during the Augustine Pattern underscores the fluidity of social and technological changes over time. Refinements in GIS mapping and stable isotope analysis have further enriched understandings of settlement systems, subsistence strategies, and social networks.

Through ongoing research, California's chronology continues to evolve, with a growing emphasis on regional and local variation. This shift has expanded the focus from defining chronological sequences to examining broader social and ecological relationships, offering deeper insights into the region's diverse and enduring Indigenous heritage.

Continuity and Resilience

Despite environmental and social changes, there is substantial evidence of cultural continuity in the Bay Area's pre-contact time periods. Dietary staples like acorns and the use of specific tool types

persisted across millennia, reflecting deep-seated transitions. At the same time, the adaptability of these communities is evident in their ability to respond to changing circumstances, whether through technological innovations, shifts and settlement patterns, or the development of trade and social networks. This resilience was not only critical for surviving pre-contact challenges but also became an asset during the profound transformations brought by contact with European peoples, and the subsequent historical era. The ability to navigate dynamic environments and sustain cultural traditions would play a significant role as Indigenous populations face the pressures of European colonization.

2.1.4 - The Ohlone (Costanoan)

At the time of European contact in the eighteenth century, the San Francisco Bay and Monterey Bay areas were occupied by the Costanoan-speaking Native American Tribelets. The Costanoan group designates a linguistic family consisting of eight different, yet related, languages. The eight languages are the Karkin, Ramaytush, Chochenyo, Tamyen, Awaswas, Chalon, Mutsun, and Rumsen. The Costanoan languages were quite different from one another, with each language being related to its geographically contiguous neighbors. The term “Costanoan” comes from the Spanish word *costanos*, which means coast people. There are two other terms that were used to identify the Costanoan-speaking people, Olhonian and Mutsun. Olhonian is the name of a Tribelet, Olxon, that is in San Mateo County near the San Gregorio Creek. Mutsun is the name of the village in a place called Natividad, which is in the hills that are between the Salinas and Pajaro Rivers (Heizer 1978).

The arrival of Costanoan-speaking groups into the Bay Area appears to be temporally consistent with the appearance of the Late Horizon artifact assemblage in the archaeological record, as documented at sites such as the Emeryville Shellmound or the Ellis Landing Shellmound. It is probable that the Costanoan moved south and west from the Delta region of the San Joaquin-Sacramento River region into the Bay Area. The Tribal group that most likely occupied the project area is the Chochenyo or East Bay Costanoan language group, whose territory extended from the southern end of the Carquinez Strait south and the east shore of the San Francisco Bay between Richmond and Mission San José (present-day Fremont), extending to present-day Livermore (Heizer 1978).

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

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

houses constructed from thatched tule reeds and a combination of wild grasses, wild alfalfa, and ferns.

The Costanoan were politically organized into autonomous Tribelets that had distinct cultural territories. Individual Tribelets contained one or more villages with several seasonal camps for resource procurement within the Tribelet territory. The Tribelet chief could be either male or female; the position was inherited patrilineally, but approval of the community was required. The Tribelet chief and council were essentially advisers to the community and were responsible for feeding visitors and directing hunting and fishing expeditions, ceremonial activities, and warfare on neighboring Tribelets.

The first European contact with the Costanoan, specifically the Rumsen Tribelets, was in 1602, when Sebastian Vizcaíno's expedition arrived in Monterey. The estimated Costanoan population in 1770—when the first mission was established in Ohlone territory—was approximately 10,000. By 1832, the population had declined to fewer than 2,000, mainly due to diseases introduced by the European explorers and settlers. When the Spanish mission system rapidly expanded across California, the Costanoan traditional way of life was irreversibly altered. The pre-contact hunter-gatherer subsistence economy was replaced by an agricultural economy, and the Spanish missionaries prohibited traditional social activities. After secularization of the missions between 1834 and 1836, some Native Americans returned to traditional religious and subsistence practices while others labored on Mexican ranchos. Thus, multi-ethnic Indian communities grew up in and around the area and provided informant testimony to ethnologists from 1878 to 1933 (Hart 1987).

The California Gold Rush brought further disease to the Native inhabitants, and by the 1850s, nearly all the Costanoan-speaking groups had adapted in some way or another to economies based on cash income. Hunting and gathering activities continued to decline and were rapidly replaced with economies based on ranching and farming. The Costanoan languages most likely went extinct by 1935. By the 1970s the estimated number of Costanoan descendants or Ohlone descendants in the San Francisco Bay Area was approximately 200. The descendants of the Costanoan united to form the Ohlone Indian Tribe and received ownership of the Ohlone Indian Cemetery where their ancestors of Mission San José are buried. Some of the Costanoan descendants in the Monterey Bay area prefer the term "Ohlone," which comes from the name of a village on the San Francisco Peninsula (Jones and Klar 2007; Heizer, 1978).

2.1.5 - The Bay Miwok

The project site at different times may have been within the ethnographic and historic boundaries of the Bay Miwok, a branch of the Eastern Miwok, whose territory extended from the Carquinez Strait south, to include present-day Lafayette.

The Eastern Miwok belonged to five separate linguistic and cultural groups, each having a distinctive language and culture. The foremost political unit of the Miwok was the Tribelet, an independent and sovereign nation with defined boundaries and control over the natural resources within the boundaries. As noted by Levy (1978), villages are described as headquarters of a localized

patrilineage, and this social organization was further prescribed by individual lineage memberships in a moiety.

With the notable exceptions of tobacco and dogs, the Eastern Miwok lacked cultivated plants and domesticated animals.

All plant foods were naturally occurring and gathered by hand, the most important of which were the seven varieties of acorn used by the Eastern Miwok people. Acorns were usually allowed to ripen and fall off the tree on their own where they would then be collected in large numbers in burden baskets. The acorns were then shelled, placed on an acorn anvil, and struck with a hammer stone to expose the meats within. These meats were ground into a fine meal using a bedrock mortar and cobblestone pestle. The meal was then sifted into a tightly coiled basket, and several applications of water were run through the basket to leach the bitter tannin from the meal. Once dry, the meal could be used in the preparation of acorn soup, mush, biscuits, and bread. For this reason, access to acorns; clean, moving water; and exposed bedrock was particularly important to the Eastern Miwok. These resources were available in the general project area. The proposed project site is located to the south of the San Joaquin River and watercourses were often a focus of prehistoric occupation in Central California with Native American groups exploiting a variety of ecological niches. This area was within an environmentally advantageous area for Native Americans, located between the resources of the San Francisco Bay margin and the foothills and nearby creeks.

2.2 - Regional Historic Background

The Spanish Period (1769–1821)

The first recorded European to enter the San Francisco Bay Area was Captain José Francisco de Ortega, a scout for the Portolá Expedition of 1769. Permanent European settlement began with the founding of San José de Guadalupe on November 29, 1777—the first civilian town in Alta California (Lightfoot 2005). Missions, presidios (forts) and pueblos (towns) formed the backbone of Spanish military governance, with the Presidio of San Francisco established to defend against British and Russian territorial encroachment. By 1821, California remained a remote northern province of the Spanish Empire, with a small non-Indigenous population and a declining Indigenous labor force (Milliken et al. 2007).

The Franciscan mission system aimed to convert Indigenous people to Catholicism and integrate them into a Spanish agrarian economy through forced labor, agricultural production, and religious instruction (Jackson and Castillo 1995). Mission San José, consecrated on June 11, 1797, extended Spanish influence into the East Bay and Central Valley, drawing many East Bay Ohlone, Bay Miwok, North Valley Yokuts, and Plains Miwok-speaking groups into its control (Santis 2014). However, many Indigenous people resisted conversion, frequently fleeing the missions, which led to Spanish military campaigns—referred to as the "Indian Wars"—to recapture escapees. Overcrowding, forced labor, and disease caused rapid Indigenous population decline, with epidemics of smallpox, measles, and malaria devastating communities.

The Mexican Period (1821–1848)

With Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821, Alta California became a Mexican province. However, little immediate change followed, as Spanish-era governance structures largely remained in place (Jackson and Castillo 1996). A malaria outbreak in 1832, introduced by a Hudson's Bay Company trapping expedition led by John Work, spread through the Sacramento River Valley, followed by a smallpox epidemic in 1836, which some estimates suggest wiped out 75 percent of the Indigenous population (Cook 1976). In 1834, under Governor José Figueroa, Mexico implemented the secularization of missions, redistributing mission lands to private individuals as large ranchos (Lightfoot 2005). Indigenous people, previously reliant on mission protection, found themselves forcibly displaced and often coerced into labor on Mexican-owned ranchos.

After secularization, large Mexican land grants were awarded to Californio families, transforming California's economy. Rancho San Antonio (Santa Clara County) and Rancho Buri Buri (much of southern San Francisco City) became dominant economic centers (Rawls 1986). The rancho economy depended heavily on Indigenous labor, with many former mission neophytes working as ranch hands under often exploitative conditions (Lightfoot 2005). These ranchos relied on cattle ranching, and their hides and tallow became California's primary exports, traded with U.S. and British merchants (Jackson and Castillo 1996).

The Native population continued to decline during the Mexican period, exacerbated by disease, displacement, and forced labor, while the Mexican population grew. Anglo-American settlers began to arrive in increasing numbers, marrying into Mexican families, and gaining eligibility for land grants. These settlers became increasingly influential, setting the stage for later U.S. expansion into California.

By the 1840s, American settlers increased dramatically in Northern California, disregarding Mexican laws and agitating for U.S. annexation. In 1846, the Bear Flag Revolt—supported by U.S. military forces—resulted in the seizure of Sonoma and the declaration of the short-lived California Republic (Rawls 1986).

Shortly after, the Mexican-American War (1846–1848) resulted in U.S. control of California. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) formally transferred California to the United States, ending Mexican rule in the region (Milliken et al. 2007).

Euro-American Expansion (1848–1900)

In 1848, gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill, triggering a massive influx of fortune seekers. San Francisco's population exploded from 1,000 residents in 1848 to over 25,000 by 1850, transforming it into the economic center of Northern California (Milliken et al. 2007).

By late 1848, four out of five men in California were gold miners. Key supply centers such as Hangtown (modern-day Placerville) and the San Joaquin River tributaries became hubs of mining activity (Robinson 1948).

However, this rapid expansion led to the dispossession of Indigenous lands. By 1851, violent state-sanctioned militias had formed to remove Indigenous groups from valuable land. Many Indigenous survivors were forced onto reservations or into indentured servitude (Rawls 1986).

The completion of the Transcontinental Railroad (1869) connected San Francisco to national markets, fueling economic expansion. The railroad was built largely by Chinese immigrants, who faced widespread discrimination (Lightfoot 2005). By 1882, the Chinese Exclusion Act severely restricted Chinese immigration (Rawls 1986).

County of Contra Costa

Contra Costa County was established in 1850 as one of California's original 27 counties. The county's name translates to "opposite coast," reflecting its position across the bay from San Francisco (Contra Costa County Historical Society 2022). The county's fertile lands attracted settlers who transitioned from gold mining to agriculture, cultivating crops such as wheat, barley, and grapes. The development of the railroad in the late 19th century further expanded the county's agricultural economy, allowing local goods to reach broader markets (California Office of Historic Preservation 2025).

By the 20th century, Contra Costa County shifted from an agrarian economy to an industrial center. The discovery of coal deposits and the rise of oil refineries, particularly in Richmond, transformed the county into a manufacturing and shipping hub. These industries attracted a large and diverse workforce, contributing to rapid population growth and urban expansion.

During World War II, Contra Costa County played a crucial role in the war effort. The Kaiser Shipyards in Richmond produced hundreds of ships for the U.S. Navy, drawing thousands of new workers, including African Americans migrating from the South (Self 2003). This movement reshaped the county's demographics, creating a more diverse cultural landscape. After the war the development of highways and the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) system, which connected Contra Costa County to the greater Bay Area encouraged further residential and economic growth.

In recent decades, Contra Costa County has balanced urban redevelopment with historic preservation. Efforts have been made to protect historical landmarks and recognize the contributions of various communities to the region's history (Contra Costa County Historical Society 2022). The county's economy has diversified, with strong growth in technology, healthcare, and education, while still preserving its agricultural and industrial heritage.

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3 - RESULTS

3.1 - Records Search

3.1.1 - Northwest Information Center Records Search

On March 12, 2025, a records search for the project area and a 0.5-mile radius beyond the project site boundary was conducted at the NWIC located at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California. The current inventories of the NRHP, CRHR, CHL list, CPHI list, and the BERD for the County of Contra Costa were also reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources.

The results of the record search indicate that seven cultural resources (one pre-contact, six historic) have been recorded within the 0.5-mile search radius surrounding the project site; no resources are located within the project boundaries, however, resource P-07-000035 is located immediately southeast of the project site (Table 1). Additionally, 18 area-specific survey reports are on file within the 0.5-mile radius of the project site, however, none address the project area (Table 2). This indicates that the proposed project has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. NWIC results can be found in Appendix B.

Table 1: Cultural Resources Within 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Site

Resource No.	Resource Description	Date Recorded
P-07-000035	Unknown: AP02 Lithic scatter, AP15–Habitation Debris	1954
P-07-000964	The Henry Vessing House; OHP Property Number–010070; OHP PRN–4523-0012-0000: HP02–Single-family property	1975
P-07-000965	The "Berwick" Vessing House; OHP Property Number–010071; OHP PRN–4523-0013-0000: HP02–Single-family property	1975
P-07-002695	Contra Costa Canal; OTIS Resource Number–645123; Other–East Contra Costa Irrigation District Main Canal Complex; OHP Z-number–CCO-Z00004: HP20–Canal/aqueduct	1993,1995,2003, 2005,2008,2009, 2010,2021
P-07-002953	3108 Teigland Road, Lafayette, CA: HP02–Single-family property	2009
P-07-004832	Pleasant Hill School: HP13–Community center/social hall, HP14–Government building, HP15–Educational building	2017
P-07-004895	T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA01225A (Palos Verdes Mall): HP06	2016
Source: Northwest Information Center (NWIC) Records Search. March 12, 2025.		

Table 2: Previous Investigations Within 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Site

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-001205	An Archaeological Survey of the Tentative Subdivision No. 5294, Contra Costa County, California.	Robert A. Stillinger	1978
S-001229	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Geary Road widening project area in Walnut Creek (letter report).	David Chavez	1978
S-002608	Archaeological Resources Evaluation of the property located at 3131 Gloria Terrace in Lafayette (letter report). Terrace in Lafayette (letter report).	David Chavez	1981
S-014337	Cultural Resources Investigations for the Contra Costa Water District Emergency Storage Reservoir Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR), Contra Costa County, California.	David Chavez	1992
S-015891	An Archaeological Survey of a 1.03 acre Parcel (AP# 169-022-012) Located at 3180 Tieglund Road in Lafayette, Contra Costa County, California.	Thomas Martin	1994
S-021259	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Swatzell Property, 1617 Pleasant Hill Road, Lafayette, California.	Michael Smith and Suzanne Baker	1998
S-022702	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Lamorinda Recycled Water Project, Contra Costa County, California. A study on the Briones Valley, Las Trampas Ridge, Oakland East, Vine Hill, and Walnut Creek USGS. 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles.	Jeffrey Hall, Eduardo Serafin, and Christopher D. Dore	2000
S-024576	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Sprint Cellular Builds in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California.	Gabriel Roark	2001
S-024931	Archaeological Resources Assessment 3113 Withers Avenue (APN 169-022-007) Unincorporated Lafayette, Contra Costa County, Contra Costa County Minor Subdivision 28-84 (letter report).	Colin Busby	2000
S-028639	Cultural Resources Analysis for Cingular Wireless Site BA-737-04 "Oak Park Christian Center" (letter report).	Carolyn Losee	2004
S-030019	Archaeological Resources inventory, APN # 166-180-028, Lafayette, Contra Costa County, California.	Ric Windmiller	2005
S-030749	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet FCC Form 620, West Pleasant Hill, CA-2489B, 901 Taylor Boulevard, Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County.	Lorna Billat	2005
S-031139	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, 1 Santa Barbara Road, Pleasant Hill Middle School, BA-11737, Contra Costa County, California.	Lorna Billat	2006

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-032103	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, West Pleasant Hill, CA-2489B.	Lorna Billat	2006
S-035029	Archaeological Survey Report for the Palos Verde Mall, City of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California (letter report).	Sean D. Dexter	2007
S-035714	Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment of the 3108 Teigland Road (APN 169-032-008), Lafayette, Contra Costa County, California.	James Allen	2009
S-050346	Historic Resources Evaluation Report, Pleasant Hill School, 2050 Oak Park Boulevard, Pleasant Hill, California.	Daniel Shoup, William Kostura, and Jennifer Ho	2017
S-051997	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA01225A (Palos Verdes Mall), 1526 Palos Verdes Mall, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California (letter report).	Katherine D. Thomas and Kathleen A. Crawford	2016
<i>S-051997a</i>	<i>Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA01225A (Palos Verdes Mall), 1526 Palos Verdes Mall, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California (letter report).</i>	<i>Kathleen A. Crawford</i>	<i>2016</i>
S-056928	Archaeological Resource Management Report for the Proposed Two-Lot Subdivision at 255 Rainbow Lane, Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, California (APN 170-020-020)□.	Andrew Von Pinnon	2022

Source: Northwest Information Center (NWIC) Records Search. March 12, 2025.
Reports listed in *italicized* text with a sequential lowercase letter are supplemental reports that are not included in the total count of recorded reports within the 0.5-mile search radius.

Resource P-07-000035:

Recorded in 1954 by A. Elasser near Murderers Creek, the unnamed resource was identified as a lithic scatter and habitation debris including a charmstone and several arrowpoints. Its location was inaccurately plotted further south on the original base map. In 2008, A. Neal updated the resource's location based on the correct coordinates noted by the NWIC.

3.1.2 - Historic Aerials

A review of 18 historic aerial photographs spanning from 1946 to 2022 provides a chronological overview of the project site's development. The project site remained undeveloped from 1946 to 1958, with minimal residential development in the immediate area. Residential development around the project site continued through 2010, and the site remains undeveloped to this day (Historic Aerials 2025).

3.1.3 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

On February 28, 2025, FCS sent a request to the NAHC in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on its SLF for the project site. A response was received on March 3, 2025, indicating that the SLF search produced a positive result for Native American cultural resources in the project site. The NAHC included a list of 44 Tribal representatives available for consultation. To ensure that all Native American knowledge and concerns over potential TCRs that may be affected by implementation of the proposed project are addressed, FCS sent letters to all 44 Tribal representatives on March 31, 2025. Two responses were received on April 2, 2025, from Wilton Rancheria the Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians. Both Tribes indicated they currently have no comments or concerns regarding the project. No additional responses have been received to date. NAHC SLF results, and Tribal representative correspondence can be found in Appendix C.

3.2 - Pedestrian Survey and Buried Site Potential

3.2.1 - Pedestrian Survey

On March 18, 2025, FCS Staff Archaeologist Taylor Love, MA, RPA, conducted a pedestrian survey of the proposed project site to identify any unrecorded cultural resources within the project boundary. The L-shaped project site, located in unincorporated Contra Costa County, is located between Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road and is an undeveloped parcel situated on a sloping hillside, bordered by Murderers Creek.

The survey began in the northwest corner of the project site and progressed southward at 15-meter intervals where possible. Because of extensive grass and vegetation overgrowth, native soil visibility was extremely poor (less than 5 percent). Observed soils, confined to the eastern slope, were primarily brown (Munsell 10 YR 4/3) with heavy clay content. All exposed ground surfaces were examined for pre-contact artifacts (e.g., fire-affected rock, milling tools, flaked stone tools, toolmaking debris, ceramics), soil discoloration, depressions indicative of cultural middens, faunal and human osteological remains, and features or debris suggesting past structures (e.g., postholes, foundations, glass, metal, ceramics). Survey conditions were documented using digital photographs and field notes. Historic aerial photographs indicate the project site has remained undeveloped. However, due to site access limitations, the area bordering Murderers Creek was not surveyed during this initial visit.

A second pedestrian survey, focusing on the eastern border adjacent to Murderers Creek, was conducted by Ms. Love on March 31, 2025. This survey, also hampered by poor native soil visibility and wet soil conditions from recent rainfall, yielded no pre-contact or historic resources, raw materials associated with tool manufacture (e.g., obsidian, Franciscan chert), or the previously recorded pre-contact resource (P-07-000035). The same examination protocols were used as in the first survey, and the conditions were documented with digital photographs and field notes.

While no indications of historic or pre-contact archaeological resources were encountered over the course of either pedestrian survey, the poor native soil visibility does not preclude the possibility of

subsurface archaeological features within the project boundary. Photographs from the pedestrian survey can be found in Appendix D.

3.2.2 - Buried Site Potential

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

The project site is situated on sloping, undeveloped land. According to the Geologic Map of the Walnut Creek Quadrangle (Dibblee and Minch 2005), the project site is situated on Pleistocene surficial sediments (Qoa), which contain alluvial gravel and sand, and Martinez Formation Marine clastic lithified Paleocene deposits (Tmz). Apply the criteria set forth in Meyer and Rosenthal (2007), earlier Pleistocene deposits situated on slopes generally have a lower probability of containing subsurface archaeological deposits. Murderers Creek is directly east of the project site, and the SLF results were positive for TCRs. Additionally, NWIC records search results identified one pre-contact resource adjacent to the project site. However, the slope of the project site, the age of the soil deposits, and negative pedestrian survey results indicate a moderate potential for unanticipated buried cultural resources to be impacted by project construction.

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4 - SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 - Summary

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines, FCS assessed the potential impacts of the proposed project on known and potential cultural resources at the project site. Results from the NWIC indicate that seven cultural resources (one pre-contact, six historic) have been recorded within the 0.5-mile search radius surrounding the project site. No resources are located within the project boundaries; however, resource P-07-000035 is located immediately southeast of the project site. Additionally, 18 survey reports are on file within the 0.5-mile radius, but none address the project area. This indicates that the proposed project has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

The NAHC SLF search reported a positive result for Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. FCS contacted Native American representatives; two responses were received on April 2, 2025, from Wilton Rancheria and the Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians. Both Tribes indicated they had no responses or concerns regarding the proposed project site.

The pedestrian field survey yielded negative results for the presence of pre-contact archaeological resources or historic built environment resources within the project boundaries. However, the survey's effectiveness was limited by poor soil visibility caused by vegetation overgrowth. The buried site potential analysis for the project site determined the project site is on sloping terrain immediately adjacent to Murderers Creek; however, it is situated entirely on Pleistocene and Paleocene-era deposits, which indicates moderate potential for the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during ground-disturbing activities.

4.2 - Recommendations

4.2.1 - Cultural Resources Recommendations

Based on the results of the records searches, archival research, the results from the NAHC SLF search for TCRs, Tribal correspondence, and the pedestrian survey, FCS considers the potential for the proposed project to have an adverse effect on historic or pre-contact cultural resources to be moderate. The NAHC SLF search yielded positive results for the presences of TCRs within the project site. Additionally, records search results identified one pre-contact resource adjacent to the project site. However, the pedestrian site survey failed to identify any cultural resources within the project site. Furthermore, buried site potential indicates that the project site is situated on a slope and is entirely situated upon Pleistocene and Paleocene-era deposits, which suggests a low to moderate potential for the discovery of subsurface archaeological deposits.

For this reason, FCS recommends that all construction personnel directly involved with project-related ground disturbance attend a "tailgate" WEAP training for archaeological resources and TCRs. The

training should include visual aids, a discussion of applicable laws and statutes relating to archaeological resources, types of resources that could be found within the project site, and procedures to be followed in the event such resources are encountered. The training should be conducted by an Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology.

In addition, an Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology, should be present to monitor during the clearing and grubbing phases of ground disturbance to check for the inadvertent exposure of cultural materials. In the event exposed soils indicate cultural materials may be present, this may be followed by regular or periodic monitoring as determined by the Archaeologist, but full-time archaeological monitoring is not recommended at this time.

Procedures relating to the inadvertent discoveries of human remains and cultural resources are provided below. Cultural Resources Regulations and Evaluation Criteria can be found in Appendix E.

4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures

4.3.1 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources. In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop within a 100-foot radius of the find and an Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified Archaeologist shall make recommendations to the Lead Agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including, but not limited to, excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Potentially significant cultural resources consist of, but are not limited to, stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project area should be recorded on appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and evaluated for significance in terms of CEQA Guidelines.

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

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

4.3.2 - Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

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

In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, Public Resource Code Section 5097.98 must be followed. In this instance, once project-related earthmoving begins and if there is accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the following steps shall be taken:

1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site where human remains are discovered and/or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine whether the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the “most likely descendant” of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resource Code Section 5097.98, or
2. Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his/her authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendant or on the project area in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:
 - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendant or the most likely descendant failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission;
 - The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or
 - The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

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Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

Appendix A:

Personnel Qualifications

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TAYLOR LOVE—CULTURAL RESOURCES SPECIALIST

OVERVIEW

- More than 6 years of experience

Education

- Master of Arts, Cultural Resources Management, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA, 2023
- Bachelor of Arts, Human Development and Family Studies and Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, 2018

Taylor Love is a Cultural Resources Specialist and Registered Professional Archaeologist with more than 6 years of professional experience in the field of archaeology and cultural resources management. Ms. Love specializes in oral history, ethnography, and community engagement. She is also well versed in conducting cultural surveys, excavation, and database and archival research.

RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

Yamane Warehouse Project CEQA Guidelines Sections 15168 and 15183 Consistency Checklist, City of Gilroy, CA

FCS prepared CEQA Guidelines Sections 15168 and 15183 Environmental Checklist and associated technical studies for an approximately 163,400-square-foot large-scale warehouse/distribution building on an 8.9-acre project site. The project merged two parcels through a parcel map, and the existing unpermitted structures on the project site will be demolished. The project required a variance (Minor Deviation) to allow the proposed project to be constructed at a height of 40 feet, whereas the M1 zoning district currently limits building heights to 35 feet. FCS prepared an Initial Study and supporting technical studies including air quality/greenhouse gas emissions and energy, biological resources, cultural resources, and transportation. The evaluation concluded that the proposed project was consistent with the development density established in the General Plan and is within the scope of the General Plan and the General Plan EIR, and that no further CEQA documentation is required under Sections 15168 and 15183. The checklist was completed in August 2023.

CA3-2590 Walsh Avenue Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, City of Santa Clara, CA

FCS conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) for the proposed CA3-2590 Walsh Avenue Project in Santa Clara, California. The project, also known as the McLaren Backup Generating Project, sits on 6.69 acres containing a rectangular, single-story office building, which is surrounded by a wraparound parking lot and landscaping elements. The project applicant (Advantage Data Centers) proposed to construct an emergency backup generating facility (CA3BGF) with a generation capacity of up to 96 megawatts to support the need for the CA3DC to provide an uninterruptible power supply for the tenant's servers. FCS Senior Archaeologist, Dr. Dana DePietro and FCS Historian, Ti Ngo, conducted a pedestrian survey for unrecorded cultural resources at the proposed project site. The results of the inspection were negative for conclusive prehistoric and/or historic resources. The results of the analysis was documented in a Phase I CRA in August 2018.

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BoDean Company Construction Materials Processing Plant (File No. 19-16) EIR, Town of Windsor, CA

FCS prepared an EIR and supporting technical studies for the BoDean Company Construction Materials Processing Plant Project in the Town of Windsor. The applicant, BoDean Company, proposed the construction of an asphalt manufacturing plant and associated ancillary buildings. Furthermore, the proposed project included the subdivision of the existing project site parcel into four lots, demolition of several existing structures, and redevelopment of a 6.82-acre portion of the lot into a construction materials processing plant. Areas of concern included air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology/soils, GHG emissions, hazards/hazardous materials, noise, tribal cultural resources, and utilities/services systems.

Other Relevant FCS Experience

- 211 Parr Boulevard Warehouse Project Technical Studies, City of Richmond, CA
- Richmond Point Marina Way South Residential Project Technical Studies, City of Richmond, CA
- 3180 Walnut Boulevard Residential Project IS/MND, City of Walnut Creek, CA
- Elworthy Property Residential Project Due Diligence, Town of Danville, Contra Costa County, CA
- 384 Fairgrounds Drive Self-storage Project Regulatory Services, City of Vallejo, CA
- New Fire Station No. 63 Consistency Checklist and Technical Analyses, City of South San Francisco, CA
- Camden Avenue Townhouse Project EIR and Technical Studies, City of San José, CA
- Mariposa Sidewalk Project CEQA Services, Mariposa County, CA
- Nichols Ranch Specific Plan Biological Resources Due Diligence Peer Review Services, City of Lake Elsinore, CA

Prior Project Experience

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

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

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

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

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

As an Archaeological Technician, Ms. Love used archaeological excavation techniques to assess the historical significance of an 18th-century homestead site in El Dorado County. She assisted in the

TAYLOR LOVE—CULTURAL RESOURCES SPECIALIST

excavation, artifact collection, and auger testing of the site. The assessment determined that the site was not historically significant. Consequently, the California Department of Transportation was allowed to continue with its highway expansion project.

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

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

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

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

Prior On-Call Services Contract Management Experience

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

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

Prior Work Experience

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

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

CMAC, City of Santa Rosa, CA

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

TAYLOR LOVE—CULTURAL RESOURCES SPECIALIST

Pacific Legacy, Inc., Berkeley, CA

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

Appendix B:

Northwest Information Center Records Search Results

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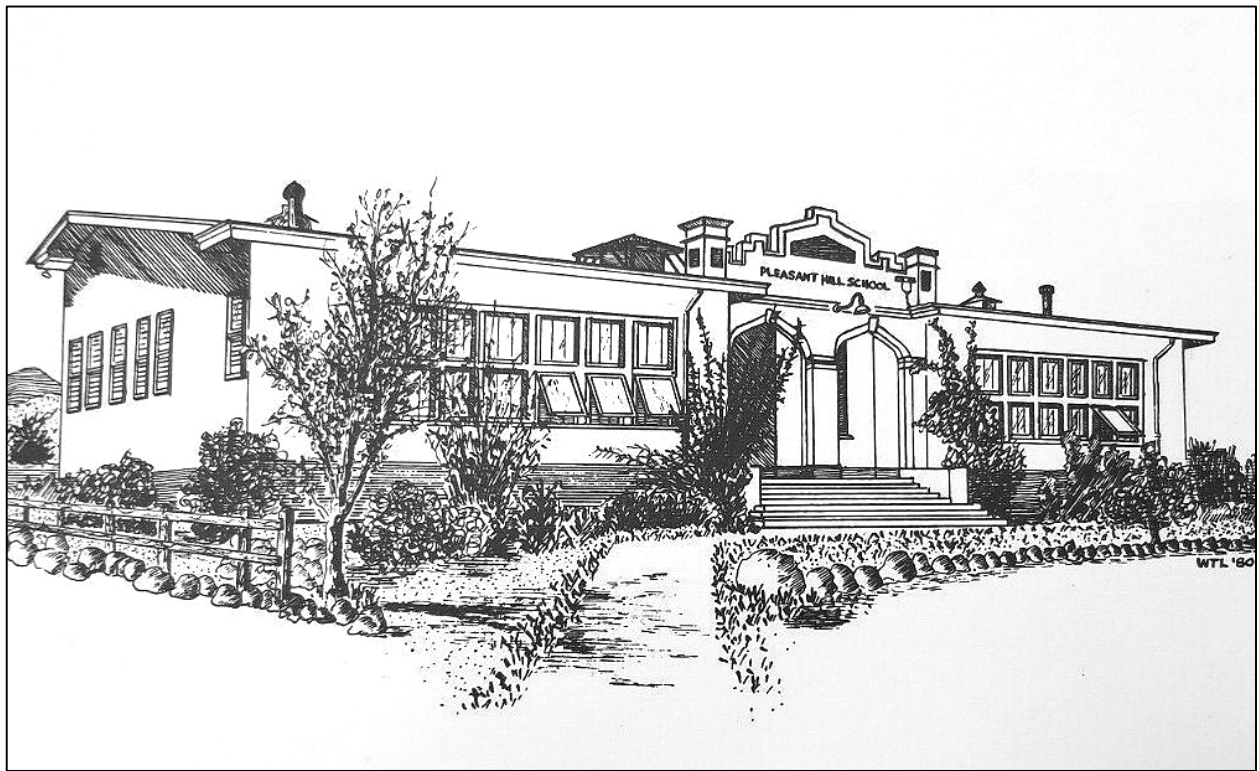
Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-001205		1978	Robert A. Stillinger	An Archaeological Survey of the Tentative Subdivision No. 5294, Contra Costa County, California.	The Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College	
S-001229		1978	David Chavez	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Geary Road widening project area in Walnut Creek (letter report).		
S-002608		1981	David Chavez	Archaeological Resources Evaluation of the property located at 3131 Gloria Terrace in Lafayette (letter report). Terrace in Lafayette (letter report).		
S-014337		1992	David Chavez	Cultural Resources Investigations for the Contra Costa Water District Emergency Storage Reservoir Program EIR, Contra Costa County, California	David Chavez & Associates	
S-015891		1994	Thomas Martin	An Archaeological Survey of a 1.03 acre Parcel (AP# 169-022-012) Located at 3180 Tieglund Road in Lafayette, Contra Costa County, California	Cultural Resource Facility, Sonoma State University	
S-021259		1998	Michael Smith and Suzanne Baker	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Swatzell Property, 1617 Pleasant Hill Road, Lafayette, California	Archaeological/Historical Consultants	
S-022702	Submitter - Project J167	2000	Jeffrey Hall, Eduardo Serafin, and Christopher D. Dore	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Lamorinda Recycled Water Project, Contra Costa County, California. A study on the Briones Valley, Las Trampas Ridge, Oakland East, Vine Hill, and Walnut Creek U.S.G.S. 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles	Garcia and Associates	07-000048, 07-000110, 07-000117, 07-000118, 07-000119, 07-000186, 07-000956, 07-000963, 07-001007, 07-001010, 07-001011, 07-001015, 07-001016, 07-001017, 07-001018, 07-001021, 07-001023, 07-001044, 07-001048, 07-001049, 07-001279
S-024576		2001	Gabriel Roark	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Sprint Cellular Builds in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California	Jones & Stokes	
S-024931		2000	Colin Busby	Archaeological Resources Assessment 3113 Withers Avenue (APN 169-022-007) Unincorporated Lafayette, Contra Costa County, Contra Costa County Minor Subdivision 28-84 (letter report)	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	
S-028639		2004	Carolyn Losee	Cultural Resources Analysis for Cingular Wireless Site BA-737-04 "Oak Park Christian Center" (letter report)	Archaeological Resource Technology	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-030019		2005	Ric Windmiller	Archaeological Resources inventory, APN # 166-180-028, Lafayette, Contra Costa County, California.		
S-030749		2005	Lorna Billat	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet FCC Form 620, West Pleasant Hill, CA-2489B, 901 Taylor Boulevard, Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County.	Earth Touch, Inc	
S-031139		2006	Lorna Billat	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, 1 Santa Barbara Road, Pleasant Hill Middle School, BA-11737, Contra Costa County, California.	Earth Touch Inc	
S-032103		2006	Lorna Billat	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, West Pleasant Hill, CA-2489B	Earth Touch, Inc.	
S-035029		2007	Sean D. Dexter	Archaeological Survey Report for the Palos Verde Mall, City of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California (letter report)	Condor Country Consulting	
S-035714		2009	James Allan	Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment of the 3108 Teigland Road (APN 169-032-008), Lafayette, Contra Costa County, California	William Self Associates, Inc.	07-002953
S-050346		2017	Daniel Shoup, William Kostura, and Jennifer Ho	Historic Resources Evaluation Report, Pleasant Hill School, 2050 Oak Park Boulevard, Pleasant Hill, California	Archaeological/Historical Consultants	07-004832
S-051997		2016	Katherine D. Thomas and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA01225A (Palos Verdes Mall), 1526 Palos Verdes Mall, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California (letter report)	Environmental Assessment Specialists Inc.	07-004895
S-051997a		2016	Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA01225A (Palos Verdes Mall), 1526 Palos Verdes Mall, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California (letter report)	Environmental Assessment Specialists Inc.	
S-056928	Submitter - A.R.S. Project 22-017	2022	Andrew Von Pinnon	Archaeological Resource Management Report for the Proposed Two-Lot Subdivision at 255 Rainbow Lane, Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, California (APN 170-020-020)	Archaeological Resource Management	

HISTORIC RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT
Pleasant Hill School
2050 Oak Park Boulevard, Pleasant Hill, California



Prepared by

Daniel Shoup, William Kostura, and Jennifer Ho
Archaeological/Historical Consultants
609 Aileen Street, Oakland, CA 94609

Prepared for

Pleasant Hill Recreation and Park District
147 Gregory Lane
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

September, 2017

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*Historic Resources Evaluation Report
Pleasant Hill School*

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Pleasant Hill Recreation and Park District (the District) is evaluating redevelopment options for the 1.84-acre property at 2050 Oak Park Boulevard known as Pleasant Hill School or the Old School House. The former Pleasant Hill School, constructed 1920, is the oldest public building in Pleasant Hill but has been vacant since 2008 due to concerns about its structural integrity. The building is listed in the City's General Plan as a structure of potential historic significance, and is listed on the Contra Costa County Historic Resources Inventory as a structure of historic significance.

This Historic Resources Evaluation (HRE) presents a description and recording of the structure, discusses its historic context, and evaluates its significance under the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources and the guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act. Though extensive remodeling has affected its integrity, we find Pleasant Hill School to be eligible to the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 1, because it is one of only three remaining pre-WWII schools in central Contra Costa County, is the oldest public building in Pleasant Hill, and because of the important role it played in the life of the community from its construction in 1920 to circa 1960. For this reason, and because it is listed on the 2016 Contra Costa County Historical Resources Inventory as a "structure of historical significance", the building appears to be a historical resource as defined in CEQA §15064.5.

The HRE was prepared by Daniel Shoup and William Kostura of Archaeological/Historical Consultants (A/HC) of Oakland, California. Dr. Shoup holds a PhD in Archaeology and an MA in Environmental Planning. He has over 15 years of professional experience in local history research in California, including recent historic context statements for Fremont High School in Oakland, Sonoma Avenue School in Livermore, and the former Molino Property at 2150 Pleasant Hill Road in Pleasant Hill. Mr. Kostura has 23 years of experience as a professional architectural historian and has evaluated over 1000 properties for eligibility under National Register or California Register criteria. He is the author of sixteen publications on architectural history. He has previously evaluated Fremont High School in Oakland; Sonoma Avenue School in Livermore; and John Muir Elementary School, Raphael Weill Early Education School, and LeConte Elementary School in San Francisco.

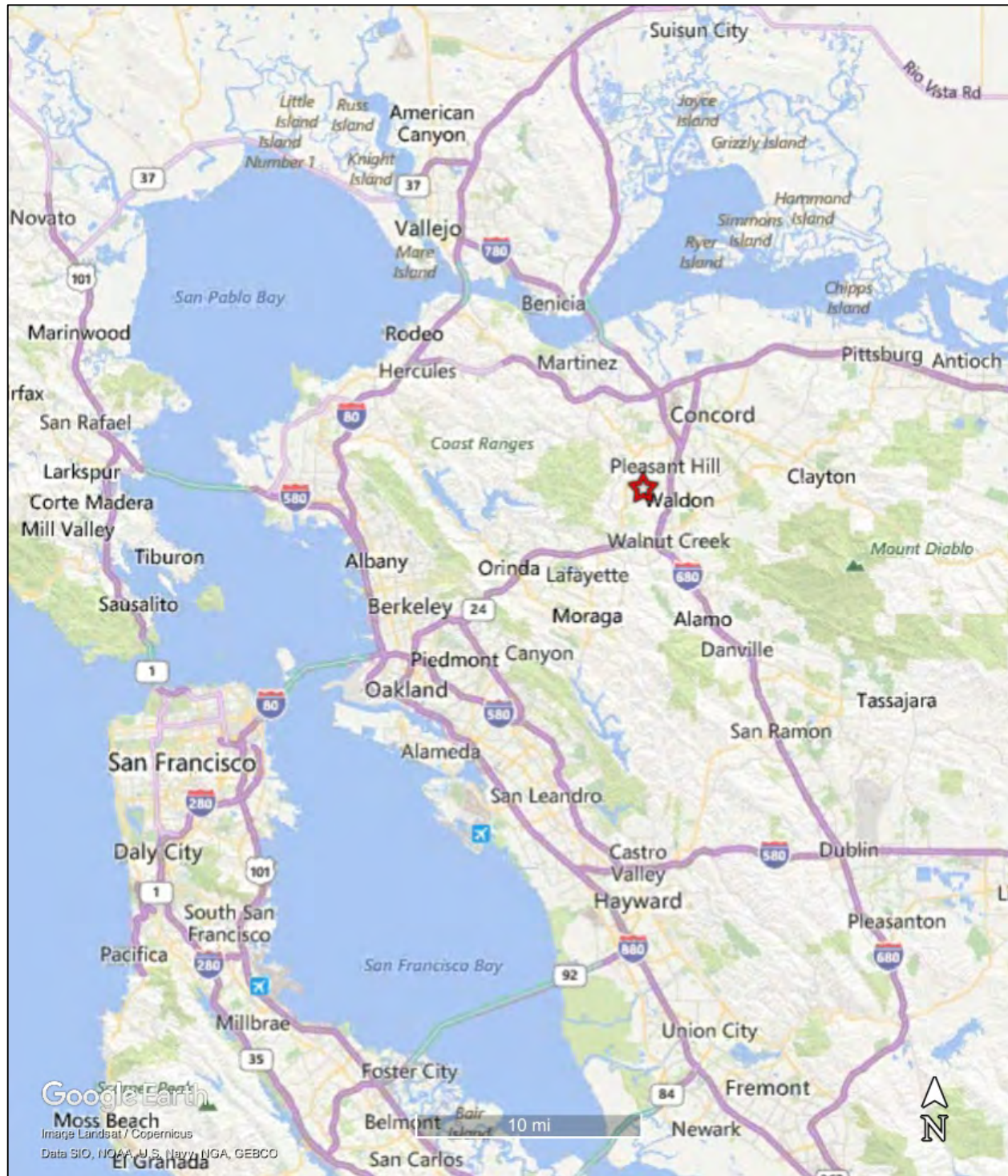


Figure 1: Project Location



Figure 2: Project Vicinity

USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quad

SOURCES CONSULTED

In August 2017, a record search for previously recorded cultural resources in the project area and within a 1/8-mile radius was conducted at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (NWIC File #17-0033). No previous studies have examined the project area and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within it.

Within the 1/8-mile search radius, two cultural resources studies have previously been completed. One is a study of the Contra Costa Canal (NWIC Report #S-018440, West and Welch 1996), and the other was an evaluation of 2703 Oak Park Boulevard (the Oak Park Christian Center) for placement of a cell phone tower (NWIC Report #S-028639; Losee 2004). No cultural resources were identified during these studies.

A/HC staff also reviewed the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historic Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and the California Inventory of Historical Resources to determine whether any previously recorded cultural resources exist in or adjacent to the project area. In the scope of that review, none were found.

Research was undertaken at the Pleasant Hill Historical Society, the Earth Sciences and Map Library of the University of California, Berkeley, and online. For a full list of sources consulted, see the attached bibliography.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY CONSULTATION

On August 14, 2017, A/HC sent letters to the Pleasant Hill Historical Society (PHHS) and Contra Costa County Historical Society (CCCHS), informing them of the District's intention to reuse the property, and inviting the organizations to communicate concerns or statements regarding the significance of Pleasant Hill School in the history and community life of Pleasant Hill.

Dana Matthews, President of the PHHS, replied by email on August 23, 2017. She suggested research sources and expressed the feeling of the organization that the schoolhouse building was significant in the context of Pleasant Hill's history. Several other PHHS members contacted A/HC by email with similar points; these emails were forwarded directly to the District.

The CCCHS replied on August 29, stating that they had no comments on the property but expressing their willingness to assist with historical research.

Please see Appendix B for copies of the correspondence noted above.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Setting

Pleasant Hill School is located on a roughly triangular parcel of 1.87 acres. The property is bounded on the south by Oak Hill Boulevard, on the east by Wendell Lane, on the west by the curved right-of-way of Pleasant Hill Road, and on the north by a private residence. The general vicinity is suburban in feeling; it is surrounded by post-World War II residences that are one story in height and are situated on lots with yards.

The school faces Wendell Lane, and is set back from that street by enough distance to allow for a front yard with a semicircular paved walk between the street and the building. A few small and irregularly spaced trees are planted in this yard to the right and left of the walk. These trees aside, landscaping is minimal. A low wooden fence of undetermined date fronts the property along Wendell Lane. Several round concrete planters of varied sizes, long untended, are clustered at the southwest corner of the building. They clearly date from the 1960s or later. Most plants appear to be volunteer shrubs and weeds. Nearly all of the property to the west and south of the building is devoted to parking. A lone storage shed can be found at the northwest corner of the property, next to Pleasant Hill Road.

Description of the Building

Exterior – Main Façade

The main part of this school building is rectangular in plan and measures approximately 96 feet in width by 38 feet in depth. However, the rear (west) elevation is irregular in shape because of an auditorium extension that projects westward from the rear wall. This auditorium extension measures about 60 feet in width by 23 feet in depth. (Please see plan below.)

The building is one story in height over an excavated basement, and is coated with stucco. The roof is a modified side-gable of shallow pitch. Because the rear auditorium is recessed on the north and south relative to the main block of the building, the gabled roof shape is also irregular; the front part of the gable is much longer than the rear. This roof extends over the front wall by only a few inches; the original eaves were removed after 1938, most likely in 1969-1970.

The east side, facing Wendell Lane, is the principal façade. It is symmetrical in composition and features a central entrance pavilion flanked by wider classroom wings to the north and south. The entrance pavilion is recessed from the classroom wings very slightly, by about a foot. It is approached by a flight of six concrete steps flanked by low concrete side walls; a non-original wooden railing runs up the steps left of center.

Two simplified Tudor arches fill this entrance pavilion, the one at left leading to a recessed porch, the one at right to a sunken staircase that descends to the basement. Like the rest of the building, each arch is surfaced in stucco. A keystone can be found at the top of each arch, and just above the keys is a band of vertical wooden siding that rises to form a low parapet. This siding was placed in 1969-1970, replacing the original parapet and a profiled belt course.



Figure 3: Exterior, Main Façade. Above: Main façade, looking west. Lower left: Entrance steps and arch detail. Lower right: Approach to entrance from half-oval drive, looking north.

The original paired doors, sidelights, and transoms survive in the entrance porch, but they were covered by plywood when the building was closed, and today only the plywood is visible from the outside. These doors and sidelights are wooden and are divided by muntins into six lights each. They are illustrated below with other interior photographs.

A number of original ornamental features were removed from the central pavilion of the main façade in 1969-1970. They include an elaborate, stepped Mission Revival parapet; a profiled belt course that once ran just above the keys; and pilaster caps that once decorated the arch supports.

The two classroom wings are mirror-images of each other. Each wing features a band of six windows, and each window has a fixed sash over an awning sash. These windows are also covered with plywood but remain visible from the interior.

Exterior – North, South, and West Façades

These façades are utilitarian in their finish; they lack ornamentation or moldings of any kind. All windows are now covered with plywood. In the rear façade seven windows are evenly spaced to right of center; in the north façade, five are grouped to the right and one is at far left, and in the south wall four windows are grouped at left and one is at far right.

Four entrances can be found in these sides. Two are close to each other in the rear façade and open into the auditorium. One is at ground level and the other is raised and approached via a concrete wheelchair ramp with plain metal railing. Both have plain wooden doors and are covered by an inexpensive wooden shelter. The other two entrances are in the notches at the northwest and southwest corners. Both have plain, solid wooden doors.



Figure 4: Exterior, Sides and Rear.

Top left: North façade.

Top right: South façade.

Middle left: Rear and south façades.

Middle right: Southwest corner.

Bottom: Eaves detail showing boxed soffit.

Interior

Both the main story and the basement of this building were viewed for this report. The basement is utilitarian in finish, with a concrete floor, plaster walls, and a plaster ceiling. Wooden posts and beams rest on the concrete floor and support the floor above. Side foundation walls, presumably of concrete, have visibly buckled and cracked. Fixtures such as a desk and shelves date from recent decades.

The main floor retains some of its original plan, though changes have been made. At the front of the building, a lobby and principal's office are flanked by two large classrooms. In 1969-1970 the more northern of these classrooms was divided into two rooms by a partition, and in 1983 one of them was named the E. A. Rodgers Room. Behind the classrooms a hallway runs north-south for most of the length of the building; it is flanked to the north and south by restrooms, a small kitchenette, and a small storage room. In the early 1980s this hallway was reconfigured to accommodate a new storage room built opposite the lobby and principal's office, which were reduced in size. Directly behind the hallway is the auditorium, which extends west past the main block of the building.



Figure 5: Interior hallways. Top: entrance doors, with window onto principal's office at left.

Lower left: auditorium doors, looking west. Lower center: central hallway looking south, storage room at right.

Lower right: Storage room interior.

Finishes for the more important of these rooms are described below:

- The **principal's office** (now marked by a sign reading "First Aid") has plaster walls, a plaster ceiling, and a carpeted floor. It was reduced in size in the early 1980s when the hallway was reconfigured. This office has a non-original counter and pass-through window opening to the lobby. The window from this office facing Wendell Lane, though boarded up, retains its original muntins, transom, and crown molding.
- The **lobby** is also finished with plaster walls and ceiling and a carpeted floor. The paired doors, sidelights, and transom that open toward Wendell Lane, all with wooden muntins, remain in original condition save for the fact that they are boarded up.
- The **south classroom** (labeled on the plan below as classroom #1) has plaster walls, a non-original faux-wooden floor, a non-original drop ceiling, fluorescent lights, and a picture railing around the circumference. The band of six windows that opens onto Wendell Lane, though boarded up, retain their original wooden mullions, sills, and sash. Wainscoting of vertical wooden boards, probably original, can be found below the windows but not elsewhere in the room. Door openings to the entrance lobby and hallway appear to have their original casings. A storage room was added to its south end in the early 1980s.
- The **north classroom** (labeled on the plan below as classroom #2) was divided into two rooms in 1969-1970. Both of these new, smaller rooms have non-original carpeted floors, drop ceilings, and fluorescent lights. Both retain their original windows onto Wendell Lane, albeit boarded up. Both also retain wooden wainscoting beneath the windows. The more southern of these two rooms is named with a sign as the E. A. Rodgers Room, dedicated 1983. The northern portion of the classroom was further subdivided by the addition of a long, narrow storage room along the north wall, which was added in the early 1980s.
- The **hallway** was reconfigured in the early 1980s so that a storage room could be added opposite the lobby. When this was done, space was taken away from the principal's office and was devoted to the hallway. The reconfigured hallway has plaster walls, a plaster ceiling, and a carpeted floor.
- The **restrooms** and the **kitchenette** all have modern finishes, presumably added in 1982.
- The **auditorium** was subdivided in 1969-1970 for use as offices and holding cells when the building became a police station. The chief's office was located on the stage. In the early 1980s the partitions were removed and the auditorium was refinished to its current appearance. All aspects of the auditorium reflect that last remodeling. They include wooden walls, a wooden ceiling, a plywood floor, wooden doors and casings, a seating area, of wooden risers, and an extension of the stage. This extension blocks one of the original doors into the auditorium.

*Historic Resources Evaluation Report
Pleasant Hill School*



Figure 6: North and South Classrooms

Top left: South classroom, looking south. Projection in center of view was added 1982 to create closet space behind.

Top right: South classroom looking east, showing original wood sash.

Middle left: South part of north classroom looking east. Shades hide original wood sash.

Middle right: North part of north classroom, looking east.

Bottom: North part of north classroom, looking west.



Figure 7: Auditorium. Left: View of stage. Right: Seating area with risers.



Figure 8: Basement. Left: General view. Right: Stairs up, showing cracked and buckled walls.

To summarize the main floor interior: the windows and doors facing Wendell Lane, though boarded up, are original; some of the plaster walls in the classrooms may be original; wooden wainscoting beneath the classroom windows may be original; drop ceilings and fluorescent lights in the classrooms are non-original; carpeted floors are non-original; all the finishes and fixtures of the auditorium and restrooms are non-original; and the original plan has been changed considerably.

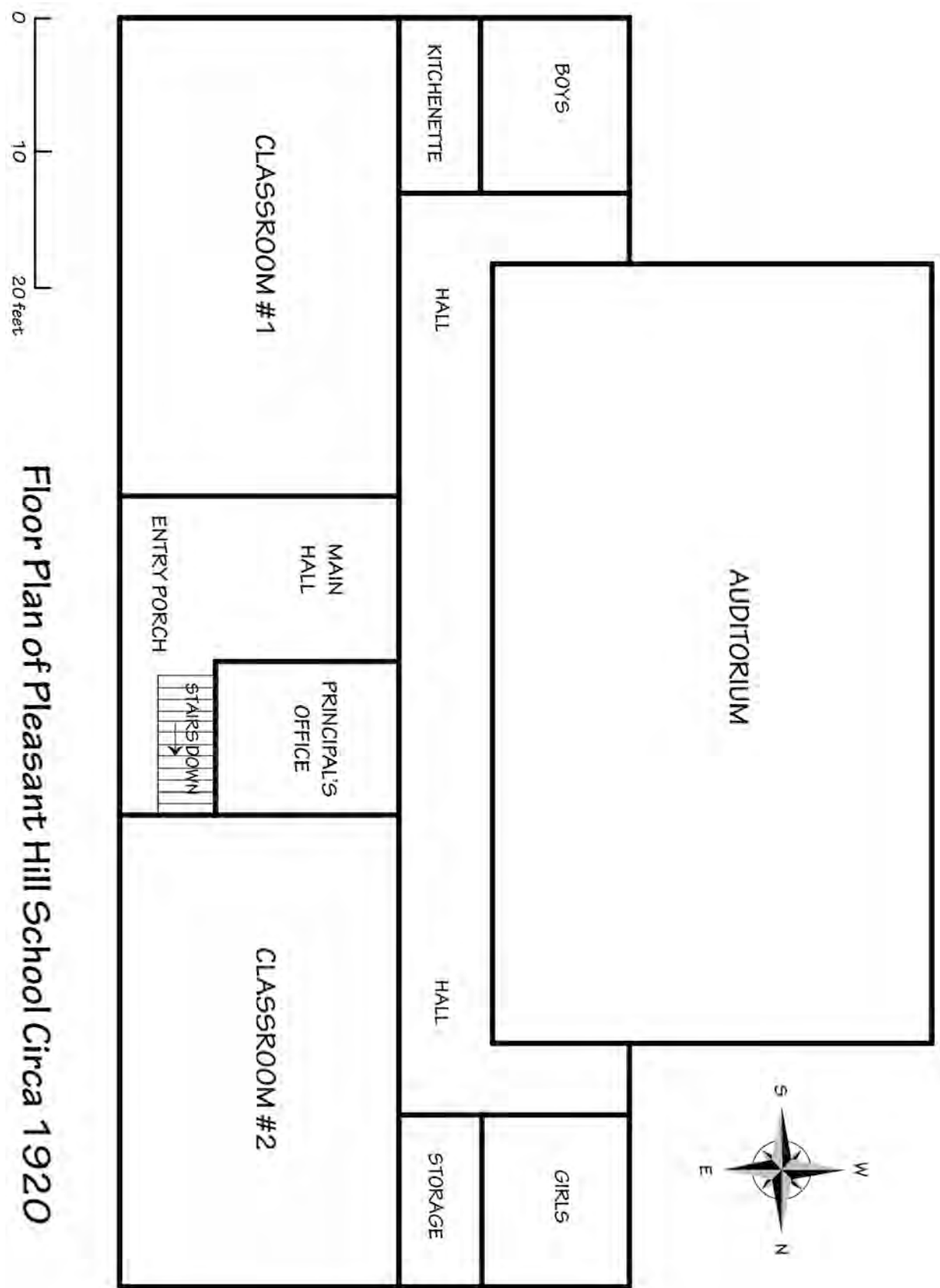


Figure 9: Main floor plan, circa 1920.

Basement Plan of Pleasant Hill School
Circa 1920

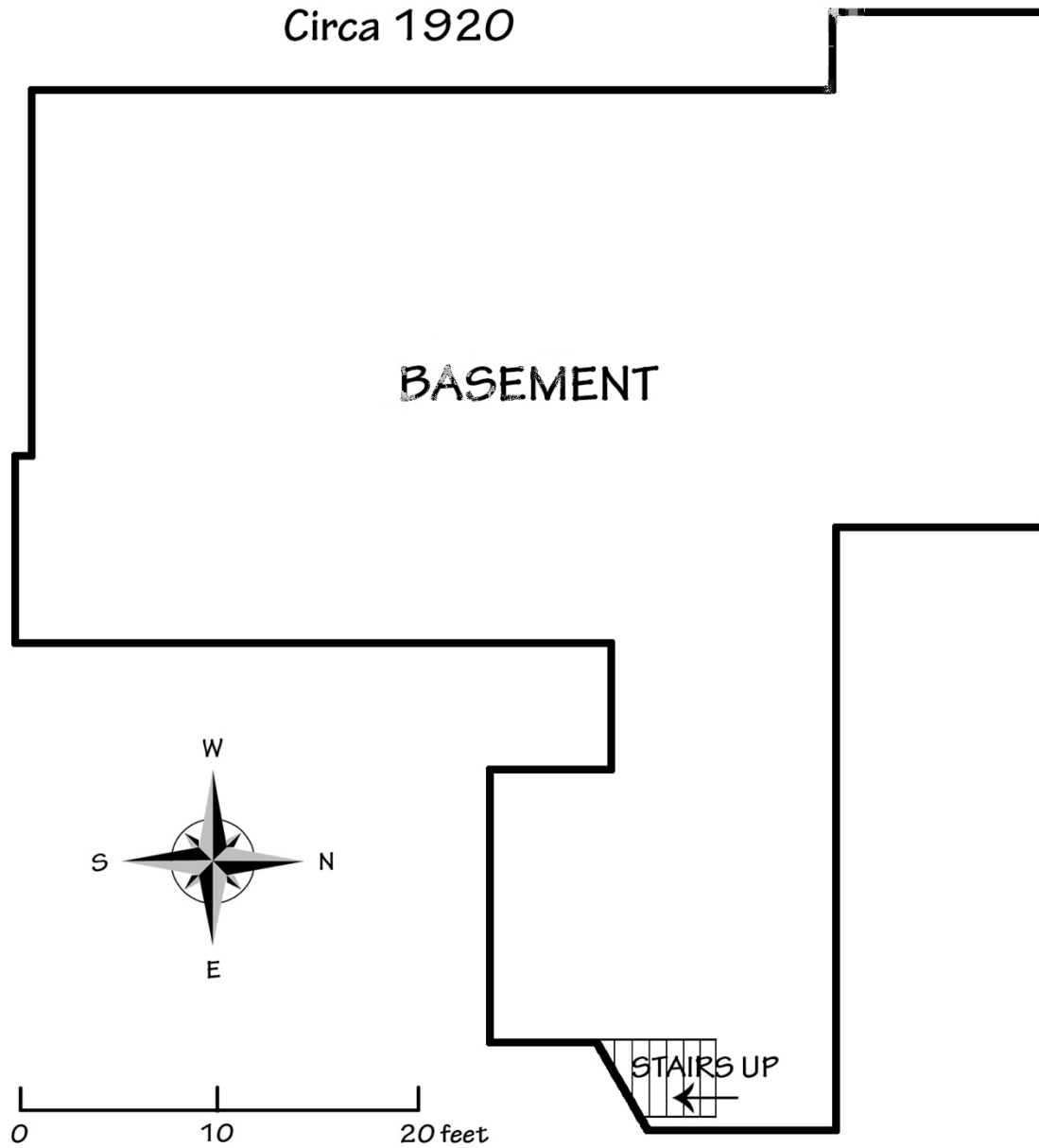


Figure 10: Basement plan, circa 1920.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Prehistory

Archaeological evidence suggests that sedentary village life in Contra Costa County began after 2500 B.C. (Moratto 1984:264). The project area was probably in the ethnographic territory of the Chupcan Bay Miwok group, who held “the marshlands and oak groves of the Diablo Valley”, and the main Chupcan village is believed to have been in the present-day Concord area (Milliken et al. 2009:111). Some Chupcan Bay Miwok were first baptized at Mission Dolores in 1779 and 1795 and several in 1804. After efforts to resist missionization, a major Spanish military attack in 1810 forced most Chupcan into baptism in 1810 and 1811, with some converts eventually going to Mission Dolores and others to Mission San Jose (Milliken et al. 2009:111-112).

Absorption into the Spanish mission system was a disaster for natives of the region. Disease, dietary deficiency, declining birth rate, and some military conflict resulted in an almost 80% population decline by 1832 and the almost total disintegration of traditional life ways. After secularization of the missions in the 1830s, some natives went to work on nearby ranchos. Barney Swanson, a rancher who lived two and a half miles north of Lafayette, later recalled that several hundred Indians lived within five miles of Walnut Creek in 1850, and he employed several on his ranch during that decade (Kroeber *et al.* 1970).

Rancho Las Juntas and Hookston

The Pleasant Hill area developed much later than the nearby towns of Concord and Walnut Creek. The city lies in the former Rancho Las Juntas, a 3 square-league (13,300 acre) tract stretching from Martinez to northwestern Walnut Creek and including all of present-day Pleasant Hill. The rancho was granted to William Welch in 1844. Welch was an Irishman who jumped ship in California in 1821, became naturalized at San José, and married Maria Antonia Galindo in 1826. When Welch died in 1846, shortly after moving to the rancho, his heirs received patent to the land in 1852 and sold large tracts of it to recent arrivals to the new state of California.

Among these arrivals was William Hook (1805-1882). Born in Salem, VA, Hook arrived in California in 1850 where he ran a dry goods store in San Francisco. By 1859, Hook had purchased land in what later became Pleasant Hill and Martinez, and resided in Pleasant Hill with his family. The Hooks became prosperous farmers and acquired large tracts of land on the eastern side of Pleasant Hill. When the Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line from San Ramon to Alamo in 1891, the flag stop in the Pleasant Hill area was named ‘Hookston’, reflecting the family’s influence (Whitfield 1981:71-72; Nilsen 2007:19).

Early Education in Pleasant Hill

In 1860, Contra Costa County set up 26 school districts, one of which was the Pleasant Hill School District. The new districts offered education only through 8th grade – the first high school in the county was established in Martinez in 1888 (CCCOE 2002), and attendance at high school was unusual until the 1930s. Until the 1930s, Pleasant Hill School served the rural population west of the Oakland, Antioch and Northern railroad (now the I-680/BART corridor), between Saranap in the south and Taylor Boulevard to the north. The remote location and poor

roads led to a high rate of teacher turnover and long journeys for the students, many of whom rode ponies to school (Whitfield 1981:221).

The first schoolhouse in the Pleasant Hill area – called Pleasant Hill School – was constructed around 1865, probably on a knoll near David McClellan’s house, near the current intersection of Pleasant Hill and Huston Roads and about 2 miles southwest of the project area (Nilsen 2007:18). At the time, there were only nine houses in the district and the schoolhouse was located among four of the original houses along the only road at the time – the rural, public road from Martinez to Lafayette, parts of which later became Pleasant Hill Road (Whitfield 1981: 210-214). The Pleasant Hill School District ultimately gave its name to the later town, displacing ‘Hookston’ (Galindo Fink and Galindo 1961; Hoover et al. 1966).

As of 1866, the district included 41 white and 3 Native American children between the ages of 5-15 and 24 children under the age of 5. Thirty of these children attended the school during its two-month session. The schoolhouse was also used for community meetings. This first schoolhouse was torn down in the 1960s or 70s (Nilsen 2007:18, 111; Whitfield 1981:214).

The 1865 schoolhouse was one of a network of rural grammar schools constructed throughout Contra Costa County before 1890. The grammar schools at Willow Spring (1855), Moraga (1861), Sycamore (1866), Alamo (1867), San Ramon (1867), Concord (1870), and Orinda Park (1882) have since been demolished (Contra Costa County 2016). However, the Iron House School (Brentwood, 1850s), Tassajara School (Danville, 1888), and Old Lafayette Grammar School (1893) survive and have been converted into a residence, school administrative office, and church respectively. The Tassajara School is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The second schoolhouse was built in 1892 on the project area, which was deeded to the district by Edward Rogers. It was in use from 1892-1912 and then moved before the 1920 schoolhouse was built on the same site (Whitfield 1981:215).

The third school was the Pleasant Hill Grammar School, built in 1912 on the former Vessing property near Murderous Creek, between Geary Road and Oak Park Blvd. It was originally a two-room schoolhouse with an assembly room and a recitation room. The yard had a well, but the eucalyptus grove in the yard, which provided shade, often choked and dried up the well. There was an outdoor toilet and a fence rail with posts to tie up horses. (Whitfield 1981:215; Nilsen 2007:33). In 1914, 34 children between ages 7 and 12 attended the school, which had 8 grades. An addition to the schoolhouse was built in 1917: a wooden structure attached to the rear of the original rooms, creating a total of 1500 square feet for the school. The addition was used as an assembly room, gymnasium, and a large classroom (Whitfield 1981:215-216).

Through the turn of the 20th century, education in Contra Costa County focused on providing basic grammar school education to children of farmers and ranchers, reflecting the predominantly agricultural economy of the region before World War II. A wider education became available after 1900, when more high schools in central Contra Costa County were established: Mt. Diablo Union High School (1904, original building demolished 1963), Alhambra High School in Martinez (1904, demolished 1921), and Riverview Union High School in Antioch (1911, now owned by the Antioch Historical Society).

The Project Area Before the Schoolhouse: The Rodgers Family

Growth of the rural population in eastern Contra Costa County led in 1920 to the construction of a new, larger school on the property donated by Edward Rodgers in 1891. Brothers Patrick, Edward, and John Rodgers were born in Ireland and came to California during the gold rush. Edward and Patrick were gold miners and owned claims in Tuolumne County (Nilsen 2007:31). In 1868, Patrick Rodgers and his family moved to Pleasant Hill and began ranching on their 149-acre property. Patrick's house and Barn survives today as the Rodgers Ranch Heritage Center at 315 Cortsen Road in Pleasant Hill, about ½ mile north of the project area.

Patrick Rodgers was joined in Pleasant Hill by his brother, Edward, in 1870. Edward bought a section of his brother's land located on the southwest portion of Patrick's land, including the project area (Whitfield 1981:100-104). In 1893, his parcel included 173 acres in the area bounded by Pleasant Hill Road, Oak Park Drive, and Ridgevale Lane, and extending west of Taylor Boulevard (Wagner 1894).

On December 9, 1891, Edward Rodgers deeded a parcel at the corner of today's Pleasant Hill Road and Oak Park Boulevard to the Pleasant Hill School District. The deed specified that the land was to be used "for the benefit of the School District", and was to revert to the Rodgers' ownership if it ceased to be used for that purpose (61 Deeds 196). This parcel was the site of the second (1891) and fourth (1920) schoolhouses.

Edward Rodgers died in 1915 and his property passed to his son, Frank Rodgers, who shared it with his three sisters. Frank was known as "Farmer Rodgers" and grew grapes and almonds on his land. He donated a piece of his land to the church and a convent was built there in the 1960s. His ranch property was finally sold in the 1950's to become part of the Hillsdale Subdivision housing tract. He retained the original ranch house and barn, but they were torn down after his death in 1971, and a tract of houses was built there in 1976 (Whitfield 1981:100-101, Nilsen 2007:31).

The Fourth Schoolhouse, 1920-1939

When completed in 1920, the fourth schoolhouse contained two large classrooms, an auditorium, two bathrooms, two cloakrooms, an office, a kitchen, and a library. The first teachers were Joseph Ray Warne and Helen Warne, who ran the school together from 1920-1926. The school served first to eighth grade. Helen taught grades 1-4 in the south classroom, while Ray (who also served as principal) taught grades 5-8 in the north classroom. The enrollment in the 1920s was around 40 students (Greenfield n.d.).

Stanley Kramer (class of 1926), one of the first students at the new school, later recalled that

The sixty or so students who entered the "New School" in late summer of 1920 were duly impressed. There were sparkling lavatories, TWO in fact, with the "Girls" at the south end of the building and the "Boys" at the north end. Also at the south end was a kitchen where the mothers of the P.T.A. would prepare huge pots of potato soup to warm the children at lunch time during the damp, cold winter months.

As one entered the front door, the combined principal's office and library just to the left provided privacy for disciplinary conferences as required and was the repository for Mr. Warne's rarely used "strap". The walls were lined with

bookcases which gradually filled with encyclopedias and popular works of fictions, poetry, history and biography. The periodical shelves came to be weighted down with National Geographic, Liberty, Boy's Life, among others, and some, such as Pacific Rural Press and California Cultivator, more appealing to the general community which was constantly encouraged to use the library facility.

Laboratories, kitchen and library notwithstanding, the distinguishing feature of the new school was the Auditorium. Very few country schools could claim such a facility in 1920, but the foresight of the Pleasant Hill School Board was soon proved sound as the auditorium was used as often for general community affairs as it was used for school graduations and "pageants" presented to proud parents. The auditorium, with lines painted on the floor and baskets at either end, while hardly regulation, became a basketball court where many games (girls rules, of course) were played, both intramural and interscholastic. The space under the stage at the north end of the auditorium provided storage for folding chairs and also for the woodpile which served the large wood-burning stoves at the back of each of the two classrooms (Kramer n.d.).



Figure 11: Early views of Pleasant Hill School. Above: 1928. Below, 1933. On file, Pleasant Hill Historical Society.

Claire Putnam Douglas, who attended 1920-1928, recalled that “we used the auditorium for recess [in the rainy season]... Sometimes we had dances at noontime. That was our amusement” (Concord Transcript 1978).

The school's setting was profoundly rural for the first 20 years of its existence. Kramer recalled that it

was “in the vineyards” referring to the rows of Muscat grapes to the west and north to the Rodgers house about a quarter mile away. From the front steps, where students stood with Mr. and Mrs. Warne to have annual class pictures made, one could look across pasture land to the east and through the orchards at the Putnam place to see if Mt. Diablo had a “cap”. The “cap” or cloud settled on the summit of Mt. Diablo was (and probably is still) a sure sign of rain (Kramer n.d.).

Kramer also recalled that enough students arrived on horseback that stables were provided in the rear yard of the school. A well on the north end of the property provided water for the school garden, which was cared for by the students (Kramer n.d.).

The schoolhouse soon became a social hub for the Pleasant Hill community. A Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) was active by 1924, and fundraised with farmers' markets, which sold food from parents' orchards and gardens (Nilsen 2007:40). The auditorium was used for community entertainments, including minstrel shows, flower shows, movies, dances, and parties thrown by children to teach them social skills (Concord Transcript 1978; Whitfield 1981:219). The school was improved through the 1920s. Electric power came to the area in 1921, and a water tower was built in the early 1920s, filled by a gas-powered pump. An oval track for athletic events was constructed in the later 1920s (Nilsen 2007:38).

The Warnes left Pleasant Hill in 1926, and were replaced by Irene Spencer of Walnut Creek and Doris Bedell Crosby. Spencer served as Principal and upper grade teacher from 1927-1946, while Crosby taught the lower grades from 1927 to the school's closure in 1953 (Whitfield 1992).



Figure 12: Pleasant Hill School students, circa 1930. On file, Pleasant Hill Historical Society.

Though Pleasant Hill remained predominantly rural throughout the 1930s, the area saw sufficient population growth by to justify addition of a third teacher and an additional school room for the 1931-1932 school year. The classrooms now served 1st-3rd grades, 4th-6th grades, and 7th-8th grades. The location of this third room is unclear but may have been the accessory building that now stands adjacent to the school (“Teacher Rosters”). In 1932 the water tower was torn down and replaced by piped water. In 1937 school bus service began. The bus was designed and driven by Dan Baldwin, who had served as Mayor of Concord in 1926-1929 (Nilsen 2007:32).



Figure 13: Aerial Photograph of Pleasant Hill School and Vicinity, 1939. Note undeveloped character of surrounding properties. Google Earth/Contra Costa County.

The Suburban Boom and School Unification, 1939-1953

New regional infrastructure projects in the late 1930s and 1940s made suburban development in the Pleasant Hill area possible. The completion of the Caldecott Tunnel in 1937 made automobile travel from interior Contra Costa County to San Francisco Bay feasible, and was followed by construction of the Contra Costa Canal (750 feet east of the 1920 schoolhouse) between 1940 and 1947. The first Central Valley Project canal, it supplied water to the Contra Costa Water District, enabling residential development in areas previously served mostly by well water (Bunse 2004). Suburban development began in the early 1940s and accelerated throughout the decade. Near the schoolhouse, houses were built on the curve of Pleasant Hill Road in 1947, the Sherwood Heights subdivision was built in 1949, and the Charlton Acres subdivision in 1952 (Whitfield 1981:100).



Figure 14: Aerial Photograph of Pleasant Hill School and Vicinity, circa 1950. Looking southeast. Note Contra Costa Canal, new subdivisions, and the new elementary school facility under construction across Oak Park Boulevard. Contra Costa County Historical Society.

These new developments increased pressure on what had been a small rural schoolhouse. In 1939, a fourth room was added to Pleasant Hill School, with two grades in each. Enrollment in had risen to 163 by 1940 – four times the total 20 years before. Continuing growth in the 1940s caused a capacity crisis, as hundreds of young families moved to the area, taking advantage of FHA and GI Bill loans in the wake of World War II. Already at capacity in 1940, enrollment at the school grew to 325 in 1946. To cope with this increase, a half-day schedule was adopted, and classes were staggered with morning and afternoon sessions (Whitfield 1981:220).

John Moiso replaced Irene Spencer as principal in fall 1946, and immediately began campaigning for local and state support for new school construction. Overcrowding was only expected to worsen as the large number of young children in the new Pleasant Hill subdivisions would soon reach school age. Conditions at the school in 1947 were described in a San Francisco News article:

The youngsters kept moving into the area and enrolling in the school at an average of six in a week. [Moiso said,] “to provide school facilities for all these youngsters, we have to open school doors at 7:50 a.m., running the first shift of students and teachers until noon. At 12:05 p.m. the second group of teachers takes its turn until 4:15 p.m....”

With the school office in one corner of the hallway, the school auditorium divided in half with a six-foot plywood partition separating the fourth grade on one side and the combined fifth and sixth grades on the other, with the kindergarten toddlers in a nearby church, the principal feels its [sic] an understatement to say the school is overcrowded (San Francisco News 1947a).

Moiso secured \$47,000 in school construction funds from the local bond election of April 1947, supplemented by a \$278,000 grant from the State of California a year later (San Francisco News 1947b; Oakland Tribune 1954). In March 1949, new classroom units were opened across Oak Park Boulevard from the 1920 schoolhouse, and at the new Diablo Vista Elementary School on Boyd Road. This allowed some students to attend full-day classes “for the first time in their lives” – though many of the 1st-3rd grade classes remained on half-day schedules, while the kindergarteners remained in the church (“Pleasant Hill Students” 1949).

Table 1. Teacher Numbers and Enrollment at Pleasant Hill School, 1940-1953

<u>Year</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
1940	4	163
1942	5	224
1944	7	256
1946	15	325
1948	27	954
1950		746
1953		707

Source: Teacher rosters on file at Pleasant Hill Historical Society

Suburban growth continued to accelerate in the late 1940s and early 1950s, accentuating the overcrowding crisis throughout formerly rural sections of Contra Costa County. In 1948, twelve elementary school districts around Concord voted to consolidate to form Mount Diablo Unified School District (MDUSD), in hopes of providing more efficient planning and a larger tax base for schools. At the time, proponents of unification predicted 7,000 school-age children in the new unified district by 1952, but the actual number was 12,500 in 1952, rising to 17,000 in 1954! Three bond issues provided \$4 million for school construction between 1948 and 1953, supplemented by \$5 million from the State and \$2 million from the Federal government (Oakland Tribune 1954). In Pleasant Hill this new money translated into a frenzy of school-building: seven elementary schools were open in Fall 1954, with an eighth under construction, and Pleasant Hill High School opened in 1953.

By the mid-1950s, the elementary school capacity crisis had passed, and school planners turned their attention to the flood of children who would need additional middle- and high-schools to attend in the 1960s. The 1920 schoolhouse, now one among nine elementary schools, was seen as antiquated, and it was condemned for public use in the 1950s (Contra Costa Times 1970; Cuff 1981).

Miscellaneous Uses, 1953-1970

MDUSD leased the 1920 schoolhouse to the Pleasant Hill Recreation and Park District from 1953 to 1956 for use as office space (Concord Transcript 1981). The District chose not to renew the lease in 1956. As former District General Manager Ted Winslow recalled,

We only had a couple of employees there... It was determined not to be safe for public use... We had a choice: Either spend a lot of money to renovate the building or abandon it. We felt that \$100,000 was too much money to spend [for seismic improvements] (Oakland Tribune 1986).

While the school building remained vacant from 1956 to 1970, the accessory classroom north of the main building was used for a number of civic functions. It served as Pleasant Hill's first library in 1955, and was the site of the first meetings of the Pleasant Hill City Council after incorporation in 1961 (Nilson 2007:81).

1969-1981 Pleasant Hill Police Headquarters

In 1969, The City of Pleasant Hill decided to form its own police department; the City had previously contracted with the Contra Costa County Sheriff for police services. Ed Kreins, former police chief of Sausalito, was hired as the first Chief of Police in 1970, with Captain Kenneth Harn, a former Gilroy Police lieutenant, as his second-in-command. By June 1970 the department had hired 29 staff, including 25 sworn officers (Nunes n.d.).

The Pleasant Hill School building was chosen as police headquarters and was renovated in late 1969 and early 1970. Remodeling included "extensive paneling on the inside, partitioning, dropping the high ceilings to eight feet, new heating system and sandblasting and painting the outside" (Contra Costa Times 1970). The central part of the front façade was also cut down and covered in vertical wood paneling. The eaves were presumably also cut down at this time, while the auditorium (including the stage) was divided up into offices and holding cells. Remodeling cost \$22,000 (Nunes n.d.).

Concerns about the structural and seismic safety of the building persisted, however, and the best the Department could say of the building was that, "while the school cannot be used as a public facility serving large numbers of people, it has been judged structurally sound for use as police headquarters" (Contra Costa Times 1970).

Kreins resigned in 1975 to become Chief of Police in Beverly Hills, and was succeeded by his deputy Ken Harn. Jim Nunes became chief in 1979. In 1978, the Pleasant Hill City Council recommended construction of a new facility for the police department. The new police services center at 330 Civic Drive was completed in February 1981, and the department relocated there (Nunes n.d., Cuff 1981).



Figure 15: Pleasant Hill Police Department, circa 1970. Above: front façade. Note shortening of eaves and removal of parapet. Below, rear façade. On file, Pleasant Hill Historical Society.

Pleasant Hill Historical and Cultural Center, 1980-2015

A coalition of cultural groups saw the impending vacancy of the old Pleasant Hill School as an opportunity. In May 1980, the Pleasant Hill Historical and Cultural Center, Inc., (PHHCC) was formed to remodel and manage the building as a cultural center. The PHHCC was a consortium of seven organizations, including the Pleasant Hill Arts Council, Contra Costa Guild of Quilters, Friends Abroad, Friends of the Pleasant Hill Library, Onstage Theatre, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Pleasant Hill Historical Society (Pleasant Hill Outlook 1990; Concord Transcript 1981).

In late 1981 the PHHCC retained civil engineer Roberta McFarland to design and manage renovations. She noted that storm water was draining into the foundation on the west side of the building, and recommended installation of an asphalt berm or dyke to divert it (McFarland 1981a). Plans created at that time show the intended modifications to the floor plan. The old police department offices in the auditorium were removed, the stage rebuilt, and auditorium seating installed on risers. The existing partition dividing the north classroom in two was left in place, while storage rooms were added to the north side of the north classroom and south side of the south classroom. The transverse hall was realigned to cut through the former principal's office and create a zigzagging effect. A new storage closet was installed on the line of the former hallway, just north of the building's center line.

Much of the renovation work was done by volunteers. McFarland's memo to the PHHCC in late December 1981 noted that the consortium members would "volunteer to donate work in the restoration of the old Pleasant Hill Schoolhouse," including removal of partitions, ceiling, and plaster where new shearwall is to be added in the two classrooms and the auditorium. Some doors were to be widened, insulation installed, and new window framing, window trim, doors, fixtures, restroom partitions, carpet, floor tile, plaster, and paint added. The Consortium volunteers were to handle all these renovations except for plumbing, heating, electrical, and major carpentry (McFarland 1981b).

In 1983, the Pleasant Hill Recreation and Park District finally concluded an agreement with MDUSD in 1983 to purchase the school property for \$187,500, but had to "spend more than \$150,000 to renovate it" for use by the consortium (Oakland Tribune 1986). Continued deterioration of the foundation and exterior walls led the District to close the facility in 2008.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Dr. Daniel Shoup of Archaeological/Historical Consultants carried out a pedestrian archaeological survey of the schoolhouse parcel on July 21, 2017. Dr. Shoup meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for archaeology. All open areas were inspected for cultural evidence such as historic structures, artifacts, and features; and indicators of prehistoric archaeological deposits like midden soil, flaked lithics, groundstone, and shell.

No archaeological resources were discovered within the project area. However, it is possible that buried archaeological deposits associated with the second schoolhouse (1892-1912) are present on the property. If archaeological materials are found during ground-disturbing activities, work should cease until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the finds.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Regulatory Framework

Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), local agencies must consider whether projects will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, which is considered to be a significant effect on the environment (CEQA §21084.1). A “historical resource” is a resource determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register), or local registers by a lead agency (CEQA §15064.5), while a “substantial adverse change” can include “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings” that impairs the significance of an historical resource in such a way as to impair its eligibility for Federal, State, or local registers. In most cases, whenever a project adversely impacts historic resources, a Mitigated Negative Declaration or Environmental Impact Report is required under CEQA §15064.

Pleasant Hill School is listed on the 2016 Contra Costa County Historical Resources Inventory as a “structure of historical significance” (Contra Costa County 2016:48). CEQA gives local agencies (such as cities and counties) are given wide latitude to prepare their own registers of historical resources. Public Resources Code §5020.1(k) defines a local register of historical resources as “a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.” Note that formal evaluation using the criteria of the California Register or National Register is not required for such listing. California Code of Regulations 15064.5 (a)(2) notes that

A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) 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.

Below, we consider whether Pleasant Hill School also meets the criteria of the California Register, which is an inventory of significant architectural, archaeological, and historical resources in the State of California. The evaluative criteria used by the California Register for determining eligibility are closely based on those developed by the National Park Service for the National Register. Properties that meet one of four significance criteria are considered eligible for the California Register:

- 1) association with 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; or
- 2) association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- 3) embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4) potential to yield, information important to prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Integrity

To be eligible for the California Register, a building must possess sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. The California Register regulations define "integrity" as "the authenticity of a property's physical identity, evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the property's period of significance." That is, it must retain enough of its historic character or appearance to be recognizable as an historical resource. The "period of significance" needs to date from fifty years ago or more. California Register regulations specify that integrity is a quality that applies to historic resources in seven ways: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Pleasant Hill School has been substantially altered by renovations in 1969-1970 and again in 1982. Alterations to the front of the building include the removal of the original Mission Revival-style parapet; its replacement with vertical board siding; the removal of eaves from above the two classrooms; the removal of pilaster capitals from wall areas flanking the Tudor arches; and the removal of a profiled molding from just above the Tudor arches. The loss of the parapet and eaves are the most important of these changes.

Collectively, these alterations have resulted in a change in the basic character of the building. Instead of a somewhat lively and articulated blend of Mission Revival and Tudor styles, the building is considerably muted in its effect. The survival of the Tudor arches, the bands of windows (now behind plywood), and the stucco surface preserve some of the original feeling, but much has changed.

The interior has been almost entirely changed. Renovations to house the Pleasant Hill Police Department in 1969-1970 lowered ceilings and added partitions. In 1982, the Consortium removed most of these alterations, but completely rebuilt the auditorium interior as a theater, added new partitions, replaced interior trim, and changed the layout of the main hallway. As a result, none of the original interior finishing survives, except for the front window sash and some wainscoting below it.

Regarding each of the seven areas of integrity:

- The building has never been moved, and so it retains integrity of *location*.
- As a result of the loss of the Mission Revival parapet, roof eaves, and other details, the building has lost integrity of *design and workmanship*.
- Because the original stucco surface, and the original wooden doors and windows survive, the building retains integrity of *materials*.
- Because the façade changes have been so extensive, the building has largely lost integrity of *feeling*.
- Because of the façade and interior changes, the building has largely lost integrity of *association*.
- Because the surrounding neighborhood was developed after World War II, the property has lost integrity of *setting* for the period before World War II.

In summary, the building retains only two of the seven areas of integrity (location and materials).

Significance Evaluation

The period of significance for Pleasant Hill School is the period of its use as an educational facility, 1920-1953, during which time it also served as a social hub for Pleasant Hill's rural community. Below we discuss its significance under the four California Register criteria.

Criterion 1 (Historical Patterns): Resources that are associated with 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.

This building possesses historic significance as one of the few buildings in Pleasant Hill that pre-date World War II, and the oldest civic building in the city. It is also, by a margin of more than thirty years, the oldest school in the city. During its early years, the school also served as one of the social hubs of Pleasant Hill. The building represents a time when Pleasant Hill was rural instead of suburban; when students traveled a long distance, generally without automobiles, to get to school; and when all of the students in Pleasant Hill could be taught by two teachers in two classrooms.

The school is also one of only three surviving pre-1945 schools in central Contra Costa County, the others being Orinda Union School (1925) and the Old Lafayette Grammar School (1893) (Contra Costa County 2016). To some degree students and teachers from the 1920s to the 1940s would recognize the school, mainly because the Tudor arches remain in place. The loss of the parapet and the extended eaves over the front and total interior remodeling have seriously compromised, but not eliminated, its ability to evoke history. For these reasons, the subject property appears to be **eligible** for the California Register under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2 (People): Resources that are associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

The early teachers and principals of this school – Joseph Ray Warne and Helen Warne, during 1920-1926, and Irene Spencer and Doris Bedell Crosby into the 1940s and 1950s – have been identified. Aside from their occupations, little information about them has come to light, and it does not appear that they possess historic significance under California Register criteria. For this reason, the subject property appears **not eligible** for the California Register under this criterion. At any rate, the building has been extensively altered since they taught here.

Criterion 3 (Architecture): Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values.

When the school was new, it exhibited an awkward blend of Mission Revival and Tudor Revival styles. Now, due to the removal of the parapet, this is merely a severely restrained example of Tudor Revival, and it lacks distinction. Because of this, the property appears **not eligible** for the California Register under this criterion.

Criterion 4 (Information Potential): Resources that have yielded, or have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Field survey did not identify archaeological resources within the project area. As such the subject property appears **not eligible** for the California Register under this criterion.

In conclusion, Pleasant Hill School appears to be a historical resource as defined in CEQA §15064.5, for two reasons: it is eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1, and it is listed on the 2016 Contra Costa County Historical Resources Inventory as a “structure of historical significance”.

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Appendix A: Northwest Information Center Record Search

CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
150 Professional Center Drive, Suite E
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwic@sonoma.edu
<http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic>

8/1/2017

NWIC File No.: 17-0033

Daniel Shoup
Archaeological/Historical Consultants
609 Aileen Street
Oakland, CA 94609

re: Pleasant Hill School

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Walnut Creek USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1/8th mile radius:

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 1/8th mile radius:	None
Reports within project area:	None
Reports within 1/8th mile radius:	S-18440 & 33600.
Other Reports within records search radius:	S-595, 848, 1978, 2458, 9462, 9583, 9795, 16660, 17773, 17835, 18217, 20395, 30204, 32596, & 33600. These reports are classified as Other Reports; reports with little or no field work or missing maps. The electronic maps do not depict study areas for these reports, however a list of these reports has been provided. In addition, you have not been charged any fees associated with these studies.

Resource Database Printout (list):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database Records:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Report Copies:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Historic Properties Directory:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Ethnographic Information: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Literature: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Maps: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Local Inventories: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Shipwreck Inventory: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

***Notes:**

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

Caltrans Bridge Survey: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Soil Survey: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/surveylist/soils/survey/state/?stateId=CA>

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.

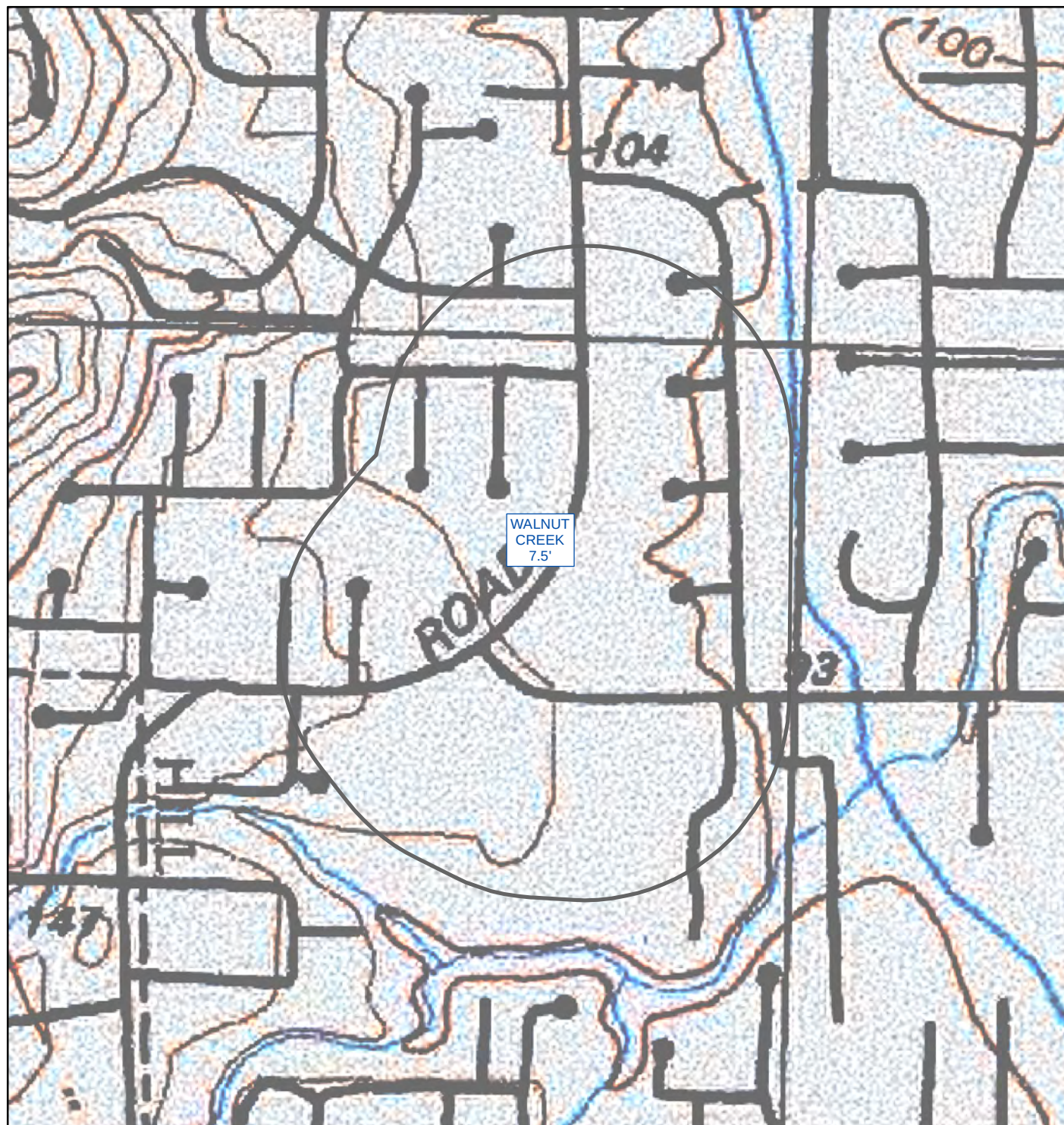
Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that 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,
Lisa C. Hagel
Researcher

Pleasant Hill School

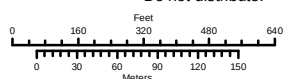


Northwest Information Center

File #17-0033, 1 August 2017, L. Hagel

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.

Do not distribute.



Report Detail: S-018440

Identifiers

Report No.: S-018440

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): G. James West and Patrick Welch

Year: 1996 (Aug)

Title: Class II Archaeological Survey of the Contra Costa Canal, Contra Costa County, California

Affiliation: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Region

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 75 li mi

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

One oversized map was not scanned.

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-07-002695		Contra Costa Canal

No. resources: 1

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Contra Costa

USGS quad(s): Antioch North, Antioch South, Brentwood, Clayton, Honker Bay, Vine Hill, Walnut Creek

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 4/7/2005	nwic-main	
<i>Last modified:</i> 8/12/2016	moored	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
2/19/2016	simsa	Updated GIS: moved all features to report approximate location layer; altered feature to better match map
<i>Record status:</i> Verified		

Report Detail: S-028639

Identifiers

Report No.: S-028639

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Carolyn Losee

Year: 2004 (Jun)

Title: Cultural Resources Analysis for Cingular Wireless Site BA-737-04 "Oak Park Christian Center" (letter report)

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Technology

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size: c 0.25 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Contra Costa

USGS quad(s): Walnut Creek

Address: Address

2073 Oak Park Road

City

Pleasant Hill

Assessor's parcel no.

170-020-037-9

Zip code

95423

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 4/7/2005

nwic-main

Last modified: 8/1/2017

hagell

IC actions: Date

User

Action taken

4/7/2005

jay

Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.

Record status: Verified

Appendix B: Historical Society Consultation



ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL CONSULTANTS

609 Aileen Street
Oakland, CA 94609
(510) 654-8635
info@ahc-heritage.com
www.ahc-heritage.com

Contra Costa County Historical Society
Priscilla Couden
724 Escobar Street
Martinez, CA 94553

August 14, 2017

RE: Old Schoolhouse property, 2050 Oak Park Boulevard, Pleasant Hill

Dear Ms. Couden,

The Pleasant Hill Recreation and Park District (the District) has selected our firm to prepare a Historic Resources Evaluation (HRE) of the Old Schoolhouse property (constructed 1920) at 2050 Oak Park Boulevard in Pleasant Hill. As you may know, the building has structural problems and the District is considering its options for reuse of the property. These may include renovation of the existing building, demolition, and/or redevelopment. The HRE will present a history of the property and an evaluation of its eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources, prepared by a historian and an architectural historian who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for their respective fields.

The District would like to provide the Contra Costa County Historical Society with an opportunity to communicate any concerns the society may have about the schoolhouse property, including suggestions, questions, or statements about the significance of the Old Schoolhouse in the history and community life of Pleasant Hill or Contra Costa County. If you or any of your members have any questions or concerns regarding this project please contact me at (510) 654-8635 or via e-mail at daniel.shoup@ahc-heritage.com. We would appreciate receiving your reply by September 1, 2017.

With thanks for your attention, I remain,

Yours truly,

Daniel Shoup
Principal

September 1, 2017

Daniel Shoup
Archaeological/Historical Consultants
609 Aileen Street
Oakland, CA 94609

Re: Old Schoolhouse property, 2050 Oak Park Boulevard, Pleasant Hill

Dear Mr. Shoup:

We have received your request for information and comments on the area to be impacted by the subject project. Though there may well be impacts to cultural resources in the area, the Contra Costa Historical Society is not able to say at this time, due to the fact that actual research time is involved in any response to such a request.

I understand that many of the agencies from which such commentary is solicited are public agencies whose mission it is to do such work. The Contra Costa County Historical Society is a private, non-profit organization founded in 1951 for the discovery, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge about the history of Contra Costa County and the State of California. Unfortunately, it does not have the wherewithal to provide such information without compensation for our research time.

That said, the Society's History Center is certainly a resource open to your own researchers or able to provide research on a fee basis. The Society operates the largest archive of historical documents and artifacts in Contra Costa County, with a primary field of study encompassing the entire geography and history of the County. Our staff and volunteers frequently assist land-use professionals in using our archival materials to prepare environmental assessments of projects within the boundaries of the County.

Our fee structure for such research is as follows:

For members (annual corporate membership \$500.00), there is no charge.

For non-member professionals conducting research on behalf of your company - \$75. per year

For research conducted by our staff on your behalf - \$50. per hour.

I am sure you will appreciate our situation. In order to gather the information you would like or even verifying that we have no such information, we must expend research time and energy. Please let me know how you would like us to proceed.

Sincerely,

Priscilla A. Couden

Priscilla A. Couden, Ph.D.
Executive Director



ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL CONSULTANTS

609 Aileen Street
Oakland, CA 94609
(510) 654-8635
info@ahc-heritage.com
www.ahc-heritage.com

Pleasant Hill Historical Society
Dana Mathews
P.O. Box 23381
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

August 14, 2017

RE: Old Schoolhouse property, 2050 Oak Park Boulevard

Dear Ms. Matthews,

The Pleasant Hill Recreation and Park District (the District) has selected our firm to prepare a Historic Resources Evaluation (HRE) of the Old Schoolhouse property at 2050 Oak Park Boulevard in Pleasant Hill. As you know, the building has structural problems and the District is considering its options for reuse of the property. These may include renovation of the existing building, demolition, and/or redevelopment. The HRE will present a history of the property and an evaluation of its eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources, prepared by a historian and an architectural historian who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for their respective fields.

The District would like to provide the Pleasant Hill Historical Society with an opportunity to communicate any concerns the society may have about the schoolhouse property, including suggestions, questions, or statements about the significance of the Old Schoolhouse in the history and community life of Pleasant Hill. If you or any of your members have any questions or concerns regarding this project please contact me at (510) 654-8635 or via e-mail at daniel.shoup@ahc-heritage.com. We would appreciate receiving your reply by September 1, 2017.

With thanks for your attention, I remain,

Yours truly,

Daniel Shoup
Principal

Subject: Fwd: Old Schoolhouse-Pleasant Hill, CA
From: DanaLynnM@aol.com
Date: Wed, 23 Aug 2017 14:58:16 -0400
To: daniel.shoup@ahc-heritage.com

From: DanaLynnM@aol.com
Sent: 8/22/2017 3:41:27 P.M. Pacific Daylight Time
Subj: Old Schoolhouse-Pleasant Hill, CA

Hello Daniel,

My name is Dana Matthews and I am currently (3rd year) President of the Pleasant Hill Historical Society. Our group is quite small and meets on a quarterly basis. Our archives are now located at the Winslow Center, 2590 Pleasant Hill Road. Our next meeting will be on Wednesday, August 30, 2017, 6:30 p.m., at Rodgers Ranch Heritage Center, 315 Cortsen Road in Pleasant Hill. I would like to extend an invitation to you to attend this meeting and address us on your current work on the Historic Resources Evaluation of the Old Schoolhouse at 2050 Oak Park Blvd.

I understand that you recently met with Denise Koroslev, President of Rodgers Ranch Heritage Center, and Craig and Sharon Peterson regarding the Old Schoolhouse. Denise told me that she gave you 2 documents from the PHHS archives: a timeline for the Old Schoolhouse and an article written by Stanley Kramer, once a student at the Schoolhouse and also a descendant of Edward Rodgers, who first gave the land on which the Old Schoolhouse was built to the then Pleasant Hill School District. He gave this property to the PHSD with the stipulation that this property was to be used only for educational/cultural purposes into the future. In 1949, the PHSD became the Mt. Diablo Unified School District, and this land became their property at that time. In 1982, the MDUSD sold this property and the Old Schoolhouse to the Pleasant Hill Recreation/Park District. Because this property was given by Edward Rodgers with the intention of having it used solely for a school and for educational purposes, I think that his intentions, all these many years later, should still be given consideration. I would suggest that any legal documents involving the sale of this land/schoolhouse should be found and considered, i.e., Edward Rodgers to PHSD; Edward Rodgers to his daughter, Annie Smith, and her husband, Robert Smith; the Smiths to PHSD; PHSD to MDUSD; MDUSD to PHRPD. I suggest that Mt. Diablo Unified School District be contacted to find out if the Edward Rodgers family's restriction to the property usage was included in their sale to the PHRPD.

I recently attended a meeting of the Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee (advisory committee to Contra Costa County's Board of Supervisor's Planning Commission). Although this group has no jurisdiction over any PH Rec/Park District property, they do include the Old Schoolhouse on their CC County Historical Resources Inventory as a "structure of historic significance" and the "oldest public building in Pleasant Hill".

As you already know, the Old Schoolhouse was used for the education of Pleasant Hill students from 1920-1953. Considering that Pleasant Hill wasn't even incorporated as a city until 1961, the Old Schoolhouse is historic to the citizens of Pleasant Hill. It is also considered historic by many because it was our first Recreation/Park Department (1953), our first library ('54--'55), our first City Hall ('59), our first Police Department ('69-'70), and in 1982, became the Pleasant Hill Historic/Culture Center, a consortium of community groups, including: On Stage Theater, Friends Abroad, Friends of the Library, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Contra Costa County's Guild of Quilters, the P.H. Arts Commission and the P.H. Historic Society Museum/Archives. This consortium of cultural, history and arts groups used the Old Schoolhouse for 26 years until 2008, when the building was closed. Over the years since 1920, this Old Schoolhouse building has had great significance to many people in Pleasant Hill (see Pleasant Hill citizens' comments on Change.org, a community opinion's website).

There are those who have the opinion that 1920 is "not that old" to be considered of any historic merit. But, again, considering our city wasn't incorporated until 1961, relatively speaking, this site is historic for our city. You may feel that this building has no architectural merit, but how do you measure its cultural and social value to our community? The Old Schoolhouse may not have been built in an architectural style that is considered historic, but it holds a special place in the hearts of many past and present people in our community. It is the hope of the PH Historical Society that the Old Schoolhouse be renovated for future use as a center for cultural, historical and artistic development in Pleasant Hill.

Sincerely,

Dana Matthews, President, Pleasant Hill Historical Society
(925) 930-6043
August 22, 2017

Appendix C: DPR 523 Forms

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-07-004832
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 28 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Pleasant Hill School

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Walnut Creek Date 1993 T 1N; R 2W; Unsectioned Portion Rancho Las Juntas; MD B.M.

c. Address 2050 Oak Park Boulevard City Pleasant Hill Zip 94523

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

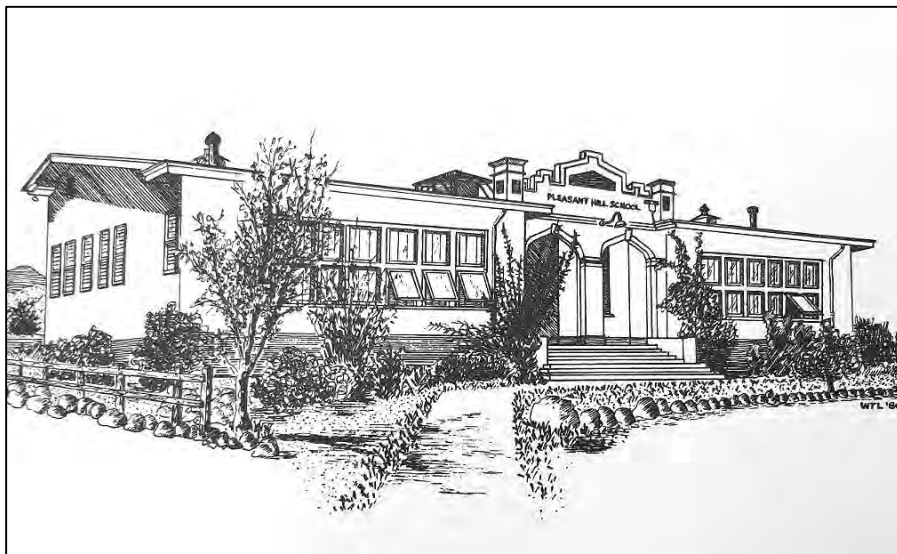
*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Pleasant Hill School is located on a roughly triangular parcel of 1.87 acres. The property is bounded on the south by Oak Hill Boulevard, on the east by Wendell Lane, on the west by the curved right-of-way of Pleasant Hill Road, and on the north by a private residence. The general vicinity is suburban in feeling; it is surrounded by post-World War II residences that are one story in height and are situated on lots with yards.

[SEE CONTINUATION SHEET]

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15 (Educational Building), HP13 (Community Center/Social Hall), HP14 (Government Building)

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



P5b. Description of Photo:
Drawing of east façade, ca. 1930

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Constructed 1920.

*P7. Owner and Address:
Pleasant Hill Recreation & Park District
147 Gregory Lane
Pleasant Hill CA 94523

*P8. Recorded by:
William Kostura & Daniel Shoup
Archaeological/Historical Cons'lts
609 Aileen Street
Oakland, CA 94609
www.ahc-heritage.com

*P9. Date Recorded: July 21, 2017

P10. Survey Type: Architectural

*P11. Report Citation: Daniel Shoup and William Kostura (2017) *Historic Resources Evaluation Report, Pleasant Hill School*. Prepared for Pleasant Hill Recreation and Park District, Pleasant Hill.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Pleasant Hill School

*NRHP Status Code

Page 2 of 28

B1. Historic Name: Pleasant Hill Grammar School

B2. Common Name: Pleasant Hill School

B3. Original Use: Elementary school

B4. Present Use: Vacant

***B5. Architectural Style:**

Two-room schoolhouse with auditorium on a simple rectangular plan, with Mission Revival and Tudor Revival details.

***B6. Construction History:**

Constructed 1928, the building served as an elementary school until 1953. It was remodeled in 1969-1970 for use as Pleasant Hill Police Department Headquarters and again in 1982-1983 when it was reopened as the Pleasant Hill Historical and Cultural Center.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect:

b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme Education

Area Contra Costa County

Period of Significance 1928-1953

Property Type School

Applicable Criteria

1

The Pleasant Hill area developed much later than the nearby towns of Concord and Walnut Creek. The city lies on the former Rancho Las Juntas, a three-square league (13,300 acre) tract stretching from Martinez to northwestern Walnut Creek and including all of present-day Pleasant Hill. The rancho was granted to William Welch in 1844. Welch was an Irishman who jumped ship in California in 1821, became naturalized at San José, and married Maria Antonia Galindo in 1826. After Welch's death, his heirs received patent to the land in 1852 and sold large tracts of it to recent arrivals to the new state of California (Galindo Fink and Galindo 1961).

Among these arrivals was William Hook (1805-1882). Born in Salem, VA, Hook arrived in California in 1850 where he ran a dry goods store in San Francisco. By 1859 had purchased land in what later became Pleasant Hill and Martinez, and resided in Pleasant Hill with his family.
[SEE CONTINUATION SHEET]

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP15 (Educational Building), HP13 (Community Center/Social Hall), HP14 (Government Building)

***B12. References:**

[SEE CONTINUATION SHEET]

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: William Kostura and Daniel Shoup

*Date of Evaluation: July 21, 2017

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

Page 3 of 28

*P3a. Description (Continued):

The school faces Wendell Lane, and is set back from that street by enough distance to allow for a front yard with a semicircular paved walk between the street and the building. A few small and irregularly spaced trees are planted in this yard to the right and left of the walk. These trees aside, landscaping is minimal. A low wooden fence of undetermined date fronts the property along Wendell Lane. Several round concrete planters of varied sizes, long untended, are clustered at the southwest corner of the building. They clearly date from the 1960s or later. Most plants appear to be volunteer shrubs and weeds. Nearly all of the property to the west and south of the building is devoted to parking. A lone storage shed can be found at the northwest corner of the property, next to Pleasant Hill Road.

Exterior - Main Façade

The main part of this school building is rectangular in plan and measures approximately 96 feet in width by 38 feet in depth. However, the rear (west) elevation is irregular in shape because of an auditorium extension that projects westward from the rear wall. This auditorium extension measures about 60 feet in width by 23 feet in depth. (Please see plan below.)

The building is one story in height over an excavated basement, and is coated with stucco. The roof is a modified side-gable of shallow pitch. Because the rear auditorium is recessed on the north and south relative to the main block of the building, the gabled roof shape is also irregular; the front part of the gable is much longer than the rear. This roof extends over the front wall by only a few inches; the original eaves were removed after 1938, most likely in 1969-1970.

The east side, facing Wendell Lane, is the principal façade. It is symmetrical in composition and features a central entrance pavilion flanked by wider classroom wings to the north and south. The entrance pavilion is recessed from the classroom wings very slightly, by about a foot. It is approached by a flight of six concrete steps flanked by low concrete side walls; a non-original wooden railing runs up the steps left of center.

Two simplified Tudor arches fill this entrance pavilion, the one at left leading to a recessed porch, the one at right to a sunken staircase that descends to the basement. Like the rest of the building, each arch is surfaced in stucco. A keystone can be found at the top of each arch, and just above the keys is a band of vertical wooden siding that rises to form a low parapet. This siding was placed in 1969-1970, replacing the original parapet and a profiled belt course.

The original paired doors, sidelights, and transoms survive in the entrance porch, but they were covered by plywood when the building was closed, and today only the plywood is visible from the outside. These doors and sidelights are wooden and are divided by muntins into six lights each. They are illustrated below with other interior photographs.

A number of original ornamental features were removed from the central pavilion of the main façade in 1969-1970. They include an elaborate, stepped Mission Revival parapet; a profiled belt course that once ran just above the keys; and pilaster caps that once decorated the arch supports.

The two classroom wings are mirror-images of each other. Each wing features a band of six windows, and each window has a fixed sash over an awning sash. These windows are also covered with plywood but remain visible from the interior.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

Page 4 of 28

*P3a. Description (Continued):

Exterior - North, South, and West Façades

These façades are utilitarian in their finish; they lack ornamentation or moldings of any kind. All windows are now covered with plywood. In the rear façade seven windows are evenly spaced to right of center; in the north façade, five are grouped to the right and one is at far left, and in the south wall four windows are grouped at left and one is at far right.

Four entrances can be found in these sides. Two are close to each other in the rear façade and open into the auditorium. One is at ground level and the other is raised and approached via a concrete wheelchair ramp with plain metal railing. Both have plain wooden doors and are covered by an inexpensive wooden shelter. The other two entrances are in the notches at the northwest and southwest corners. Both have plain, solid wooden doors.

Interior

Both the main story and the basement of this building were viewed for this report. The basement is utilitarian in finish, with a concrete floor, plaster walls, and a plaster ceiling. Wooden posts and beams rest on the concrete floor and support the floor above. Side foundation walls, presumably of concrete, have visibly buckled and cracked. Fixtures such as a desk and shelves date from recent decades.

The main floor retains some of its original plan, though changes have been made. At the front of the building, a lobby and principal's office are flanked by two large classrooms. In 1969-1970 the more northern of these classrooms was divided into two rooms by a partition, and in 1983 one of them was named the E. A. Rodgers Room. Behind the classrooms a hallway runs north-south for most of the length of the building; it is flanked to the north and south by restrooms, a small kitchenette, and a small storage room. In the early 1980s this hallway was reconfigured to accommodate a new storage room built opposite the lobby and principal's office, which were reduced in size. Directly behind the hallway is the auditorium, which extends west past the main block of the building.

Finishes for the more important of these rooms are described below:

- The **principal's office** (now marked by a sign reading "First Aid") has plaster walls, a plaster ceiling, and a carpeted floor. It was reduced in size in the early 1980s when the hallway was reconfigured. This office has a non-original counter and pass-through window opening to the lobby. The window from this office facing Wendell Lane, though boarded up, retains its original muntins, transom, and crown molding.
- The **lobby** is also finished with plaster walls and ceiling and a carpeted floor. The paired doors, sidelights, and transom that open toward Wendell Lane, all with wooden muntins, remain in original condition save for the fact that they are boarded up.
- The **south classroom** (labeled as classroom #1 on sketch map) has plaster walls, a non-original faux-wooden floor, a non-original drop ceiling, fluorescent lights, and a picture railing around the circumference. The band of six windows that opens onto Wendell Lane, though boarded up, retain their original wooden mullions, sills, and sash. Wainscoting of vertical wooden boards, probably original, can be found below the windows but not elsewhere in the room. Door openings to the entrance lobby and hallway appear to have their original casings. A storage room was added to its south end in the early 1980s.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

Page 5 of 28

*P3a. Description (Continued):

- The **north classroom** (labeled on the plan below as classroom #2) was divided into two rooms in 1969-1970. Both new, smaller rooms have non-original carpeted floors, drop ceilings, and fluorescent lights. Both retain their original windows onto Wendell Lane, albeit boarded up. Both also retain wooden wainscoting beneath the windows. The more southern of these two rooms is named with a sign as the E. A. Rodgers Room, dedicated 1983. The northern portion of the classroom was further subdivided by the addition of a long, narrow storage room along the north wall, which was added in the early 1980s.
- The **hallway** was reconfigured in the early 1980s so that a storage room could be added opposite the lobby. When this was done, space was taken away from the principal's office and was devoted to the hallway. The reconfigured hallway has plaster walls, a plaster ceiling, and a carpeted floor.
- The **restrooms** and the **kitchenette** all have modern finishes, presumably added in 1982.
- The **auditorium** was subdivided in 1969-1970 for use as offices and holding cells when the building became a police station. The chief's office was located on the stage. In the early 1980s the partitions were removed and the auditorium was refinished to its current appearance. All aspects of the auditorium reflect that last remodeling. They include wooden walls, a wooden ceiling, a plywood floor, wooden doors and casings, a seating area, of wooden risers, and an extension of the stage. This extension blocks one of the original doors into the auditorium.

To summarize the main floor interior: the windows and doors facing Wendell Lane, though boarded up, are original; some of the plaster walls in the classrooms may be original; wooden wainscoting beneath the classroom windows may be original; drop ceilings and fluorescent lights in the classrooms are non-original; carpeted floors are non-original; all the finishes and fixtures of the auditorium and restrooms are non-original; and the original plan has been changed considerably.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

Page 6 of 28

*B10. Significance (Continued):

The Hooks became prosperous farmers and acquired large tracts of land on the eastern side of Pleasant Hill. When the Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line from San Ramon to Alamo in 1891, the flag stop in the Pleasant Hill area was named 'Hookston', reflecting the family's influence (Whitfield 1982:71-72; Nilsen 2007:19).

Early Education in Pleasant Hill

In 1860, Contra Costa County set up 26 school districts, one of which was the Pleasant Hill School District. The new districts offered education only through 8th grade - the first high school in the county was established in Martinez in 1888 (CCCOE 2002), and attendance at high school was unusual until the 1930s. Until the 1930s, Pleasant Hill School served the rural population west of the Oakland, Antioch and Northern railroad (now the I-680/BART corridor), between Saranap in the south and Taylor Boulevard to the north. The remote location and poor roads led to a high rate of teacher turnover and long journeys for the students, many of whom rode ponies to school (Whitfield 1981:221).

The first schoolhouse in the Pleasant Hill area - called Pleasant Hill School - was constructed around 1865, probably on a knoll near David McClellan's house, near the current intersection of Pleasant Hill and Huston Roads and about 2 miles southwest of the project area (Nilsen 2007:18). At the time, there were only nine houses in the district and the schoolhouse was located among four of the original houses along the only road at the time - the rural, public road from Martinez to Lafayette, parts of which later became Pleasant Hill Road (Whitfield 1981:210-214). The Pleasant Hill School District ultimately gave its name to the later town, displacing 'Hookston' (Galindo Fink and Galindo 1961; Hoover et al. 1966).

As of 1866, the district included 41 white and 3 Native American children between the ages of 5-15 and 24 children under the age of 5. Thirty of these children attended the school during its two-month session. The schoolhouse was also used for community meetings. This first schoolhouse was torn down in the 1960s or 70s (Nilsen 2007:18, 111; Whitfield 1981:214).

The 1865 schoolhouse was one of a network of rural grammar schools constructed throughout Contra Costa County before 1890. The grammar schools at Willow Spring (1855), Moraga (1861), Sycamore (1866), Alamo (1867), San Ramon (1867), Concord (1870), and Orinda Park (1882) have since been demolished (Contra Costa County 2016). However, the Iron House School (Brentwood, 1850s), Tassajara School (Danville, 1888), and Old Lafayette Grammar School (1893) survive and have been converted into a residence, school administrative office, and church respectively. The Tassajara School is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The second schoolhouse was built in 1892 on the project area, which was deeded to the district by Edward Rogers. It was in use from 1892-1912 and then moved before the 1920 schoolhouse was built on the same site (Whitfield 1981:215).

The third school was the Pleasant Hill Grammar School, built in 1912 on the former Vessing property near Murderous Creek, between Geary Road and Oak Park Blvd. It was originally a two-room schoolhouse with an assembly room and a recitation room. The yard had a well, but the eucalyptus grove in the yard, which provided shade, often choked and dried up the well. There was an outdoor toilet and a fence rail with posts to tie up horses. (Whitfield 1981:215; Nilsen 2007:33). In 1914, 34 children between ages 7 and 12 attended the school, which had 8 grades. An addition

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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***B10. Significance (Continued):**

to the schoolhouse was built in 1917: a wooden structure attached to the rear of the original rooms, creating a total of 1500 square feet for the school. The addition was used as an assembly room, gymnasium, and a large classroom (Whitfield 1981:215-216).

Through the turn of the 20th century, education in Contra Costa County focused on providing basic grammar school education to children of farmers and ranchers, reflecting the predominantly agricultural economy of the region before World War II. A wider education became available after 1900, when more high schools in central Contra Costa County were established: Mt. Diablo Union High School (1904, original building demolished 1963), Alhambra High School in Martinez (1904, demolished 1921), and Riverview Union High School in Antioch (1911, now owned by the Antioch Historical Society).

The Project Area Before the Schoolhouse: The Rodgers Family

Growth of the rural population in eastern Contra Costa County led in 1920 to the construction of a new, larger school on the property donated by Edward Rodgers in 1891. Brothers Patrick, Edward, and John Rodgers were born in Ireland and came to California during the gold rush. Edward and Patrick were gold miners and owned claims in Tuolumne County (Nilsen 2007:31). In 1868, Patrick Rodgers and his family moved to Pleasant Hill and began ranching on their 149-acre property. Patrick's house and Barn survives today as the Rodgers Ranch Heritage Center at 315 Cortsen Road in Pleasant Hill, about ½ mile north of the project area.

Patrick Rodgers was joined in Pleasant Hill by his brother, Edward, in 1870. Edward bought a section of his brother's land located on the southwest portion of Patrick's land, including the project area (Whitfield 1981:100-104). In 1893, his parcel included 173 acres in the area bounded by Pleasant Hill Road, Oak Park Drive, and Ridgevale Lane, and extending west of Taylor Boulevard (Wagner 1894).

On December 9, 1891, Edward Rodgers deeded a parcel at the corner of today's Pleasant Hill Road and Oak Park Boulevard to the Pleasant Hill School District. The deed specified that the land was to be used "for the benefit of the School District", and was to revert to the Rodgers' ownership if it ceased to be used for that purpose (61 Deeds 196). This parcel was the site of the second (1891) and fourth (1920) schoolhouses.

Edward Rodgers died in 1915 and his property passed to his son, Frank Rodgers, who shared it with his three sisters. Frank was known as "Farmer Rodgers" and grew grapes and almonds on his land. He donated a piece of his land to the church and a convent was built there in the 1960s. His ranch property was finally sold in the 1950's to become part of the Hillsdale Subdivision housing tract. He retained the original ranch house and barn, but they were torn down after his death in 1971, and a tract of houses was built there in 1976 (Whitfield 1981:100-101, Nilsen 2007:31).

The Fourth Schoolhouse, 1920-1939

When completed in 1920, the fourth schoolhouse contained two large classrooms, an auditorium, two bathrooms, two cloakrooms, an office, a kitchen, and a library. The first teachers were Joseph Ray Warne and Helen Warne, who ran the school together from 1920-1926. The school served first to eighth grade. Helen taught grades 1-4 in the south classroom, while Ray (who also served as principal) taught grades 5-8 in the north classroom. The enrollment in the 1920s was around 40 students (Greenfield n.d.).

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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***B10. Significance (Continued):**

Stanley Kramer (class of 1926), one of the first students at the new school, later recalled that

The sixty or so students who entered the "New School" in late summer of 1920 were duly impressed. There were sparkling lavatories, TWO in fact, with the "Girls" at the south end of the building and the "Boys" at the north end. Also at the south end was a kitchen where the mothers of the P.T.A. would prepare huge pots of potato soup to warm the children at lunch time during the damp, cold winter months.

As one entered the front door, the combined principal's office and library just to the left provided privacy for disciplinary conferences as required and was the repository for Mr. Warne's rarely used "strap". The walls were lined with bookcases which gradually filled with encyclopedias and popular works of fictions, poetry, history and biography. The periodical shelves came to be weighted down with National Geographic, Liberty, Boy's Life, among others, and some, such as Pacific Rural Press and California Cultivator, more appealing to the general community which was constantly encouraged to use the library facility.

Laboratories, kitchen and library notwithstanding, the distinguishing feature of the new school was the Auditorium. Very few country schools could claim such a facility in 1920, but the foresight of the Pleasant Hill School Board was soon proved sound as the auditorium was used as often for general community affairs as it was used for school graduations and "pageants" presented to proud parents. The auditorium, with lines painted on the floor and baskets at either end, while hardly regulation, became a basketball court where many games (girls rules, of course) were played, both intramural and interscholastic. The space under the stage at the north end of the auditorium provided storage for folding chairs and also for the woodpile which served the large wood-burning stoves at the back of each of the two classrooms (Kramer n.d.).

Claire Putnam Douglas, who attended 1920-1928, recalled that "we used the auditorium for recess [in the rainy season]... Sometimes we had dances at noontime. That was our amusement" (Concord Transcript 1978).

The school's setting was profoundly rural for the first 20 years of its existence. Kramer recalled that it

was "in the vineyards" referring to the rows of Muscat grapes to the west and north to the Rodgers house about a quarter mile away. From the front steps, where students stood with Mr. and Mrs. Warne to have annual class pictures made, one could look across pasture land to the east and through the orchards at the Putnam place to see if Mt. Diablo had a "cap". The "cap" or cloud settled on the summit of Mt. Diablo was (and probably is still) a sure sign of rain (Kramer n.d.).

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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***B10. Significance (Continued):**



Early views of Pleasant Hill School. Above: 1928. Below, 1933. On file, Pleasant Hill Historical Society.

Kramer also recalled that enough students arrived on horseback that stables were provided in the rear yard of the school. A well on the north end of the property provided water for the school garden, which was cared for by the students (Kramer n.d.).

The schoolhouse soon became a social hub for the Pleasant Hill community. A Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) was active by 1924, and fundraised with farmers' markets, which sold food from parents' orchards and gardens (Nilsen 2007:40). The auditorium was used for community entertainments, including minstrel shows, flower shows, movies, dances, and parties thrown by children to teach them social skills

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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*B10. Significance (Continued):

(Concord Transcript 1978; Whitfield 1981:219). The school was improved through the 1920s. Electric power came to the area in 1921, and a water tower was built in the early 1920s, filled by a gas-powered pump. An oval track for athletic events was constructed in the later 1920s (Nilsen 2007:38).

The Warnes left Pleasant Hill in 1926, and were replaced by Irene Spencer of Walnut Creek and Doris Bedell Crosby. Spencer served as Principal and upper grade teacher from 1927-1946, while Crosby taught the lower grades from 1927 to the school's closure in 1953 (Whitfield 1992).



Pleasant Hill School students, circa 1930. On file, Pleasant Hill Historical Society.

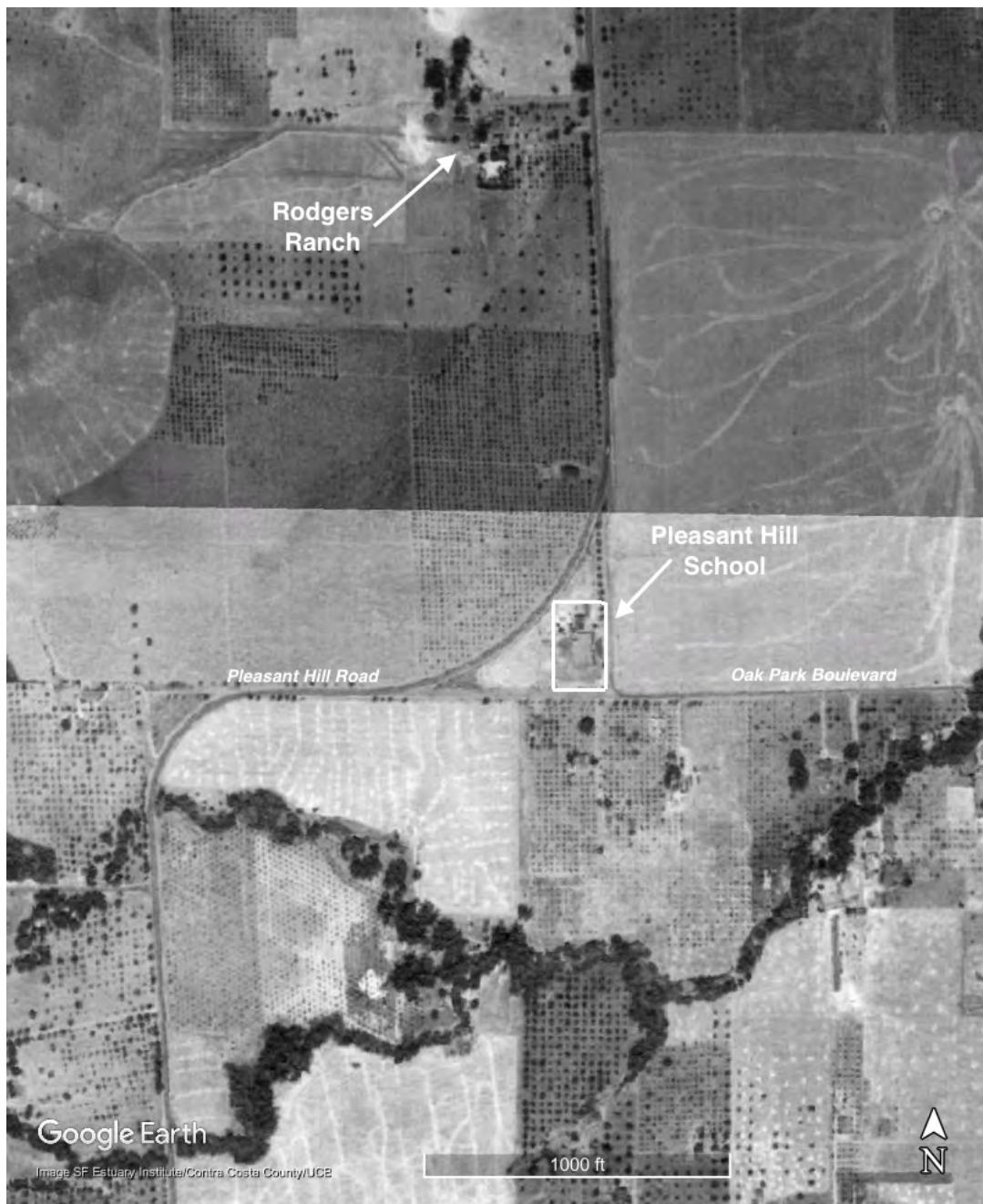
Though Pleasant Hill remained predominantly rural throughout the 1930s, the area saw sufficient population growth by to justify addition of a third teacher and an additional school room for the 1931-1932 school year. The classrooms now served 1st-3rd grades, 4th-6th grades, and 7th-8th grades. The location of this third room is unclear but may have been the accessory building that now stands adjacent to the school ("Teacher Rosters"). In 1932 the water tower was torn down and replaced by piped water. In 1937 school bus service began. The bus was designed and driven by Dan Baldwin, who had served as Mayor of Concord in 1926-1929 (Nilsen 2007:32).

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***B10. Significance (Continued):**



Aerial Photograph of Pleasant Hill School and Vicinity, 1939. Note undeveloped character of surrounding properties. Google Earth/Contra Costa County.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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*B10. Significance (Continued):

The Suburban Boom and School Unification, 1939-1953

New regional infrastructure projects in the late 1930s and 1940s made suburban development in the Pleasant Hill area possible. The completion of the Caldecott Tunnel in 1937 made automobile travel from interior Contra Costa County to San Francisco Bay feasible, and was followed by construction of the Contra Costa Canal (750 feet east of the 1920 schoolhouse) between 1940 and 1947. The first Central Valley Project canal, it supplied water to the Contra Costa Water District, enabling residential development in areas previously served mostly by well water (Bunse 2004). Suburban development began in the early 1940s and accelerated throughout the decade. Near the schoolhouse, houses were built on the curve of Pleasant Hill Road in 1947, the Sherwood Heights subdivision was built in 1949, and the Charlton Acres subdivision in 1952 (Whitfield 1981:100).



Aerial Photograph of Pleasant Hill School and Vicinity, circa 1950. Looking southeast. Note Contra Costa Canal, new subdivisions, and the new elementary school facility under construction across Oak Park Boulevard. Contra Costa County Historical Society.

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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*B10. Significance (Continued):

These new developments increased pressure on what had been a small rural schoolhouse. In 1939, a fourth room was added to Pleasant Hill School, with two grades in each. Enrollment in had risen to 163 by 1940 – four times the total 20 years before. Continuing growth in the 1940s caused a capacity crisis, as hundreds of young families moved to the area, taking advantage of FHA and GI Bill loans in the wake of World War II. Already at capacity in 1940, enrollment at the school grew to 325 in 1946. To cope with this increase, a half-day schedule was adopted, and classes were staggered with morning and afternoon sessions (Whitfield 1981:220).

John Moiso replaced Irene Spencer as principal in fall 1946, and immediately began campaigning for local and state support for new school construction. Overcrowding was only expected to worsen as the large number of young children in the new Pleasant Hill subdivisions would soon reach school age. Conditions at the school in 1947 were described in a San Francisco News article:

The youngsters kept moving into the area and enrolling in the school at an average of six in a week. [Moiso said,] “to provide school facilities for all these youngsters, we have to open school doors at 7:50 a.m., running the first shift of students and teachers until noon. At 12:05 p.m. the second group of teachers takes its turn until 4:15 p.m....”

With the school office in one corner of the hallway, the school auditorium divided in half with a six-foot plywood partition separating the fourth grade on one side and the combined fifth and sixth grades on the other, with the kindergarten toddlers in a nearby church, the principal feels its [sic] an understatement to say the school is overcrowded (San Francisco News 1947a).

Moiso secured \$47,000 in school construction funds from the local bond election of April 1947, supplemented by a \$278,000 grant from the State of California a year later (San Francisco News 1947b; Oakland Tribune 1954). In March 1949, new classroom units were opened across Oak Park Boulevard from the 1920 schoolhouse, and at the new Diablo Vista Elementary School on Boyd Road. This allowed some students to attend full-day classes “for the first time in their lives” – though many of the 1st-3rd grade classes remained on half-day schedules, while the kindergarteners remained in the church (“Pleasant Hill Students” 1949).

Teacher Numbers and Enrollment at Pleasant Hill School, 1940-1953

<i>Year</i>	<i>Teachers</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
1940	4	163
1942	5	224
1944	7	256
1946	15	325
1948	27	954
1950		746
1953		707

Source: Teacher rosters on file at Pleasant Hill Historical Society

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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***B10. Significance (Continued):**

Suburban growth continued to accelerate in the late 1940s and early 1950s, accentuating the overcrowding crisis throughout formerly rural sections of Contra Costa County. In 1948, twelve elementary school districts around Concord voted to consolidate to form Mount Diablo Unified School District (MDUSD), in hopes of providing more efficient planning and a larger tax base for schools. At the time, proponents of unification predicted 7,000 school-age children in the new unified district by 1952, but the actual number was 12,500 in 1952, rising to 17,000 in 1954! Three bond issues provided \$4 million for school construction between 1948 and 1953, supplemented by \$5 million from the State and \$2 million from the Federal government (Oakland Tribune 1954). In Pleasant Hill this new money translated into a frenzy of school-building: seven elementary schools were open in Fall 1954, with an eighth under construction, and Pleasant Hill High School opened in 1953.

By the mid-1950s, the elementary school capacity crisis had passed, and school planners turned their attention to the flood of children who would need additional middle- and high-schools to attend in the 1960s. The 1920 schoolhouse, now one among nine elementary schools, was seen as antiquated, and it was condemned for public use in the 1950s (Contra Costa Times 1970; Cuff 1981).

Miscellaneous Uses, 1953-1970

MDUSD leased the 1920 schoolhouse to the Pleasant Hill Recreation and Park District from 1953 to 1956 for use as office space (Concord Transcript 1981). The District chose not to renew the lease in 1956. As former District General Manager Ted Winslow recalled,

We only had a couple of employees there... It was determined not to be safe for public use... We had a choice: Either spend a lot of money to renovate the building or abandon it. We felt that \$100,000 was too much money to spend [for seismic improvements] (Oakland Tribune 1986).

While the school building remained vacant from 1956 to 1970, the accessory classroom north of the main building was used for a number of civic functions. It served as Pleasant Hill's first library in 1955, and was the site of the first meetings of the Pleasant Hill City Council after incorporation in 1961 (Nilson 2007:81).

1969-1981 Pleasant Hill Police Headquarters

In 1969, The City of Pleasant Hill decided to form its own police department; the City had previously contracted with the Contra Costa County Sherriff for police services. Ed Kreins, former police chief of Sausalito, was hired as the first Chief of Police in 1970, with Captain Kenneth Harn, a former Gilroy Police lieutenant, as his second-in-command. By June 1970 the department had hired 29 staff, including 25 sworn officers (Nunes n.d.).

The Pleasant Hill School building was chosen as police headquarters and was renovated in late 1969 and early 1970. Remodeling included "extensive paneling on the inside, partitioning, dropping the high ceilings to eight feet, new heating

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***B10. Significance (Continued):**

system and sandblasting and painting the outside" (Contra Costa Times 1970). The central part of the front façade was also cut down and covered in vertical wood paneling. The eaves were presumably also cut down at this time, while the auditorium (including the stage) was divided up into offices and holding cells. Remodeling cost \$22,000 (Nunes n.d.).



Pleasant Hill Police Department, circa 1970. Above: front façade. Note shortening of eaves and removal of parapet. Below, rear façade. On file, Pleasant Hill Historical Society.

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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***B10. Significance (Continued):**

Concerns about the structural and seismic safety of the building persisted, however, and the best the Department could say of the building was that, "while the school cannot be used as a public facility serving large numbers of people, it has been judged structurally sound for use as police headquarters" (Contra Costa Times 1970).

Kreins resigned in 1975 to become Chief of Police in Beverly Hills, and was succeeded by his deputy Ken Harn. Jim Nunes became chief in 1979. In 1978, the Pleasant Hill City Council recommended construction of a new facility for the police department. The new police services center at 330 Civic Drive was completed in February 1981, and the department relocated there (Nunes n.d., Cuff 1981).

Pleasant Hill Historical and Cultural Center, 1980-2015

A coalition of cultural groups saw the impending vacancy of the old Pleasant Hill School as an opportunity. In May 1980, the Pleasant Hill Historical and Cultural Center, Inc., (PHHCC) was formed to remodel and manage the building as a cultural center. The PHHCC was a consortium of seven organizations, including the Pleasant Hill Arts Council, Contra Costa Guild of Quilters, Friends Abroad, Friends of the Pleasant Hill Library, Onstage Theatre, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Pleasant Hill Historical Society (Pleasant Hill Outlook 1990; Concord Transcript 1981).

In late 1981 the PHHCC retained civil engineer Roberta McFarland to design and manage renovations. She noted that storm water was draining into the foundation on the west side of the building, and recommended installation of an asphalt berm or dyke to divert it (McFarland 1981a). Plans created at that time show the intended modifications to the floor plan. The old police department offices in the auditorium were removed, the stage rebuilt, and auditorium seating installed on risers. The existing partition dividing the north classroom in two was left in place, while storage rooms were added to the north side of the north classroom and south side of the south classroom. The transverse hall was realigned to cut through the former principal's office and create a zigzagging effect. A new storage closet was installed on the line of the former hallway, just north of the building's center line.

Much of the renovation work was done by volunteers. McFarland's memo to the PHHCC in late December 1981 noted that the consortium members would "volunteer to donate work in the restoration of the old Pleasant Hill Schoolhouse," including removal of partitions, ceiling, and plaster where new shearwall is to be added in the two classrooms and the auditorium. Some doors were to be widened, insulation installed, and new window framing, window trim, doors, fixtures, restroom partitions, carpet, floor tile, plaster, and paint added. The Consortium volunteers were to handle all these renovations except for plumbing, heating, electrical, and major carpentry (McFarland 1981b).

In 1983, the Pleasant Hill Recreation and Park District finally concluded an agreement with MDUSD in 1983 to purchase the school property for \$187,500, but had to "spend more than \$150,000 to renovate it" for use by the consortium (Oakland Tribune 1986). Continued deterioration of the foundation and exterior walls led the District to close the facility in 2008.

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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*B10. Significance (Continued):

Integrity

To be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources, a building must possess sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. The California Register regulations define "integrity" as "the authenticity of a property's physical identity, evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the property's period of significance." That is, it must retain enough of its historic character or appearance to be recognizable as an historical resource. The "period of significance" needs to date from fifty years ago or more. California Register regulations specify that integrity is a quality that applies to historic resources in seven ways: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Pleasant Hill School has been substantially altered by renovations in 1969-1970 and again in 1982. Alterations to the front of the building include the removal of the original Mission Revival-style parapet; its replacement with vertical board siding; the removal of eaves from above the two classrooms; the removal of pilaster capitals from wall areas flanking the Tudor arches; and the removal of a profiled molding from just above the Tudor arches. The loss of the parapet and eaves are the most important of these changes.

Collectively, these alterations have resulted in a change in the basic character of the building. Instead of a somewhat lively and articulated blend of Mission Revival and Tudor styles, the building is considerably muted in its effect. The survival of the Tudor arches, the bands of windows (now behind plywood), and the stucco surface preserve some of the original feeling, but much has changed.

The interior has been almost entirely changed. Renovations to house the Pleasant Hill Police Department in 1969-1970 lowered ceilings and added partitions. In 1982, the Consortium removed most of these alterations, but completely rebuilt the auditorium interior as a theater, added new partitions, replaced interior trim, and changed the layout of the main hallway. As a result, none of the original interior finishing survives, except for the front window sash and some wainscoting below it.

Regarding each of the seven areas of integrity:

- The building has never been moved, and so it retains integrity of *location*.
- As a result of the loss of the Mission Revival parapet, roof eaves, and other details, the building has lost integrity of *design and workmanship*.
- Because the original stucco surface, and the original wooden doors and windows survive, the building retains integrity of *materials*.
- Because the façade changes have been so extensive, the building has largely lost integrity of *feeling*.
- Because of the façade and interior changes, the building has largely lost integrity of *association*.
- Because the surrounding neighborhood was developed after World War II, the property has lost integrity of *setting* for the period before World War II.

In summary, the building retains only two of the seven areas of integrity (location and materials).

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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*B10. Significance (Continued):

Significance Evaluation

The period of significance for Pleasant Hill School is the period of its use as an educational facility, 1920-1953, during which time it also served as a social hub for Pleasant Hill's rural community. Below we discuss its significance under the four California Register criteria.

Criterion 1: Resources that are associated with 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.

This building possesses historic significance as one of the few buildings in Pleasant Hill that pre-date World War II, and the oldest civic building in the city. It is also, by a margin of more than thirty years, the oldest school in the city. During its early years, the school also served as one of the social hubs of Pleasant Hill. The building represents a time when Pleasant Hill was rural instead of suburban; when students traveled a long distance, generally without automobiles, to get to school; and when all of the students in Pleasant Hill could be taught by two teachers in two classrooms.

The school is also one of only three surviving pre-1945 schools in central Contra Costa County, the others being Orinda Union School (1925) and the Old Lafayette Grammar School (1893) (Contra Costa County 2016). To some degree students and teachers from the 1920s to the 1940s would recognize the school, mainly because the Tudor arches remain in place. The loss of the parapet and the extended eaves over the front and total interior remodeling have seriously compromised, but not eliminated, its ability to evoke history. For these reasons, the subject property appears to be **eligible** for the California Register under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2): Resources that are associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

The early teachers and principals of this school – Joseph Ray Warne and Helen Warne, during 1920-1926, and Irene Spencer and Doris Bedell Crosby into the 1940s and 1950s – have been identified. Aside from their occupations, little information about them has come to light, and it does not appear that they possess historic significance under California Register criteria. For this reason, the subject property appears **not eligible** for the California Register under this criterion. At any rate, the building has been extensively altered since they taught here.

Criterion 3: Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values.

When the school was new, it exhibited an awkward blend of Mission Revival and Tudor Revival styles. Now, due to the removal of the parapet, this is merely a severely restrained example of Tudor Revival, and it lacks distinction. Because of this, the property appears **not eligible** for the California Register under this criterion.

Criterion 4: Resources that have yielded, or have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Field survey did not identify archaeological resources within the project area. As such the subject property appears **not eligible** for the California Register under this criterion.

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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*B10. Significance (Continued):

In conclusion, Pleasant Hill School appears to be a historical resource as defined in CEQA §15064.5, for two reasons: it is eligible for the California Register under criterion A, and it is also listed on the 2016 Contra Costa County Historical Resources Inventory as a "structure of historical significance".

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*B12. References (Continued):

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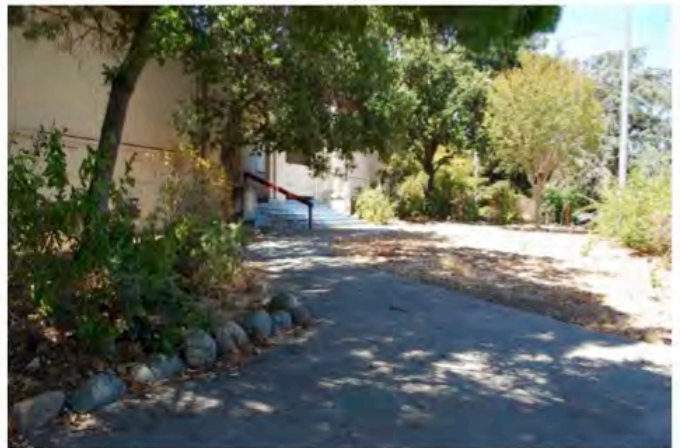
Official Records of Contra Costa County

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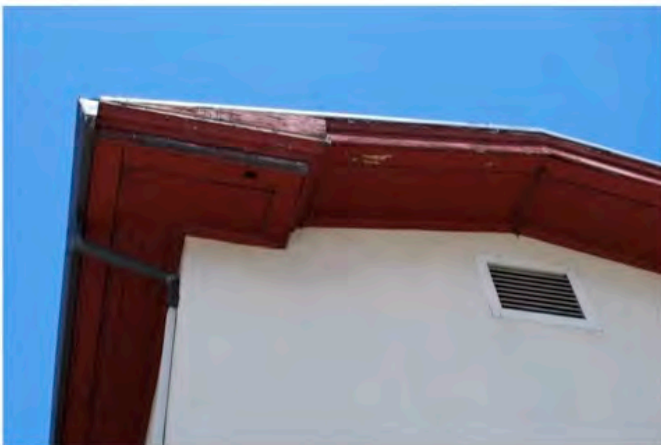


Exterior, Main Façade. Above: Main façade, looking west. Lower left: Entrance steps and arch detail. Lower right: Approach to entrance from half-oval drive, looking north.

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Exterior, Sides, and Rear

Top left: North façade.

Top right: South facade.

Middle left: Rear and south facades.

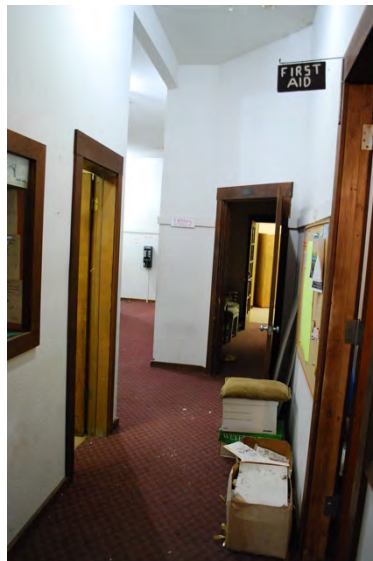
Middle right: Southwest corner.

Bottom: Eaves detail showing boxed soffit.

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Interior hallways.

Top: entrance doors, with window onto principal's office at left.

Lower left: auditorium doors, looking west.

Lower center: central hallway looking south, storage room at right.

Lower right: storage room interior.

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North and South Classrooms

Top left: South classroom, looking S. Projection in center of view was added 1982 to create closet space behind.

Top right: South classroom looking E, showing original wood sash.

Middle left: S part of north classroom looking E. Shades hide original wood sash.

Middle right: N part of north classroom, looking E.

Bottom: N part of north classroom, looking W.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

Page 25 of 28



Auditorium. Left: View of Stage. Right: Seating area with risers.



Basement. Left: General view. Right: Stairs up, showing cracked and buckled walls.

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

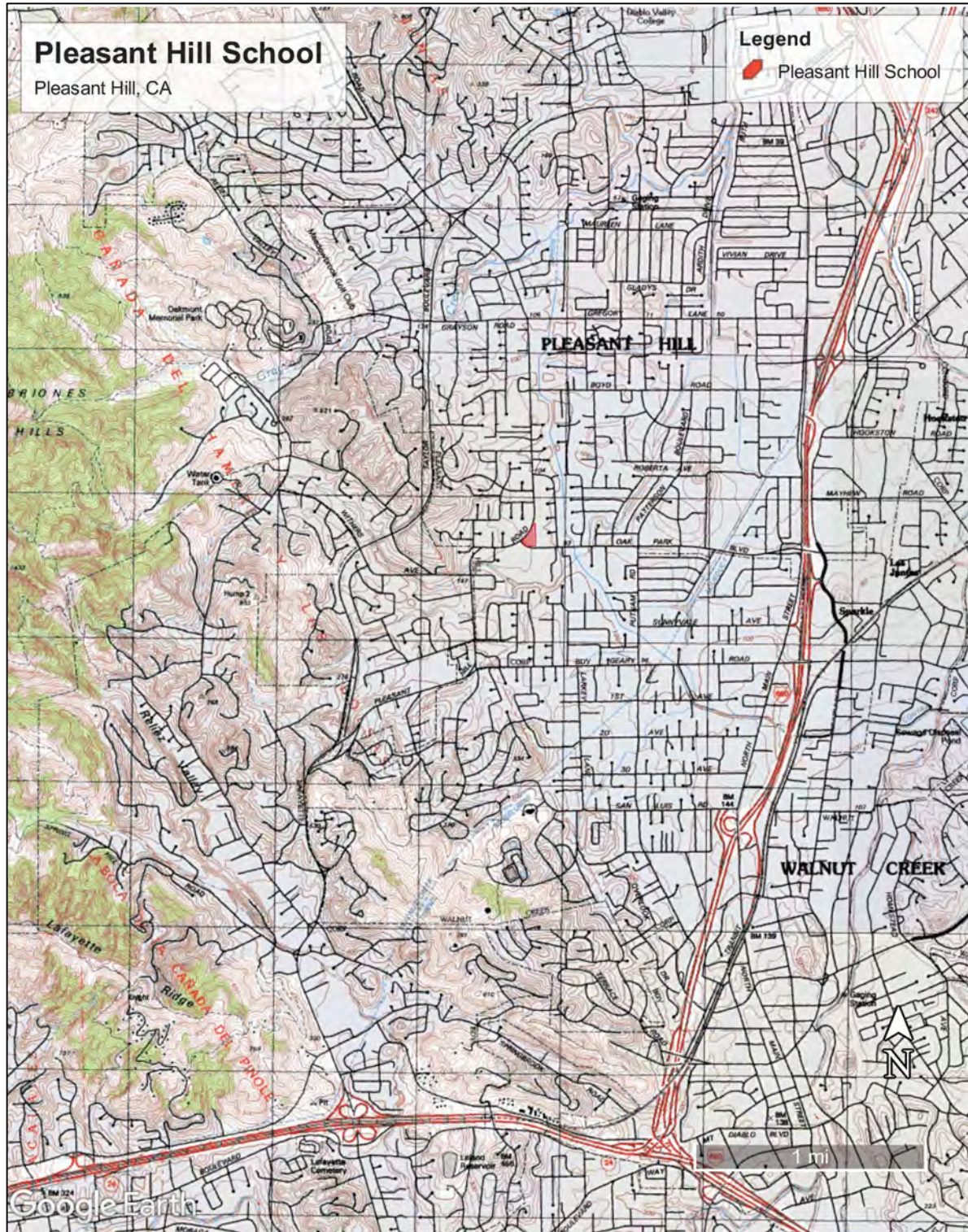
Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 26 of 28

*Resource Name or # Pleasant Hill School

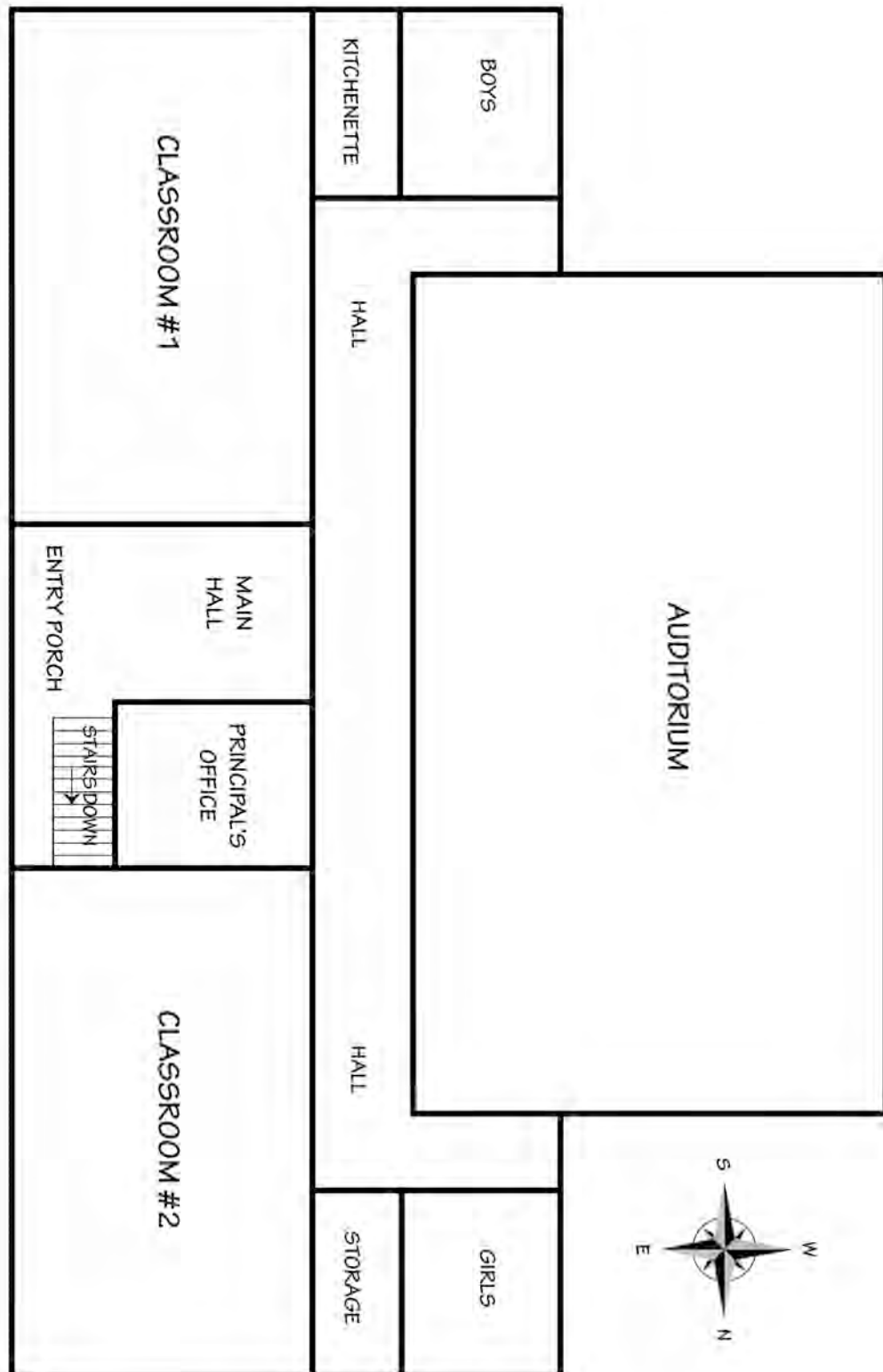
*Map Name: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5'

*Scale: 1:25000 *Date of map: 1993

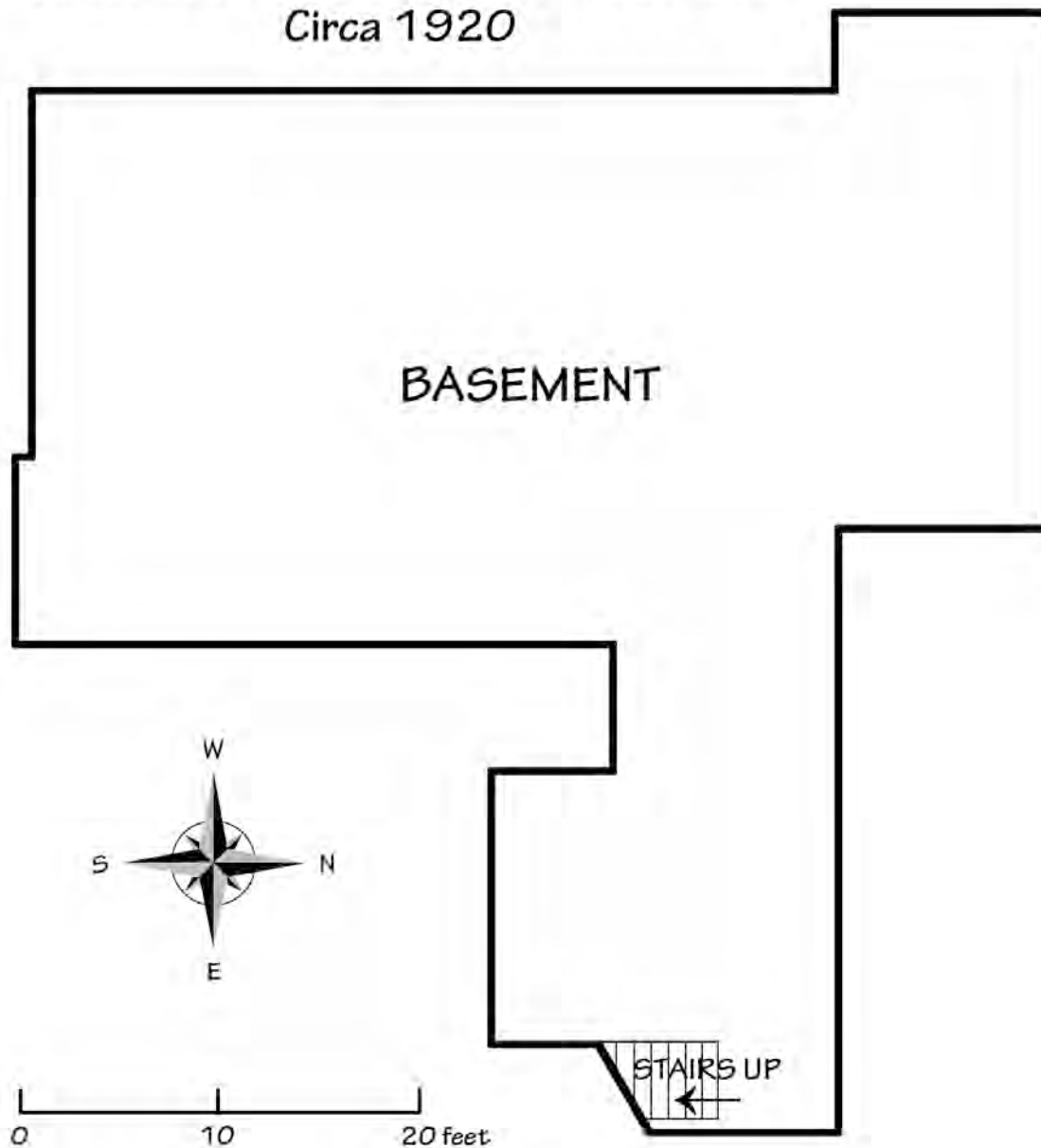


0
10
20 feet

Floor Plan of Pleasant Hill School Circa 1920



Basement Plan of Pleasant Hill School
Circa 1920



CONDOR COUNTRY CONSULTING

S-35029

July 20, 2007

Mr. Robert W. Deiss
ATI Architects and Engineers
3860 Blackhawk Road
Danville, CA 94506

Mr. Chris Carstens
Carstens Realty
1206 West Hillsdale Blvd., Suite A
San Mateo, CA 94403

Re: Archaeological Survey Report for the Palos Verde Mall, City of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California

Dear Mr. Deiss and Mr. Carstens:

Condor Country Consulting is pleased to provide ATI Architects and Engineers, and Carstens Realty, with this letter report to report the results of an archaeological reconnaissance survey performed for the Palos Verde Mall, (Assessors Parcel Numbers 169-331-007, -009, -015, -016, and -017) in Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California.

This report is intended to provide you with a compliance document that the County can use for its California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) checklist dealing with cultural resources.

The Study Area (Figures 1 through 5) is concurrent with the subject parcel boundaries.

This letter presents the results of the archaeological survey of the Study Area.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project proponent is proposing construction of an additional commercial/retail building within the map property.

STUDY AREA

The Study Area consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers Assessors Parcel Numbers 169-331-007, -009, -015, -016, and -017, in Walnut Creek, California.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

An archaeological survey of the study area was conducted on July 19, 2007. No intact prehistoric or historic archaeological materials, evidence of archaeological deposits, or indications of prehistoric occupation were found on the surface of the Study Area. Areas of open ground were subjected to intensive pedestrian survey utilizing transects spaced no more than 5 meters apart. The ground surface throughout and along the edge of the parcel was periodically scraped with a hoe and examined for evidence of cultural resources with negative results. All rodent holes and the road cuts were closely examined for any indicators of midden soils or other indicators of an archaeological deposit. The likelihood of intact sites in the Study Area appears low due to the previous land disturbance at these parcels.

808 ARLINGTON WAY • MARTINEZ • CA • 94553-1575
PHONE (925)335-9308 • FAX (925)335-2382
MOBILE (510) 219-3326
EMAIL • CONDORCOUNTRY@COMCAST.NET

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Present Environment

The study area is located within the City of Walnut Creek in Contra Costa County (see Figure 1). The study area and its surroundings are dominated by post-World-War II subdivisions and development. The immediate project area has been subject to extensive landform modification, including cut and fill during the construction of the Palos Verde Mall in the early 1960s. The mall sits atop an under grounded unnamed tributary of Grayson Creek.

The climate of Contra Costa County is classified as Mediterranean, with mild, wet winters, and hot, dry summers. Regional climate is primarily influenced by the Pacific high-pressure system over the eastern Pacific Ocean, although local climate is strongly affected by topography and delta breezes from the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay. Most precipitation falls from November through April and is generally associated with winter storm systems. Any rainfall that occurs during the summer is usually light and associated with isolated showers or thundershowers.

Paleoenvironment

Central California was subjected to a series of climatic fluctuations over the past several millennia. Generally warm/dry episodes were interspersed with intermittent cool/moist periods (Moratto et al. 1978). The Altithermal Period (a warm/dry episode) ended approximately 2900 years ago leading to changes in animal and plant populations and distributions. A subsequent climatic cooling trend was established for the next 1400 years which was then somewhat abruptly replaced by climatic warming which continues to the present. Following the introduction of livestock by Euroamericans the abundant and widespread native grasslands of central California were replaced by the non-native species that dominate today. It is thought Purple Needlegrass, a bunchgrass found only in California, may have been the dominant species in the project area.

Formation of the Bay (the following discussion is adapted from Morgan and Dexter 2007)

At the end of the last glacial epoch, sea levels worldwide began to rise rapidly, at the rate of about two centimeters per year. By about 10,000 years ago the rising sea flooded in through the Golden Gate to form San Francisco Bay. The bay enlarged as sea levels continued to rise until about 8,000 BP (Atwater et al. 1976, 1977). The effects of rising sea levels through inundation of formerly dry lands must have varied widely, depending on localized slope and topography along the shores of the bay.

By about 6,000 BP sea level rise had declined to a much slower rate of two millimeters per year. Between 6000 and 5000 years ago, this slow inundation was outstripped by sedimentation influx from bay side tributaries, and extensive mud flats and tidal marshes began to develop along the bay shores (Ingram 1995; Lightfoot 1997). A marsh that was historically present north of the project area probably formed at about this time. Tidal marshes probably reached their maximum extent by



about 2000 years ago (J. West cited in Banks & Orlins 1984:3.2). Sea levels have continued to rise at a slower rate, with occasional reversals, into modern times.

The subsidence of the bayshore, if it was gradual, probably would have gone virtually unnoticed by local inhabitants. However, it may have resulted in gradual or even sudden ecological changes in the bayshore. Bayshore subsidence may also have changed the gradient of creeks entering the bay, such that the waters slowed and began to deposit higher amounts of silt closer to shore. If this occurred, it could have resulted in the accelerated growth of shoreline marshes and the burial of earlier land surfaces. This probably would have had an effect on species inhabiting this marine/terrestrial ecotone.

While the rising sea levels that filled and shaped the bay are the basic framework of the natural setting, shorter-term climatic and ecological fluctuations also may have been significant not only to bay hydrology, but also to human use of the bay shore. The Recess Peak Glacial Advance, marked by cooler temperatures and increased precipitation, began sometime around 2700 to 2800 years ago (J. West cited in Banks & Orlin 1984:3.2), and reached a peak with records amounts of annual rainfall between 1900 and 1500 years ago. Rainfall then declined rapidly and gave way to a warmer climate, which predominated between about 1500 and 900 years ago (Bryne et al. 2001). After this time, pulses in glaciation have continued to result in alternating epochs of warm dry climate and cooler moister climate into modern times. A worldwide phenomenon known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly may have been expressed in the Bay Region by two prolonged periods of drought, between 1300 and 1100 BP and again between 800 and 650 BP (Ingram 1995). Perhaps most marked of recent climatic fluctuations is the so-called "Little Ice Age", a period of prolonged cooler winters between 650 and 150 BP (Simons et al. 2002).

Whether the effects of these worldwide climatic trends were felt in the Bay Region is uncertain. However, even climatic fluctuations on a small scale may have had significant--if short term--effects on the Bay Region. For instance, increased rainfall during wet epochs might have induced rapid erosion along rivers and creeks, with increased siltation at creek mouths on the Bay. Drought years also might have changed siltation patterns by decreasing circulation in the bay.

Historic Land Changes

The greatest land changes in the surrounding area are related to early settlement by Euroamericans in the 1800s.

Agriculture and livestock were introduced to the area by 1830. The arrival of cattle and horses constituted one of the principal reasons for the disappearance of the California grasslands (Brown 1985: 88). By 1851 wild oats were introduced as a food source and dominated the valleys and foothills of the Mt. Diablo area. Today nearly 400 species have been introduced to the California grasslands brought inadvertently from the Mediterranean by Spanish explorers (Allan et al. 1997:2,5).



Another significant land change in the study area vicinity is conversion of farmland into subdivisions in the nearby communities of Walnut Creek and Pleasant Hill. Much of this early conversion dates to the 1930s and 1940s, the period following the two world wars.

Between the 1880s and 1940s only ranch roads and three farmsteads/isolated ranches were present; landform modification was limited to ranch roads, plowing, barns and houses, ornamental gardens, and small hydrologic features (stock ponds). Several subdivision and suburban developments have encroached on the study area between the 1940s and the present, which has resulted in grading of house pads, access roads, and underground utility lines. Land changes within the study area itself were minor until the construction of the Palos Verde Mall in the 1960s. Its constriction through the study area necessitated massive cuts and fills, which has resulted in major recontouring of the landscape, and the under grounding of the unnamed tributary of Grayson Creek.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga (1939) developed an early systematic cultural chronology for Central California. The Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS), as their culture chronology came to be known, identified three broad divisions, or Horizons, among sites in the Sacramento Valley, based primarily upon analyses of burials and associated artifacts. The Early, Transitional (later known as Middle) and Late Horizons, were viewed as both cultural and chronological. These Horizons framed much of the cultural chronological thinking about archaeological sites in Central California for several decades.

However, by the late 1940s, the need for refinement in this scheme as applied to the San Francisco Bay region was increasingly clear. Analysis of assemblages from deep well-stratified sites like ALA-309 (the Emeryville Shellmound) offered opportunities for this kind of refinement. Notable in this regard is Beardsley's typological examination of mortuary data in the Bay Region (1954). Beardsley examined burial lots from a number of shellmound sites throughout the Bay Region and characterized each burial as to stratigraphic position, burial position and orientation, and types and numbers of grave associations. Based on these analyses, Beardsley identified two distinctive components in assemblages from the Emeryville cone, the Ellis Landing Facies, lying in the lower portion of the deposit, which he associated with the Middle Horizon in the CCTS, and an upper component that he described as the Emeryville Facies of the CCTS early Late Horizon. Beardsley noted that a third component, described as the Fernandez Facies, is weakly represented in the uppermost levels of the mound. Distinctive artifacts and other identifiable traits are associated with each of these Facies, such that it is possible to identify similar components, presumably chronologically related, among other archaeological sites in the region.

Beardsley's analyses were undertaken before the advent of radiocarbon assay, so he lacked the means of obtaining absolute dates for archaeological components. Further, Beardsley sought to tie his analyses in many respects to the CCTS, the applicability of which has since been questioned. Nonetheless, the components Beardsley defined have stood up very well under more recent



analyses, although discussion continues regarding the appropriate relationship between the Facies Beardsley defined and larger chronological and cultural units. There has been some difficulty in correlating absolute dates obtained through radiocarbon assays with the relative dates tied to Facies linked to the CCTS.

David Fredrickson (1973 and 1974) re-examined the CCTS and proposed a cultural classification scheme to address early cultures of the North Coast range. Expanding on his earlier work at such sites as Cco-30 just south of the city of Walnut Creek Fredrickson introduced the concept of “*Pattern*” in his 1974 article “Cultural Diversity in Early Central California: A View from the North Coast Range” (Fredrickson 1974). *Pattern* is a term for a chronological era. Fredrickson defined three major cultural patterns, the Windmill, the Berkeley, and the Augustine (West and Welch 1996:4-5). Windmill Pattern refers to earlier prehistoric sites and is restricted to the eastern Delta, the area around the Camanche Reservoir, and adjacent areas of the lower Sacramento Valley from the middle of the Cosumnes River to Stockton. Windmill relates to the Early Horizon of the CCTS while the Berkeley Pattern can be equated with the Middle Horizon in the lower Sacramento Valley, but some early phases could relate to the early period in the San Francisco Bay Area. The Augustine Pattern refers to sites occupied late in the prehistoric (West and Welch 1996:5). Patterns are subdivided into *Periods*, with the Berkeley Pattern extending from the Lower, through the Middle and Upper Archaic periods, and the Augustine Pattern represented by the Lower and Upper Emergent periods.

An additional cultural development that should be noted is the Meganos Complex. This cultural display occurs in the Berkeley and Augustine Patterns (West and Welch 1996:5). Concerning Fredrickson’s work subsequent refinement by Elsasser introduced additional standardized terminology. In Elsasser’s analysis, *Patterns* are crosscut by geographic *Districts* (*Provinces* in the CCTS), which are geographic areas possessing a broadly similar and contiguous environment. Patterns also are made up of *Facies*, “a group of intimately related components, being defined as an archaeological record of human occupation at a specific locality at a specific time (Elsasser 1978:37)”. These are sometimes referenced as “*Phases*”. Elsasser (1978) summarizes the assemblages of a number of District-specific facies within each pattern. Bennyhoff (1986), in a review of Emeryville and other Bay Region data, suggests that a better understanding of Bay Region prehistory may lie in further refinement of these facies, and exploration of the links between facies in adjoining Districts.

Scholars have debated whether the Early Horizon inhabitants of the San Francisco Bay region were culturally related to more interior populations or developed independently (Bickel 1981; and Gerow with Force 1968). The exact dynamics of cultural change and interchange between these two groups is still being unraveled by archaeologists.

The earliest time that humans first set foot in the region is unknown. Evidence of the first human visitation or occupation in the area may lie under water. There is evidence from archaeological sites in the region which point to people being in the San Francisco Bay area at least 5,000 years ago. If we look farther afield there is evidence from the Clear Lake area to the north of San Francisco of



human occupation perhaps 10,000 years ago or more. Archaeological evidence in closer proximity to the proposed project suggest human occupation from as early as 389 B.C. (Moratto 1984:258).

By examining and comparing the archaeological finds from sites in the Central Valley of California, the Monterey Coastal region and the San Francisco Bay Area itself, a few generalizations can be made about the people who inhabited this region. Typically sites are found in settings adjacent to water resources which would have placed humans in close proximity to a wide variety of plant and animal resources.

These people were not farmers, nor were they highly focused on procuring a single food source such as acorns. Instead they were hunter-gatherers who could be thought of as “generalists”; that is their diet would reflect a population that collected, gathered and hunted a wide variety of foods. A diet rich in fish, shellfish, game such as deer, and gathered seeds would have been the norm for many of these people. Based on the numerous grave goods found with human burials from this early period (typically found in a prone position and facing west) some archaeologists have concluded that trade networks with other groups had already been established and ceremonialism was an important aspect of daily life. Artifacts that might be found in association with a burial might include large projectile (spear or dart) points, fishing weights, hooks, animal bone, seed grinding implements, and shell beads.

About 4,000 years ago the archaeological sites from the San Francisco Bay Area and surrounding regions begin to suggest a greater specialization. Sites from this period are found in a wider variety of environmental settings which suggests populations were focused on more specific food resources. The sites tend to contain an abundance of milling and grinding stones suggesting a greater reliance on plant resources. The chronological sequence for the project area begins with sites dating from 2,500 years ago. Earliest occupation of the area has been identified to about years ago 5,000 years ago. Unfortunately these early sites have been buried as a result of extensive deposition of alluvium accompanied by a raise in sea level in the past 15,000 years (Moratto 1984) and are not well documented in this part of California (Ragir 1972).

It has been suggested that the Early Middle Horizon (4500 to 2500 years ago), or now referred to as Windmillers, are associated with an influx of peoples from outside of California. The archaeological evidence suggests these Early Middle Horizon populations employed technologies adapted to river-wetland environments (Moratto 1984:207). Typical Windmillers sites are often situated in riverine, marshland and valley floors, settings that offered a variety of plants and animal resources. These sites often contain burials that are extended ventrally and oriented to the west. Burial artifacts include a variety of fishing paraphernalia, (net weights, spear points and bone hooks) large projectile points as well as faunal and large and small mammal remains.

The subsequent Middle Horizon or Berkeley Pattern covers a period from 2,500 to 1,500 years ago in the northern California delta area. Sites from this period are more numerous and are better documented in the region. The sites evince an economy focused on riverine environments, but are more widely distributed than earlier patterns. As described by Allan et al (1997:9), sites from this period include deeply stratified midden deposits, containing large assemblages of milling and



grinding stones for the processing of vegetal resources, as well as smaller and lighter projectile points. Further distinguishing traits from earlier patterns include artifacts such as slate pendants, steatite beads, stone tubes and ear ornaments. A shift in burial patterning is also evident with variable directional orientation, flexed body positioning and a general reduction in mortuary goods (Fredrickson 1973; Moratto 1984).

David Fredrickson (1973) has defined the late prehistoric period that ranges from 1,500 to 150 years ago as the Augustine Pattern in the delta region. The pattern is characterized by intensive hunting, fishing and gathering, a focus on acorn processing, large population increases, intensified trade and exchange networks, more complex ceremonial and social attributes, and the practice of cremation in addition to flexed burials. Moratto (1984:211) adds that grave goods were often burned in the burial pit before interment of the body. As pointed out by Allan et al. (1997:9), certain artifacts also typify the pattern: bone awls for use in basketry manufacture, small notched and serrated projectile points, the introduction of the bow and arrow, occasional pottery, clay effigies, bone whistles, and stone pipes. Artifact typologies suggest a southward-moving influx of Wintun populations in to Sacramento Valley during the late prehistoric period. This was apparently not a peaceful expansion as evidence from several sites evinces mutilation of skeletons and Wintuan-type barbed points imbedded in human remains (Johnson et al., 1976; Moratto 1984: 212; Ragir 1972).

The Meganos Complex intrudes into the Berkeley and Augustine Patterns (Fredrickson 1974:48; West and Welch 1996:5) in the lower San Joaquin Valley and the western Delta region. It is identified as having a large number of extended burials, but without any preference as to orientation. Also, its cemeteries are not associated with midden contexts (West and Welch 1996:5).

Ethnography

The study area is located within the traditional territory of the Bay Miwok, and also near the interface with the North Valley Yokut and Plains Miwok peoples (Wallace 1978:462, Levy 1978b:398, 462; Milliken 1995:229). Evidence suggests the ancestors of the Miwok settled in the vicinity of the study area during the Middle Horizon of California prehistory.

The greater territory of the Bay Miwok stretched from Walnut Creek to the delta region of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. The area located to the north of the study area is mapped as the Saclan tribelet territory according to Levy (1978b:399) and Milliken (1995:229). Upon contact with the Spanish the Bay Miwok were the first of the Eastern Miwok to have some of its members converted to Christianity. The first recorded baptism of a Bay Miwok was in 1794 at Mission San Francisco. The majority of the members of the Saclan tribelet were missionized at the Mission San Francisco de Asis in 1794 (Milliken 1995:253). Milliken (ibid.) also states that the Saclan tribelet may be the same people as the Jalquins to the east..

Traditionally, the Eastern Miwok were divided into tribelets, which were politically distinguished and exhibited cultural and linguistic variation from other tribelets within the larger Miwok culture. Each tribelet was headed by a chief, which was a hereditary position that passed down the male lineage. On occasion, when there was no male heir, the position of chief would pass to the



daughter of the former chief. Or, when the new chief was too young, the duties would pass on to the former chief's widow (Levy 1978b).

Local subsistence was comprised of animal sources and seasonally available plant sources. Typical fauna hunted or collected by the Miwok included deer, mussels, fish, rabbit, and fowl. After contact with the Spanish the consumption of horsemeat began to dominate Bay Miwok diet. Some examples of plant resources were the all-important acorn, nuts (such as hazelnut, buckeye, & pine), seeds, roots, mushrooms, and plants used as greens (such as columbine and milkweed) (Levy 1978b).

The study area is near the northern reaches of the Northern Valley Yokut. Milliken (1995:229, 256) identifies the ethnographic North Valley Yokut group of Jalalon as being a, "completely marsh-oriented group that seems to have lived in the vicinity of Indian Slough east of the present Brentwood Area (Bennyhoff 1977:133)". Thirty people from this group went to the Mission San Jose between 1811 and 1825 (ibid.). Unfortunately, the Northern Yokut area,

...is so little known ethnographically...due to the (Yokuts) rapid disappearance due to disease, missionization, and the sudden overrunning of their country by American Miners and settlers during the gold rush years. The scraps of information recorded in historical documents can in some instances be augmented by the slim and deficient archaeological record. (Wallace 1978:462)

What is known is that vast grasslands, wetlands, and tule marshes along the sloughs and braids of the San Joaquin River system dominated the environment in this area. The rich abundance of fish, waterfowl, tule roots, and shellfish in this region allowed for the settlement of permanent villages on mounds within the Delta, and a sedentary settlement pattern. Tule was used as food and to make boats (Heizer and Whipple 1971:10, 12) and dwelling structures but little is known of the Northern Yokuts arts and crafts (Wallace 1978:465). The Yokut socio-political organization is also poorly understood, but Wallace (ibid.) cites Kroeber (1925:493) stating that it is likely that it was a totemic moiety system based upon patrilineal descent (similar to the southern Yokut and the Miwok).

The Plains Miwok, who's territory is just to the north and east of the project area, are linguistically distinct group from the Bay Miwok. They occupied the lower reaches of the Mokeulmne and Cosumnes Rivers, and both banks of the Sacramento from Rio Vista to Freeport (Levy 1978b:398). Milliken (1995:229, 248) identifies the ethnographic Plains Miwok group of Musupum as the nearest Plains Miwok group, a small group of was probably located on Staten Island in the Delta.

The word Costanoan (also called Ohlone) was applied by the Spanish to the natives living along the coastal regions in the area. The nearest Costanoan groups were to the south, the Ssaoam and Souyen (Milliken 1995:229, 224-5), which were both located in the Altamont Pass and Tassajara areas respectively. There were eight languages spoken among the Costanoans. Levy (1978a) suggests the ancestors of the Costanoans settled in the San Francisco Bay Area around A.D. 500.



Although Costanoan languages differ from Miwok they are classified together in the Utian language family within the Penutian stock.

Historic Period

The historic period of eastern Contra Costa County can be divided into three major periods. The following discussion is derived from Allan, et al. (1997).

Spanish Period (in California)	1775-1822
Mexican Period	1822-1848
American Period	1848-present

Euroamerican contact with the Bay Miwok and North Valley Yokut first occurred during a series of Spanish expeditions into the San Francisco bay area between 1769 and 1776. The groups near the project area were visited by Anza and Font during this period on their passage through the region in 1776 (Bolton 1930: [3]144, [4]383-383). The Spanish-colonial presence was firmly established in Alta California in 1775 when Captain Juan Manuel Ayala's expedition studied the San Francisco Bay and ventured up the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers in search of a suitable mission site. The first mission in the region, Mission Delores, was established the following year in San Francisco. By 1806 to 1810 most of the Indians from the inner Bay Area had already been baptized and peoples who lived further from the missions began to experience the same events and processes that earlier caused the first migration to the missions. Foremost in the list of these processes were famine and diseases such as measles and syphilis (Milliken 1995:172,193,218-219). Many of the Miwok and North Valley Yokut who lived near the project area went to the Mission San Jose (established in 1797) between the 1810s and 1820s (Milliken 1995:248:256)

The Mexican Period was marked by secularization as the Spanish-colonial mission system collapsed and their lands fell out of Mission control. Many Costanoans (Ohlone), Miwok and Yokut formed multiethnic communities around the Bay Area in an attempt to maintain some aspects of their traditional lifestyle. These communities gradually shrank in size. By 1845 most the land holdings were in the form of large Ranchos which was the norm until the mid-1800s. One of these, Rancho Los Medanos, named after the sand hills common in the area, stretched from the river south towards Mt. Diablo, Pittsburg, Antioch, and its environs (Hendry 1940; Hendry and Bowman 1940:482; Smith and Elliot 1878:32). Deterioration of the relations between the United States and the Mexico resulted in the Mexican-American War of 1847, which resulted in Mexico relinquishing California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848.

The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848 brought an influx of people into the northern half of California as emigrants sought gold or jobs producing goods or services for gold miners. Land use changes resulted as livestock grazed some native grasses to extinction, woodlands were cut for lumber and railroads, and mines and agriculture developed on nearly all arable lands.

The area immediately surrounding the project site has been dominated by agriculture and ranching activities since the 1880s. A more detailed historic context discussion of the study area can be found on the City of Walnut Creek website (2006) and in Elder (1974).



RESULTS OF THE RECORD AND LITERATURE SEARCH

On July 18, 2007, Lisa Hagel conducted a records search (NWIC File # 07-0039) at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information Center, located at Sonoma State University. The record search at the NWIC included searches of archaeological site and historic property files, the National and California Registers of Historic Places, the Historic Property Data File for Contra Costa County, California Historic Landmarks, and historic General Land Office Maps.

The records search revealed that a small portion of the study area had been subject to an archaeological Survey (Supernowitz and Brady 2005); this previous report was reviewed prior to conducting fieldwork. A total of thirteen studies have been conducted within a half-mile of the project area including Busby (1997, 1999, 2000), Chavez (1978), Hall et al (2000), Kaptain (2005), Martin (2004b), Pastron (2004), Self (2000), Smith and Baker (1997), Stillinger (1978), Thomas (1994), and Walker (1979).

There are three previously recorded archaeological sites/historic resources within, or within a half-mile of, the study area the study area including CA-CCO-16, P-07-812, and P-07-2659.

Previously recorded sites within a half-mile of, but outside of the study area.

CA-CCO-16 – This site is the reported location of a midden was originally recorded in 1954 by Elsasser. A charmstone, some and some projectile points were noted. This site was never evaluated for its eligibility to the California Register of Historic Places. It is located approximately 2,000 feet from the study area.

P-07-812 – This historic structure, at 1594 Pleasant Hill Road was recorded in 2000 by Leigh Martin, and abuts the present study area. The property is an odd-shaped $\frac{3}{4}$ acre parcel facing Pleasant Hill Road approximately 1000 feet N of the intersection of Pleasant Hill Road and Geary Boulevard in the City of Lafayette. The parcel includes a main residence facing the street and a second unit or cottage dating from approximately 1945-47. The cottage is a single story 3-room, I-bath structure measuring 32' 6" x 18' 4" cottage dated 1945-1947. Built on piers and foundation with a crawl space and exterior enclosure for a heater, with 6 fenestrations and 2 doors, a front entrance and a rear sliding glass door exiting to a 6' x 18' wood deck. The modest architecture of the cottage residence is a shed-style design with a flat roof of built-up asphalt. A previous owner modified the interior of the cottage. Two modern metal storage sheds 12' x 10' are situated on the west side of the cottage.

P-07-2659– This site consists of two historic structures and was recorded by Leigh Martin (2004a). The boundary of this site is almost a half-mile from the study area. The structure at 2641 Larkey Lane was constructed in 1949. This one-story, wood frame bungalow-type structure rests on a raised half-basement with a concrete foundation. The structure at 2643 Larkey Lane is situated approximately 50 feet west of the above described structure. The house located at 2643 Larkey Lane is similar in construction, but built one year earlier, in 1948.

Previously recorded sites within the study area

No resources were previously recorded within the study area.



Other sources consulted

Letters to the California Native American Heritage Commission and three individuals listed on the Heritage Commission's contact list were sent for this study. Please see a copy of the attached letters (enclosure). No response to these letters of interest have been received as of July 20, 2007.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD METHODS

The entire study area (Assessors Parcel Numbers 169-331-007, -009, -015, -016, and -017) was subject to an archaeological survey. The result of the current cultural resources investigation was negative. All portions of the Study Area with exposed ground surface were subject to a pedestrian survey by Mr. Sean Dexter, Principal Archaeologist, of Condor Country Consulting.

Mr. Dexter surveyed the entire study area using linear transects 5 meters apart. The majority of the parcel is paved or has buildings on it. Only the outside perimeter of all parcels and the non-paved former gas station location (APN 169-331-009) were exposed. The northern margin along Pleasant Hill Road, as well as the southern margin along Camino Verde are covered by small shrub ornamentals, but the well manicured shrubs lack any much which afforded excellent ground visibility (approximately 80%). The area west of the retaining wall on the western margin of APN 169-331-015 was examined, and ground cover was limited to emergent grasses and low shrubs including ivy, and afforded poor to fair visibility (approximately 30%). Mr. Dexter stopped every 10 meters to scrape the ground surface with a hoe to inspect the immediate subsurface for cultural materials or evidence of previous human occupation. Soil around rodent holes, and the road cuts were examined for any evidence of color or texture change.

RESULTS

The results of the survey in all sections of the Study Area were negative for archaeological resources. Soil color and texture was consistent throughout the parcel, a light brown loam with angular pebbles, and no traces of midden were noted.

No resources defined by CEQA as "cultural resources" were located within the study area.



REMARKS

No further archaeological work is recommended within the current Study Area. If in the future the project expands to other parcels, then additional archaeological work may be necessary.

Likewise, if buried cultural materials are encountered during ground disturbing activity associated with the development of this parcel, it is recommended that all work in the vicinity of the discovery halt until a qualified archaeologist makes an assessment of the find and follows the proper protocol for the specific type of cultural material.

Sincerely,



Sean D. Dexter
Principal Archaeologist
Condor Country Consulting

SDD:sdd

enclosures: Figures
 Résumés of researchers
Copies of Native American Consultation



REFERENCES CITED

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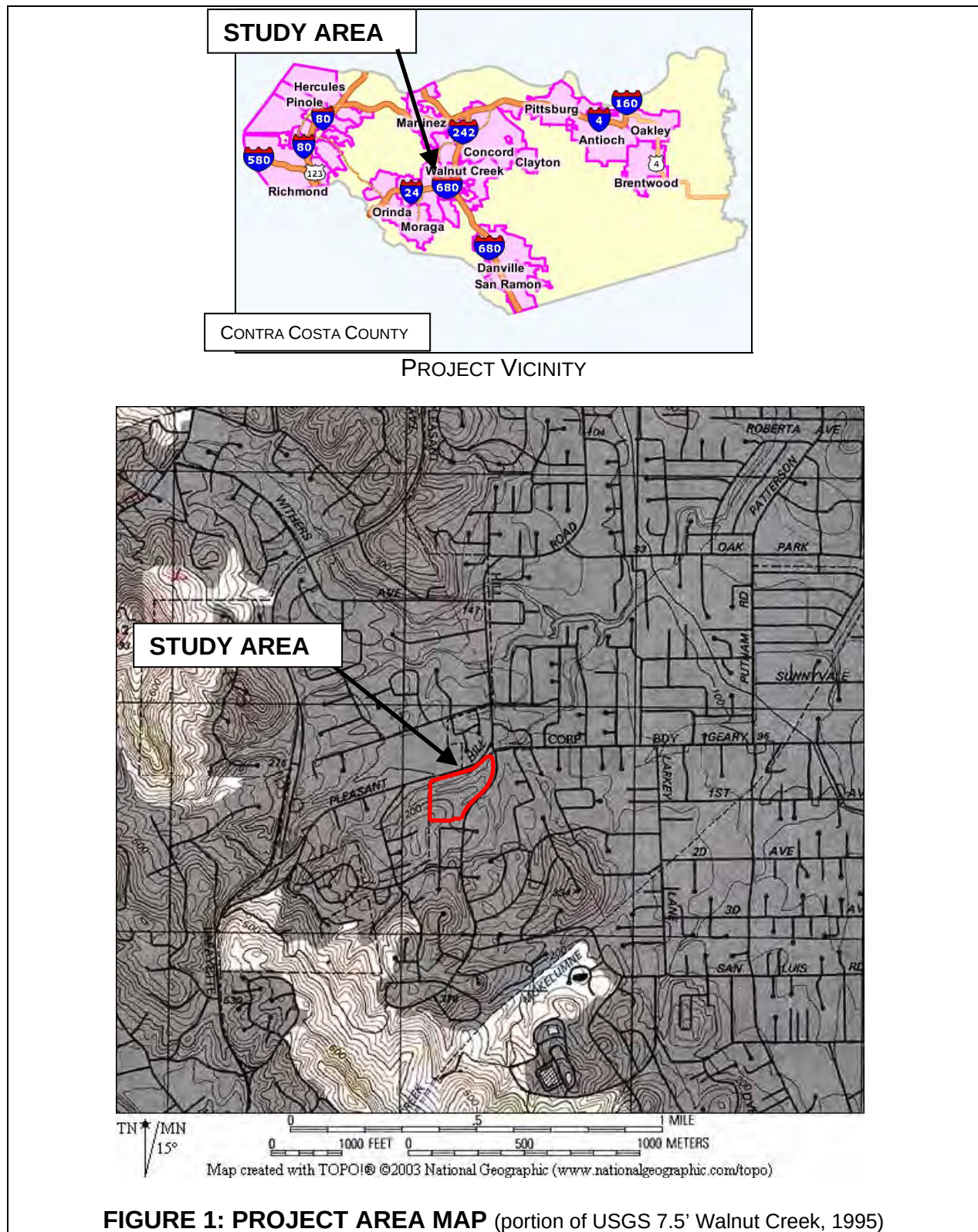
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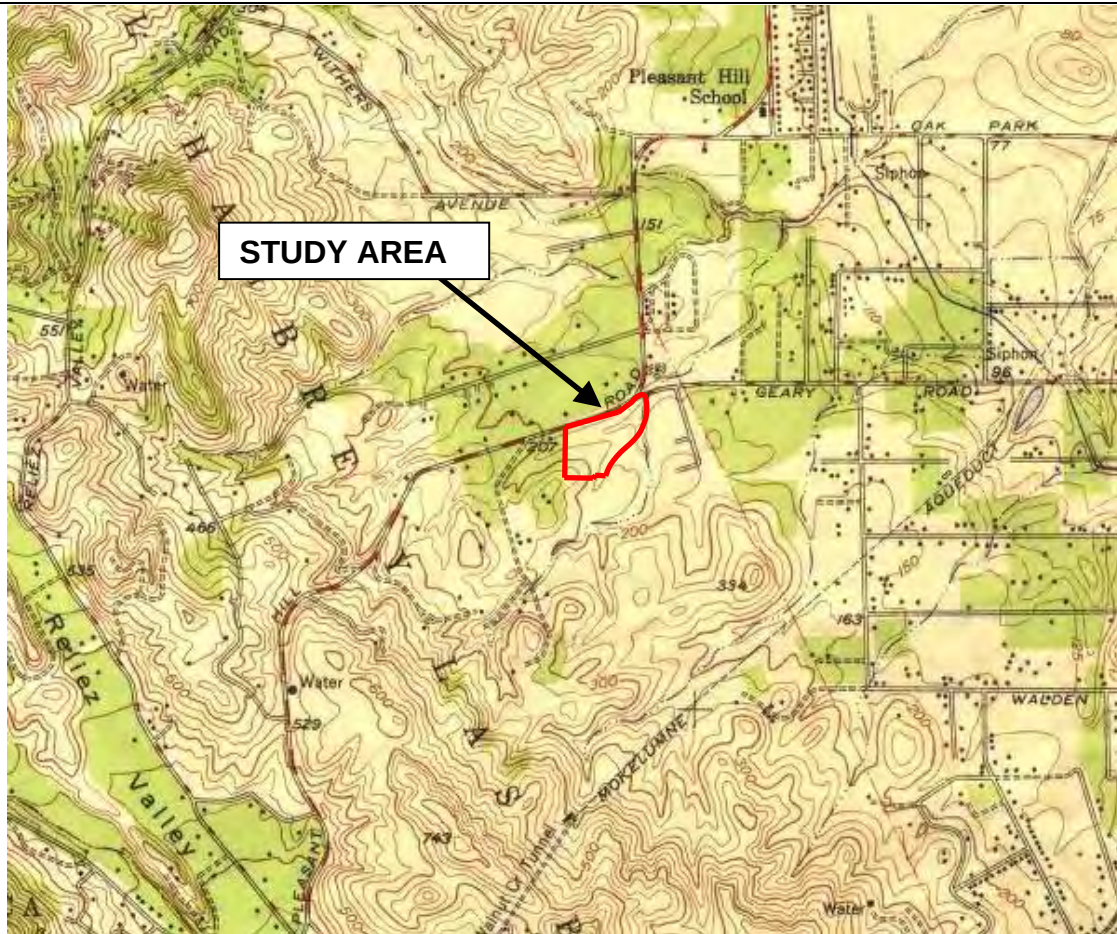


FIGURE 2: HISTORIC AREA MAP FROM 1947 (portion of USGS 7.5' Walnut Creek, 1947)



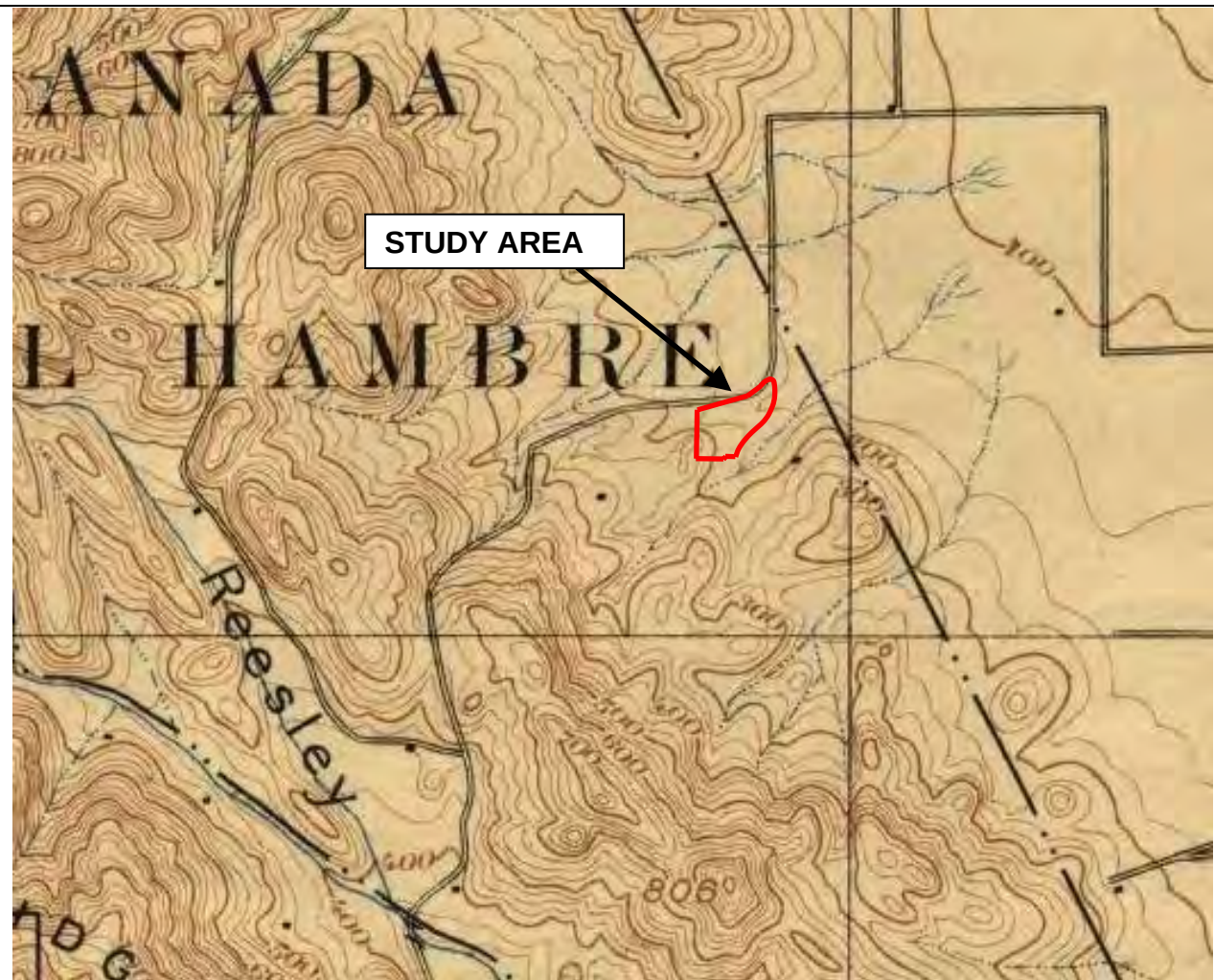
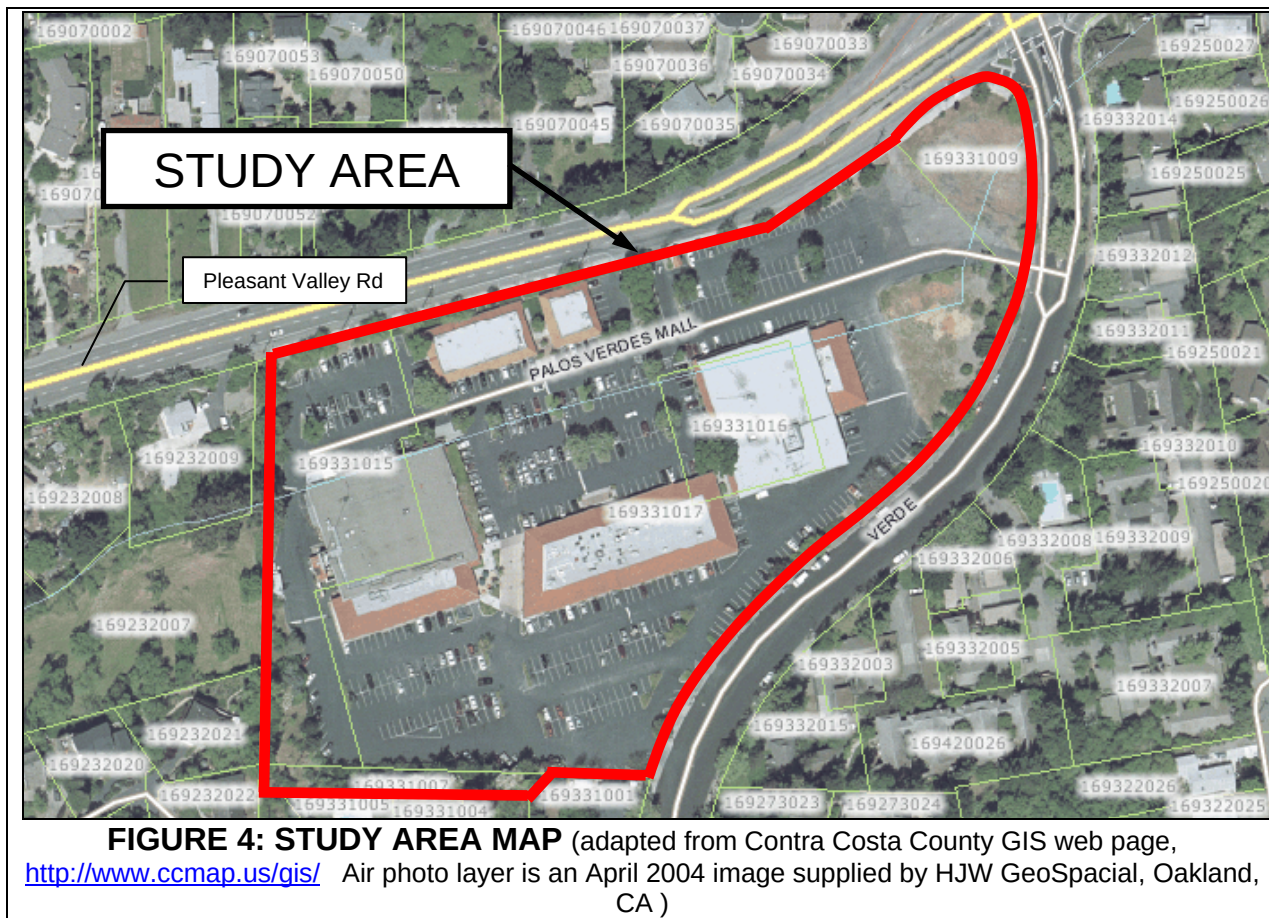


FIGURE 3: HISTORIC AREA MAP FROM 1897 (portion of USGS 15' Concord, 1897)





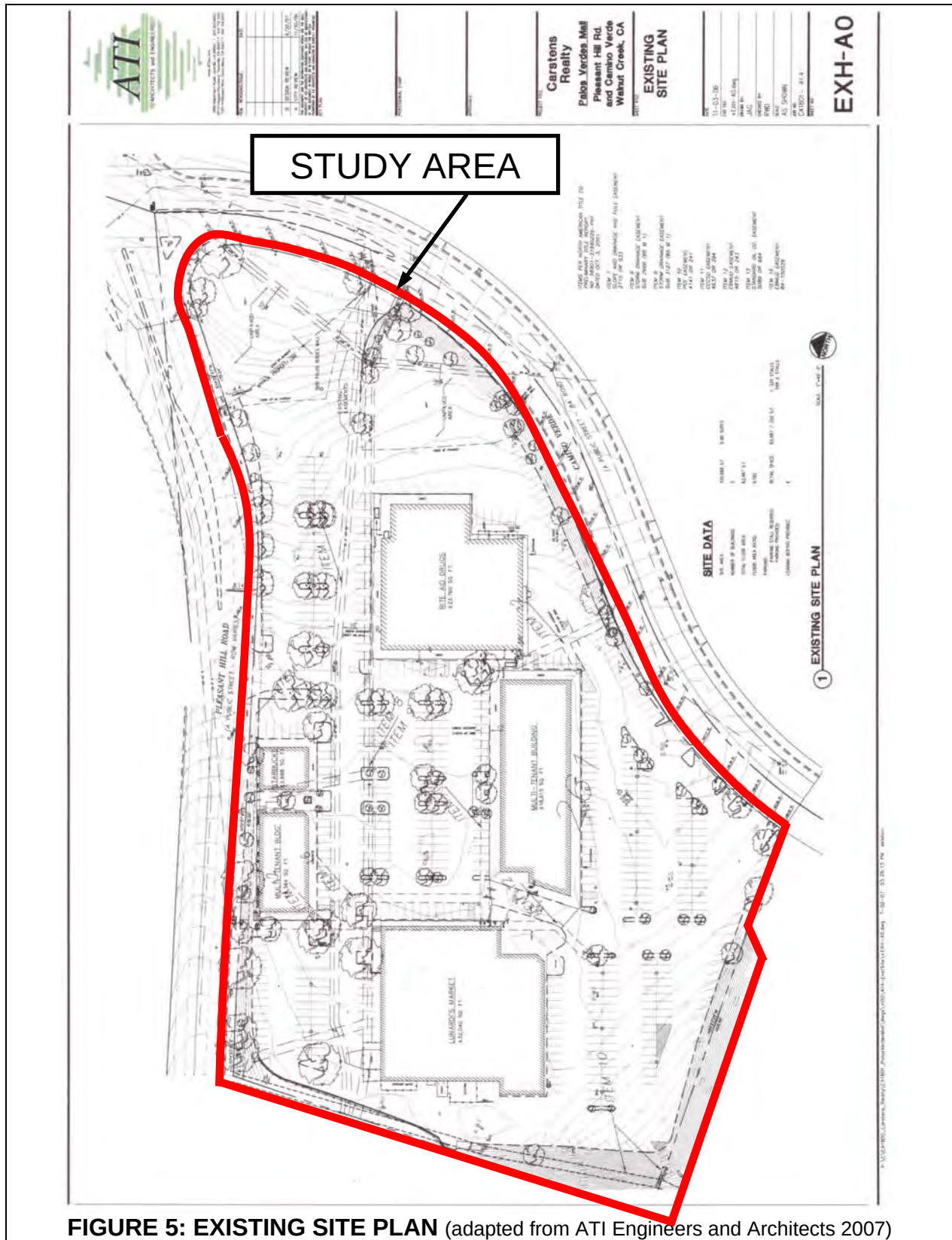


FIGURE 5: EXISTING SITE PLAN (adapted from ATI Engineers and Architects 2007)



Mr. Dexter has fifteen years of experience in the cultural resource management field with specialization in prehistoric and historic archaeology. He has directed archaeological site testing programs and data recovery excavations, large-scale archaeological reconnaissance surveys, numerous record searches, as well as the monitoring of construction projects. He has held responsibility for managing large projects in California and Nevada, as well as the responsibility for consultation with the Nevada and California State Historic Preservation Offices. He has extensive experience as an interdisciplinary team member on numerous projects, and made significant contributions to a number of Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements to support National Environmental Policy Act activities. He has handled Native American Consultations with numerous federally and non-federally recognized Tribes throughout California. He has also successfully managed Section 106 (National Historic Preservation Act) compliance/evaluation/review, contract development and administration, preparing/managing heritage resource inventories, preparing Civil Rights Impact Analyses, preparing heritage resource specialist reports for archaeological surveys & site evaluations, and producing interpretive displays. Mr. Dexter has authored specialist reports and selected chapters of California Environmental Quality Act documents including Environmental Impact Reports, fatal flaw analyses, negative declarations, and initial studies. Most recently he has managed and directed fieldwork for archaeological excavations and surveys in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Mr. Dexter also has considerable experience as a biological technician in support of professional biologists. His involvement with these projects included GIS/GPS habitat mapping, surveys and/or trapping for San Francisco garter snake, California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog, California tiger salamander, fairy shrimp, tadpole shrimp, western pond turtle, numerous raptors, small mammals, and fish.

EDUCATION

University of California, Santa Cruz
B.A., Anthropology, 1992

California State University, Chico
Anthropology (M.A. graduate coursework complete, ABT) 1994-1998

WORK HISTORY

- **Principal Archaeologist**, Condor Country Consulting, Martinez, CA (07/05-Present)
Mr. Dexter is responsible for business management and development, project management, biological support, and archaeological aspects of our consulting business.
- **Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager**, URS Corporation (formerly Woodward Clyde Consultants), Oakland, CA (04/97-07/05)
- **Archaeologist (GS-9)**, USDA-Forest Service-Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, South Lake Tahoe, CA. (05/95 - 03/97)
- **Archaeological Technician**, Dames & Moore, Chico, CA (03/96 - 06/96)
- **Staff**, Department of Anthropology, Archaeological Research Facility & Northeast Information Center of the California Historical Resource Information System, California State University, Chico, CA (10/93 - 05/95)
- **Archaeologist (GS-7)**, USDA-Forest Service-Lassen National Forest, Almanor & Eagle Lake Ranger Districts, Chester & Susanville, CA (06/94 - 05/95)
- **Archaeologist (GS-5, 7)**, USDA-Forest Service-Eldorado National Forest, Amador Ranger District, Pioneer, CA (06/92 - 09/93)
- **Volunteer**, Santa Cruz Archaeological Research Facility, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA (09/91 - 05/92)

PROJECT SPECIFIC EXPERIENCE

Linear Facilities – Pipelines, Transmission Lines, Transportation Projects

- **Co-Principal Investigator, Field Director and Assistant Project Manager, San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge East Span Seismic Safety Project, California Department of Transportation, San Francisco, CA, Parsons Brinkerhoff/California Department of Transportation, Subcontract, 1997-Present, 1.5M+:** Authored Extended Phase I Testing Report, Determinations of Eligibility, Research Design & Treatment Plan for sites on Yerba Buena Island. Field Director and Co-Principal Investigator for large-scale data recovery project on Yerba Buena Island (CA-SFR-04/H). Authored sections of Phase III excavation report.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Vasco Road Emergency Improvements, Byron, CA, Contra Costa County Public Works Department, 2006-7, 75k.** Principal Archaeologist and Project Manager for archaeological reconnaissance of a highway improvement project.
- **Project Manager, State Route 4 Bypass Segment 3, Brentwood, CA, State Route 4 Bypass Authority, 2006-7, 75k.** Project Manager for biological monitoring program of a highway construction project in the Delta.
- **Co-Principal Investigator, Field Director, Lake Tahoe Environmental Improvement Program, California Department of Transportation, Sacramento, CA, URS/California Department of Transportation, Subcontract, 2006-Present, 75k:** Field Director and Co-Principal Investigator for large-scale archaeological survey project for US50 and SR89 within El Dorado County. Authored technical report.
- **Co-Principal Investigator, Field Director, State Route 299 Buckhorn Grade Improvement Program, California Department of Transportation, Sacramento, CA, URS/California Department of Transportation, Subcontract, 2006-Present, 75k:** Field Director and Co-Principal Investigator for large-scale archaeological survey and Extend Phase I testing programs at CA-SHA-4169 and -4171 project for SR299 within Shasta County. Authored technical reports.
- **Principal Archaeologist, Byron Airport Master Plan, Byron, CA, Contra Costa County Division of Airports, 2005, 10k.** Principal Archaeologist and Project Manager for archaeological reconnaissance of an airport improvement project. Authored technical report.
- **Project Manager, Orwood Bridge Replacement, Brentwood, CA, Contra Costa County Public Works Department, 2004, 75k.** Project Manager for archaeological reconnaissance and architectural evaluation of an historic bridge in the Delta. Authored technical report.
- **Task Manager/Cultural Resource Specialist, Cal Park Hill Tunnel Rehabilitation and Bikeway Design Project, San Rafael, CA, Marin County Department of Public Works, 2002-2004, 350k.** Task manager for the archaeological and architectural reconnaissance of an abandoned railroad corridor and tunnel. Authored technical report.
- **Assistant Project Manager/Field Director, Vallejo Mill Excavation – State Route 238 (Mission Boulevard) Improvement Project, Fremont, CA, Alameda County Transportation Agency, 1994-2005, 300k+.** Jointly authored technical report and directed historic archaeological excavation at General Vallejo's 1860s mill site in Fremont (Niles), California.
- **Task Manager, Eureka/Arcata US 101 Corridor Safety Improvement Project, California Department of Transportation, Eureka, CA, California Department of Transportation, Environmental On-Call, 2002-2005, 1M:** Task Manager for archaeological reconnaissance between Eureka and Arcata, and Extend Phase I testing program at CA-HUM-48.
- **Cultural Resource Specialist, UC Merced, University of California, Merced, CA, University of California, Merced, 2001-2004, 1M+:** Performed Class I inventory for new campus site. Participated in preparation of cultural resources section of EIR.
- **Cultural Resource Specialist, Merced Campus Parkway, Merced County Department of Public Works, 2001 – 2003, 1.4M:** Directed Class I surveys for proposed Merced Campus Parkway transportation project. Supervised crews, evaluated sites, and managed architectural historian survey efforts.
- **Cultural Resource Specialist, Florida Overland Express (FOX) High-Speed Rail, St. Petersburg, FL, State of Florida - Department of Transportation, 1998-2000, 2M+:** Designed, performed, and authored fatal flaw

analysis for archaeological and built environment resources along study, corridors for entire FOX system. Performed field inventories and located sites/historic buildings using GPS.

- **Cultural Resource Specialist, Tasman Light Rail Line Extension, , Mountain View, CA, Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority, 1995-2000, 100k+:** Performed archaeological monitoring during phases of construction of light rail system. Coordinated and performed archaeological testing program at prehistoric site within light rail corridor.
- **Cultural Resource Specialist, Malin-Round Mountain Power Transmission Line, Malin, OR - Round Mountain, CA, US Department of Energy - Western Area Power Administration, 1995-1997, 100k:** Comprehensive cultural resources overview and survey, and author of technical report for a 96-mile transmission line in Northeastern California.
- **Cultural Resource Specialist, Otay Mesa Generating Project, Otay Mesa, CA, U.S. Generating Company, 1999, 500k+:** Responsible for preparing portions of cultural resources, paleontological resources, and air quality chapters of Application for Certification (AFC) for the California Energy Commission (CEC).

Water Resources

- **Assistant Task Manager, Lower Guadalupe River Flood Control Project, Santa Clara Valley Water District, San Jose, California, Santa Clara Valley Water District, 1995-2005, 2M:** Directed field reconnaissance, archival research, managed subcontractors, authored numerous reports and Programmatic Agreement. Responsible for all Section 106 responsibilities, including OHP consultation, for this large-scale project by US Army Corps of Engineers.
- **Assistant Task Manager, Calaveras Dam Conceptual Engineering Project, Milpitas, CA, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, 2004-Present, 1M+.** Directed field surveys and authored technical report for reconnaissance survey in southeastern Alameda County and northeastern Santa Clara County.
- **Task Manager, Paradise Dam Raising Environmental Fatal Flaw Review, Paradise, CA, Paradise Irrigation District, 2002, 50k.** Prepared environmental review document for biological, water quality/floodplain, air quality, hazardous waste, cultural resources, and relocation sections of review document.
- **Task Manager/Lead Cultural Resources Specialist, Almaden Dam Intake Valve Replacement and Seepage Mitigation Project, San Jose, CA, Santa Clara County Valley Water District, 500k.** Author of cultural resources technical report and EIR section for a dam modification project in Santa Clara County.
- **Cultural Resources Specialist, Chowchilla Flood Control Project, Chowchilla, CA, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1998-Present, 500k+.** Directed field surveys, evaluated historic properties, and authored technical report for reconnaissance survey in the San Joaquin Valley.
- **Cultural Resources Specialist, Susanville Flood Control Project, Susanville, CA, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1998-Present, 500k+.** Performed auger testing program for proposed floodwall and stream channel reconstruction in Susanville, California. Authored technical report for FEMA and the California Office of Historic Preservation.
- **Cultural Resources Specialist, Ferndale Flood Control Projects, Ferndale, CA, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1998-Present, 500k.** Performed historic archival research, and archaeological and architectural surveys for proposed stream channel reconstruction and sewage treatment plant relocation in Ferndale, California. Authored technical reports for FEMA and the California Office of Historic Preservation. These projects involved impacts to several contributing elements of the Ferndale National Register Historic District.

Other City, State, Federal Agencies

- **Project Manager, Bay Street Emeryville Phase B, Emeryville, CA, City of Emeryville, 2005, 30k.** Project Manager for archaeological reconnaissance and geotechnical boring monitoring program at the expansion of a commercial development site in Emeryville, CA. Authored technical report.
- **Assistant Project Manager, Baker Beach Disturbed Areas Restoration Project, San Francisco, CA, Presidio Trust, 2004-Present, 250k.** Assistant project manager for inventory, evaluation, testing program, and treatment of National Landmark historic batteries on the coastal bluffs of San Francisco.

- **Project Manager, Castle Rock State Park Rock Art Survey, Woodside, CA, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Fixed Fee, 2002, 50k:** Project Manager for archaeological reconnaissance of rock art sites in the Coast Range near Woodside, CA.
- **Field Director, Emeryville Shellmound (CA-ALA-309) Data Recovery Excavation Project, City of Emeryville, CA, City of Emeryville Redevelopment Agency, 2000-2005, 1.3M:** Field Director for large scale six-month excavation of one of the largest prehistoric shell mounds in the San Francisco Bay Area. Site Safety Officer for excavation phase – site was contaminated with hazardous substances and all work had to be conducted following OSHA rules for hazardous waste workers. Currently completing lithic analysis and authoring several sections of overall site report.
- **Task Manager/Lead Cultural Resource Specialist, East Bay Regional Parks District Fire Mitigation Projects Surveys, Oakland, CA, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2000-2002, 750k:** Directed field surveys, evaluated historic properties, and authored technical report for 1,400 acre reconnaissance survey.
- **Task Manager/Lead Cultural Resource Specialist, Montezuma Ridge Fire Mitigation Project, Nevada City, CA, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2000-2002, 750k:** Directed field surveys, evaluated historic properties, and authored technical report for project.
- **Task Manager/Lead Cultural Resource Specialist, Oakland Army Base Redevelopment Area Environmental Impact Report, City of Oakland, CA, City of Oakland, 2002-2003, 1M+:** Lead cultural resource specialist for EIR effort. Performed class I efforts, manages architectural historian, and authored cultural resources sections of programmatic EIR for the redevelopment area.
- **Lead Cultural Resource Specialist, Treasure Island/Yerba Buena Island Environmental Impact Report, City of San Francisco, CA, City of San Francisco, 2002-2003, 75k:** Lead cultural resource specialist for programmatic EIR efforts. Authored cultural resources sections.
- **Resource Specialist, Cave Rock Management Plan, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, South Lake Tahoe, CA:** As an employee of the US Forest Service, Mr. Dexter assisted in preparation of Civil Rights Impact Analysis and National Environmental Policy Act documentation to implement Forest closure of Traditional Cultural Property to rock climbing.
- **Crew Chief, Secret Cove Cabin Passport-In-Time Project, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, South Lake Tahoe, CA:** As an employee of the US Forest Service, Mr. Dexter acted as crew chief on excavation of two overseas Chinese cordwood cutter cabin sites on east shore of Lake Tahoe in Nevada. Mapped site locations and boundaries using GPS.
- **Task Manager, Pioneer Ecosystem Management Project, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, South Lake Tahoe, CA:** Supervised in-service field activities, and administered all phases of external survey contract for large scale Ecosystem Management project. Recorded a complex of overseas Chinese cordwood cutter cabin sites, and recorded locations using GPS.

Industrial Plants/Facilities

- **Principal Archaeologist, Golden Gate Bridge Security Project – North Side, Sausalito, CA, Golden Gate Bridge Highway and Transportation District, 2006, 15k.** Performed archival research, surveys, site recordation and evaluations, authored National Park Service 5x review documents, and monitored activities near Lime Point.
- **Cultural Resources Specialist, Golden Gate Bridge Seismic Safety & Lead Abatement Project, San Francisco and Sausalito, CA, Golden Gate Bridge Highway and Transportation District, 1999-2001, 100k.** Performed archival research, surveys, site recordation and evaluations, authored National Park Service 5x review documents, and monitored activities near Fort Point and Lime Point.
- **Task Manager/Cultural Resource Specialist, Emergency Response Team, Richmond, CA, Chevron, On-Call, 2000-2005, 100k:** Currently part of the on-call response team for the Chevron global oil-spill response team. Certified for Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment (SCAT), and have participated in joint US Coast Guard/Chevron oil-spill drill (PrepEx) exercises in SF Bay and Eureka, CA, and the Spill of National Significance (SONS) exercise in Long Beach, CA as a Cultural Resource Specialist.

- **Task Manager/Cultural Resource Specialist, Valero Benicia Cogeneration Project, Benicia, CA, Valero Energy Corporation, 2002, 250k.** Responsible for preparing portions of cultural resources report for Application for Certification (AFC) for the California Energy Commission (CEC).
- **Cultural Resource Specialist, Pittsburg District Energy Facility (Los Medanos Energy), Pittsburg, CA, Enron Corporation, 1998-2000, 750k:** Conducted field surveys, historic property evaluation, and construction monitoring. Responsible for preparing portions of cultural chapter of the AFC for the CEC.
- **Cultural Resource Specialist, Verizon Wireless Cell Tower Sites, Various locations in California, Verizon Wireless, 2003-Present, 100k+.** Conducted archaeological surveys for numerous cell tower site locations in Northern California. Authored technical reports to comply with FCC requirements for permits.

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

- 1997-Present/Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Certificate
- 1993/Forest Service and Preservation Law/University of Nevada, Reno
- 1990/Archaeological Field School/University of California, Davis
- Proficient use of Trimble Global Positioning System, ESRI ArcGIS, and Microsoft Word/Excel.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

- Association of Environmental Professionals (California)
- Society for California Archaeology
- Society for American Archaeology



July 10, 2007

Andrew Galvan
PO Box 3152
Mission San Jose, CA 94539

Re: **Expression of Interest**
Regarding Native American Tribal Cultural or Religious Values
New Building Project
Palos Verdes Shopping Center
Intersection of Peasant Hill Road & Camino Verde
Walnut Creek, California
ATI Project #CA1801

Dear Mr. Galvan;

We have been asked to contact the representatives of the local Native American Tribes to inform them of the planned new building project at this neighborhood shopping center. We obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission.

We have attached the following items for your information.

- Aerial photograph of the existing site
- Site development plan for this project

The scope of this project includes the erection of two new buildings on a present parking lot area. We believe the Center was originally constructed in the 1960's. The site was extensively regraded and paved at that time.

An archaeologist has been commissioned to investigate the site history, and to conduct a visual survey of the present site. A report will be forthcoming.

At this time we would like to know whether you are aware of any traditional cultural places or archaeological sites in or near the project area. We understand that such information is sensitive and confidential and we will not release this information to any unauthorized persons. Your involvement is valuable to us and we will do our best to ensure that any concerns you may have about the project are addressed.

Sincerely;

Robert W. Deiss, AIA
Project Architect

CC: Chris Carstens, Carstens Realty
Ethan Bindernagel, City of Walnut Creek Planning Department
Sean Dexter, Principal Archaeologist, Condor Country Consulting
File #CA1801

Encl.

3860 Blackhawk Road
Danville, California 94506
T: 925.648.8800
F: 925.648.8811

www.atiae.com

A History of Innovation



July 10, 2007

Katherine Erolinda Perez
PO Box 717
Linden, CA 95236

Re: **Expression of Interest**
Regarding Native American Tribal Cultural or Religious Values
New Building Project
Palos Verdes Shopping Center
Intersection of Peasant Hill Road & Camino Verde
Walnut Creek, California
ATI Project #CA1801

Dear Ms. Perez;

We have been asked to contact the representatives of the local Native American Tribes to inform them of the planned new building project at this neighborhood shopping center. We obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission.

We have attached the following items for your information.

- Aerial photograph of the existing site
- Site development plan for this project

The scope of this project includes the erection of two new buildings on a present parking lot area. We believe the Center was originally constructed in the 1960's. The site was extensively regraded and paved at that time.

An archaeologist has been commissioned to investigate the site history, and to conduct a visual survey of the present site. A report will be forthcoming.

At this time we would like to know whether you are aware of any traditional cultural places or archaeological sites in or near the project area. We understand that such information is sensitive and confidential and we will not release this information to any unauthorized persons. Your involvement is valuable to us and we will do our best to ensure that any concerns you may have about the project are addressed.

Sincerely;

Robert W. Deiss, AIA
Project Architect

CC: Chris Carstens, Carstens Realty
Ethan Bindernagel, City of Walnut Creek Planning Department
Sean Dexter, Principal Archaeologist, Condor Country Consulting
File #CA1801

Encl.

3860 Blackhawk Road
Danville, California 94506
T: 925.648.8800
F: 925.648.8811

www.atiae.com

A History of Innovation



July 10, 2007

Ramona Garibay
16010 Halmar Lane
Lathrop, CA 95330

Re: **Expression of Interest**
Regarding Native American Tribal Cultural or Religious Values
New Building Project
Palos Verdes Shopping Center
Intersection of Peasant Hill Road & Camino Verde
Walnut Creek, California
ATI Project #CA1801

Dear Ms. Garibay;

We have been asked to contact the representatives of the local Native American Tribes to inform them of the planned new building project at this neighborhood shopping center. We obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission.

We have attached the following items for your information.

- Aerial photograph of the existing site
- Site development plan for this project

The scope of this project includes the erection of two new buildings on a present parking lot area. We believe the Center was originally constructed in the 1960's. The site was extensively regraded and paved at that time.

An archaeologist has been commissioned to investigate the site history, and to conduct a visual survey of the present site. A report will be forthcoming.

At this time we would like to know whether you are aware of any traditional cultural places or archaeological sites in or near the project area. We understand that such information is sensitive and confidential and we will not release this information to any unauthorized persons. Your involvement is valuable to us and we will do our best to ensure that any concerns you may have about the project are addressed.

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A History of Innovation



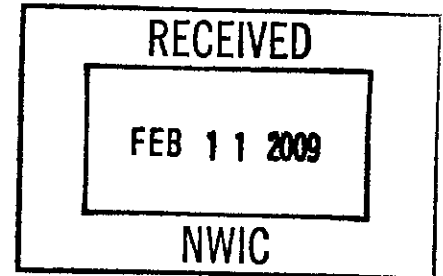
535714
ACRA

Consultants in Archaeology and Historic Preservation

www.williamself.com

February 4, 2009

Mark Rollandelli
3108 Teigland Road
Lafayette, CA 94549-2015



RE: *Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment of the 3108 Teigland Road
(APN 169-032-008), Lafayette, Contra Costa County, California.*

Dear Mr. Rollandelli:

In accordance with our agreement, William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) has implemented a records search, archaeological field survey, and assessment of cultural resources for the 3108 Teigland Road Project located at 3108 Teigland Road (APN 169-032-008), Lafayette, Contra Costa County, California (Figure 1). As the construction of the proposed 3108 Teigland Road Project will involve the subdivision of the existing parcel and construction of the proposed new building, a cultural resource study was conducted in compliance with Section 21084.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Given that no significant cultural resources were found during the study, our response will be in a letter format rather than a stand-alone assessment report. Therefore, general background information on the cultural setting of the area is included in summary form only.

Project Location and Description

The proposed project is situated in Township 1 North, Range 2 West, Section 16 as depicted on the 1995 Walnut Creek, California, 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle (Figures 2 and 3). The existing parcel is 44,752 ft² and currently houses a single story residence built in 1957. The elevation of the project area is approximately 165 feet above mean sea level. Walnut Creek is located approximately 2.14 miles east of the project area.

The proposed 3108 Teigland Road project intends to subdivide the existing parcel into 2 distinct parcels (Parcel A and B) and erect an additional structure. The existing structure is located on what will become Parcel A. This parcel is expected to have an area of 24,705 ft². The new structure will be erected on what will become Parcel B, which is

William Self Associates, Inc.

E-mail: jallan@williamself.com

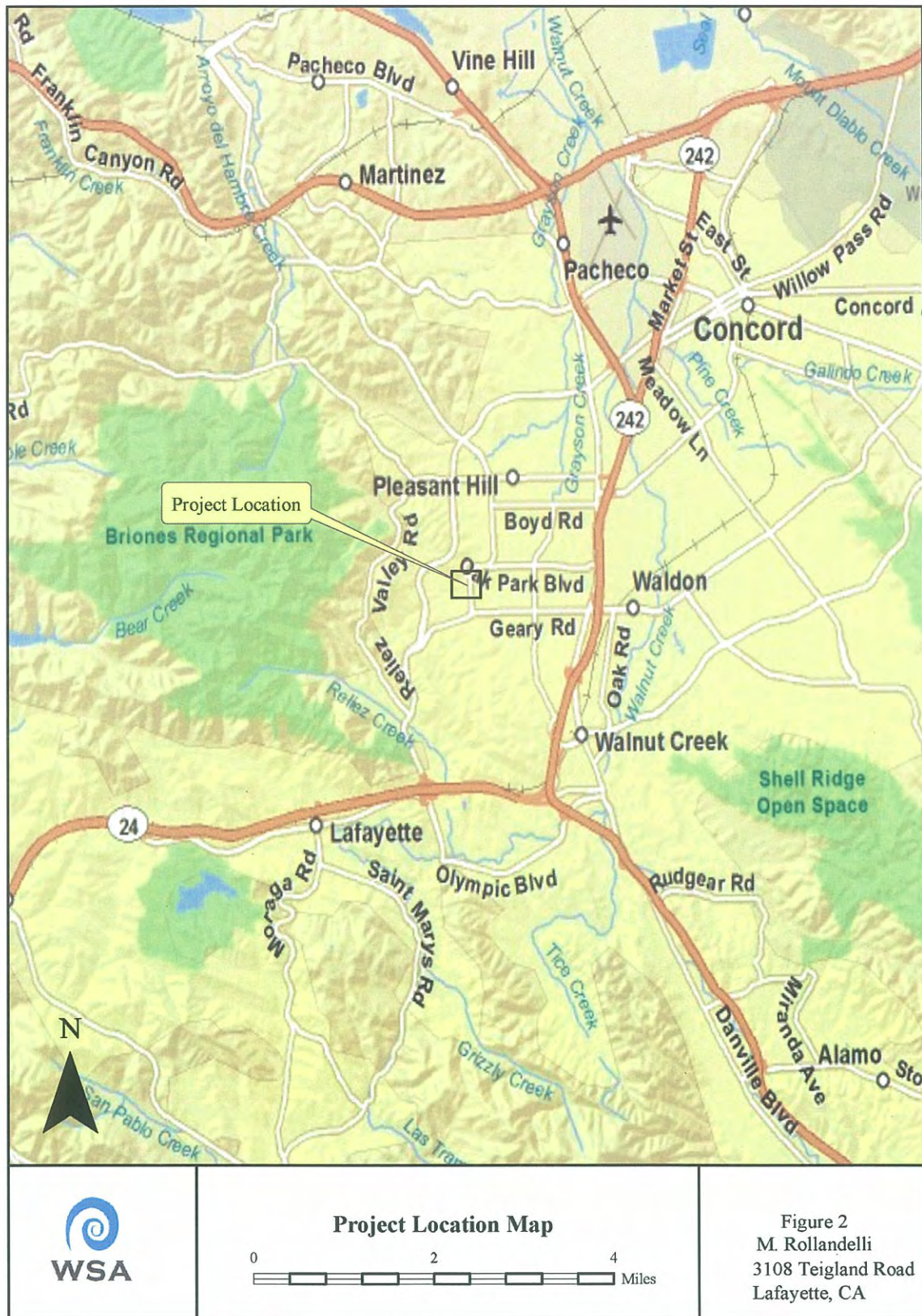
CORPORATE OFFICE: San Francisco Bay Area
PO Box 2192, 61d Avenida de Orinda, Orinda CA 94563
Phone: 925-253-9070/ 925-254-3553 fax



Project Vicinity Map

Figure 1

M. Rollandelli
3108 Teigland Road
Lafayette, CA





expected to have an area of 20,047 ft². Additional modifications to the parcel include removal of the existing driveway and construction of a new driveway that will lead to both houses. The project sponsor maintains no ground breaking activity will occur in conjunction with any phase of construction. Further, the project sponsor intends to import soil to the parcel in order to raise the elevation of the existing ground surface prior to the beginning of construction.

Environment

The project area is situated within the broad north-south trending San Ramon Valley through which Walnut Creek flows. This portion of the valley is composed of alluvial deposits accumulated between low lying hills (100-200 ft. elevations). The project area is within what is now a densely populated residential area.

Temperatures in the summer are high, usually around often reaching over 38° C (100° F) (Brown 1985:87). Annual precipitation in the region averages 20 to 30 in. with precipitation concentrated in the fall, winter, and spring months. This climate is much like that found in the Mediterranean with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers. After the first rain at the end of October or early November, the vegetation becomes green and remains green, but not growing, until late February, when the grasses begin to grow rapidly. By early May, the area has usually changed to dry golden-colored grasses, and stays that way until fall.

Since historic and prehistoric times, with some exceptions, the flora and fauna have not changed as dramatically in this part of Contra Costa County as in other areas of California. Common vegetation throughout the valley includes Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*), Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), California Buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), California Bay Laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), Star Thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Wild Oats (*Avena fatua*), Morning Glories (*Convolvulus*), Lupine (*Lupinus*), Poppies (*Papaver*), Wild Artichokes (*Cynara scolymus*), and various other native and imported grasses.

Animal life within the region is diverse. Unlike prehistoric times when animals such as tule elk, mule deer, black-tail deer, and grizzly bear occupied the area, the region today favors small, herbivorous mammals, especially voles, pocket gophers, ground squirrels, and pocket mice (Brown 1985:87). The larger, open areas of Contra Costa County attract some larger animals including deer, coyote, rabbit, skunk, opossum, raccoon, and a number of birds including red-tailed hawks and turkey vultures.

Cultural Setting

Prehistory

The following is a brief consideration of the prehistory of the San Ramon Valley and the Walnut Creek drainage in particular, including sites lying within the Walnut Creek flood plain and its tributaries. Archaeological investigation in the Walnut Creek drainage began with Loud in 1913 when he recorded known and obvious (surficial) sites for the University of California at Berkeley Anthropology Museum (Fredrickson 1980:4).

The Monument Site, CA-CCO-137, discovered in 1946 during excavation for a swimming pool, yielded several human burials thought to have great antiquity and given the name "Concord Man" (Heizer 1950). Further research determined that artifacts recovered from the site are not much older than 500 B.C. (cf. Bennyhoff 1994; Jones 1992). Burials were both flexed and extended, lying beneath 4.5 ft. of alluvial sediments and the mixture of positions has been interpreted as representing a cultural transition.

During the 1950s and into the 1960s, local archaeological investigations were limited to sites revealed during construction. For example, the sites CA-CCO-30 and CA-CCO-308 were salvaged under the direction of David Fredrickson by contract between the Central California Archaeological Foundation and the California Division of Highways, who was sponsoring the construction project. After the initiation of environmental protection laws in the mid-1970s, some project-specific, systematic archaeological surveys were conducted in addition to the salvaging of sites discovered during construction. To date, no systematic survey of the entire drainage has been undertaken. Given the urban and suburban sprawl in this heavily populated area, as well as the deeply buried nature of many sites older than a few hundred years within the alluvial setting of the Walnut Creek floodplain and drainage, it is unlikely that such a survey would provide information of use in the construction of a local chronology.

Funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers stream channel stabilization effort known as the Walnut Creek Project, Fredrickson synthesized the state of knowledge of the prehistory of the Walnut Creek drainage and identified avenues for future research (Fredrickson 1980). In association with the same project and project sponsor, Banks, Orlins, and McCarthy (Banks et al. 1984) reviewed and updated Fredrickson's synthesis in the context of test excavation and evaluation of CA-CCO-431, the Murwood School site (Banks et al. 1984).

Fredrickson characterized the earliest inhabitants of this area, known from at least 2000 B.C., as almost completely dependent on local resources. Those artifacts that were imported originated from a wide variety of sources, suggesting that trade was random and that no trade

networks had been established. The early society must have been egalitarian, as burials were similar to each other with very few, if any, associated artifacts. During the subsequent two millennia both social and economic networks expanded, leading to specialization of production and to fixed trading relationships. As trade increased and became more integral to the society, the status and wealth of those controlling the factors of production increased as well. Wealth, ascribed status, and prestige are seen in the differential mortuary complexes of burials dating to the later periods.

Recently the Rossmoor Site (CA-CCO-309) located in Walnut Creek, was found to have two deeply buried components ranging from over 3000 to ca. 1000 years B.C. providing a new opportunity to extend and refine the local chronology presented below (Price et al. 2006). Up until 2004, this site was known as a near-surface Late Period occupation site with burials.

Banks et al. (1984) discuss the cultural changes observed in Contra Costa County prehistory in terms of regional climatic shifts. The first shift occurs around 2,800 years ago with the onset of the Recess Peak Glacial Advance. For Banks et al. this marks the transition from warmer, drier conditions to cooler and wetter conditions that caused heavy alluvial deposition. At around A.D. 500 the entrance of the Ancestral Bay Miwok into the Diablo area corresponds with another shift back toward warmer and drier conditions.

Banks et al. (1984:3.16) summarize prehistoric occupation of the Walnut Creek drainage as follows:

- There is evidence of continuous occupation from 3,000 years ago to the mid-19th century.
- Many habitation sites are located at or near the confluence of a major drainage and a tributary.
- Several sites are located on natural levees along the banks of major drainages.
- Some of the burials represent off-site or the edge of village cemeteries (e.g., CA-CCO-133 through CA-CCO-352), but more commonly burials were integrated within villages.
- Periods of intense alluvial deposition separated components with periods of stability, indicated by buried surfaces or paleosols (e.g., CA-CCO-30, CA-CCO-137, CA-CCO-308).
- These components may be somewhat offset from one another so that they are not directly superimposed (e.g., CA-CCO-308).

The new evidence from the Rossmoor site pushes back the earliest occupation of the area to at least 3000 B.C. Native American archaeological sites located in this portion of Contra

Costa County tend to be situated within creek floodplains and are often buried under alluvium of varying thickness.

Ethnography

The proposed project area lies within the ethnographic boundaries of the Saclan people. The Saclan were members of the Bay Miwok language group, and like Costanoan and Coast Miwok speakers, were part of the larger Utian language family (Shipley 1978:84). Utian speakers entered the Contra Costa County area from the lower Sacramento Valley region between 2500 and 2000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:279). The Bay Miwok language was spoken in the interior valleys of the East Bay, while the Saclan were generally found west of Mount Diablo from Lafayette to Walnut Creek and Danville (Milliken 1995:24).

Like most native Californians, the Saclan were divided into tribelets, each occupying defined territories over which they controlled access to natural resources. Extended families lived in domed, conical structures built of thatched grass. Semisubterranean men's houses were built at the larger village sites, also using grass and earth cover (Kroeber 1970). More permanent settlements were augmented by a larger number of campsites that allowed the Saclan to fully utilize seasonal resources (Levy 1978:402–403). Scholars have suggested that the early California environment offered a large assortment of resources for use by native people, although acorns, fish, and game mammals formed the staples of their diet (Baumhoff 1963). Researchers have stressed that acorns, along with various seeds, grasses, nuts, berries, and roots, were of utmost importance, because plant food collection and preparation formed the center of Bay Miwok technology (Bennyhoff 1977:10; Kroeber 1970:814–815; Gifford 1916:139–194). Blue oak, valley oak, and coast live oak, three species found in abundance on Mount Diablo and in the surrounding area, produced the acorns frequently used by the Saclan and their neighbors. In addition to acorns, locally available plant foods included buckeye, California laurel, digger and Coulter pine seeds, and Brodiaea bulbs.

Ceremony in Bay Miwok life was fairly extensive, and scholars have written much about it based on early ethnographic accounts (Bennyhoff 1977:11; Kroeber 1970; Levy 1978). Rituals associated with death were of great importance. Two forms of interment were practiced— inhumation and cremation—and mortuary goods were often placed into the grave at the time of burial (Kroeber 1925).

The Spanish Period

The earliest overland exploration of Contra Costa County took place during the Fages-Crespi Expedition of 1772, which passed through the Lafayette area on March 31 of that year (Cook 1957:131). In his journal, Crespi described the valley near Lafayette and south to Pleasanton

as "...covered with grass with the streambeds overgrown with alders, cottonwood, laurels, roses, and other shrubs" (Cook 1957:132). Three Native American villages were observed near Walnut Creek.

The Anza-Font Expedition reached the East Bay hills in March 1776 by following a route similar to that of the earlier Fages-Crespi Expedition. Regarding the Native American population, Cook writes:

On the return journey, Crespi traversed the valley from Walnut Creek to Dublin, Pleasanton, and near Niles, and noted a scattering of rancherias at least as far as Pleasanton. ...it is clear that the heavy concentration of population was along the Bay Shore... [while] secondary centers were in the broader and lower interior valleys, west and north of Mount Diablo (Cook 1957: 136).

The first mission in the region was established in 1776 with the completion of *Mission San Francisco de Asis* (Mission Dolores) in San Francisco. It was followed just three months later by Mission Santa Clara de Asis in Santa Clara. The final Bay Area mission, *Mission San Rafael Arcángel*, was established in December 1817. Although the Saclan people were certainly affected by the presence of Mission San Jose after it was established in 1797, mission records reveal that they were almost exclusively converted at Mission Dolores. Of the 171 Saclan people who were baptized at both missions between 1794 and 1810, 143 of them were baptized at Mission Dolores during the two-year period between 1794 and 1795. Signs of Saclan resistance to missionization became evident soon after they first reported to Mission Dolores, with a series of raids and violent acts of retribution occurring on both sides (see for example Milliken 1995:138–142, 159, 168). The relationship between the Saclan and Spanish missionaries remained volatile as long as the Saclan were present in sufficient numbers to resist. By 1800, mission records indicate that a portion of the population that had fled five years earlier began to return, although resistance on a small scale continued (Milliken 1995:159,168). By the time Father Jose Viader and Gabriel Moraga made their way along Walnut Creek in 1810 they reported no evidence of the Saclan during their travels. By this time it is likely that the tribe had dwindled because of disease and displacement brought about by missionization.

The Mexican Period

Mexican independence from Spain resulted in the division of land into large ranchos. The project area is located in the *Rancho de las Nueces y Bolbones*, a land grant procured from the Mexican government by Doña Juana Sanchez de Pacheco. The grant encompassed portions of modern-day Alamo, Walnut Creek, Clayton and unincorporated portions of Lafayette. Though the earliest structure built by the family on the rancho was damaged by

fire (reportedly set by nearby Native Americans) they did not abandon the land entirely. Two of Pacheco's grandsons, Ygnacio and Ysidro Sibrian, soon returned to the sizable holdings and constructed homes on the east side of Arroyo de las Nueces (the creek bearing the same name as the future town). Ygnacio settled near a sulphur spring (now occupied by John Muir Hospital and Heather Farm Park) and Ysidro settled near what is now the intersection of Ygnacio Valley Road and Walnut Boulevard (Emanuel 1991:xvii).

The City of Lafayette falls within the *Rancho Acalanes* land grant, which was awarded to Candelario Valencia in 1834. Valencia was a soldier in the San Francisco Company and owned land not only in Contra Costa County but also in both the Mission District in San Francisco and Marin County. He settled on the *Rancho Acalanes* in the late 1820's and, after he was officially granted the land, he built a home one mile west of what is today downtown Lafayette. The structure was destroyed by Native groups in the area but Valencia was persistent and erected a second structure. It appears that Valencia was no longer living on the land at the time the second structure was built but the structure was utilized by his *vaqueros*. Shortly thereafter, Valencia found himself in debt and sold the land in exchange for relief from his obligations. The land was sold to a San Franciscan, William A. Leidesdorff, who resided in Yerba Buena (modern day San Francisco) (Lafayette Historical Society 2007).

The American Period

Deteriorating relations between the United States and Mexico resulted in the Mexican War, which ended with Mexico's relinquishing California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. With the onset of the Gold Rush soon after the signing of the treaty, rapid changes in population were in store for the region (Rawls and Bean 1998:101).

Scrutiny of Spanish and Mexican land grants began after the time of statehood (1850) when increased settlement resulted in the subdivision of large tracts of land, along with a shift in agricultural production away from the hide and tallow trade and toward the production of grain, fruits, and vegetables.

In 1853, the settlements in the vicinity of the project area were combined as a village under the name of Lafayette. The name was bestowed upon the town in honor of Marquis de Lafayette, the French hero of the American Revolutionary War. Benjamin Shreve, a traveler who arrived in 1852, gave the town its name. Shreve stayed on through the winter of 1852-3 and worked as a school teacher. Shortly after his arrival, he established a store in Lafayette and, in 1857, established the city's first post office in the store. In 1853, both a hotel and a cemetery were established. Several 19th-century structures are still in existence in Lafayette, including Shreves' store at 3553 Plaza Way (Kyle 1990:57).

Native American Consultation

On January 12, 2009, WSA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by letter to request information on known Native American traditional or cultural properties within the project area, and to request a listing of individuals or groups with cultural affiliation to the project area. NAHC staff member Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway responded to the WSA letter on January 27, 2009, stating that "a record search of the sacred lands file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area." Included in the NAHC response was a list of interested Native American contacts, which is appended to this letter report. No individual or tribal member on that list has been notified as part of this scope of work. Mr. Rollandelli may use the list of individuals to solicit comment on the project, if desired. See attached Native American Heritage Commission Consultation and List of Native American Contacts (Appendix A).

Results of the Records Search

On behalf of WSA, staff at the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University conducted a records search of the project vicinity on January 14, 2009 and January 16, 2009 (*NWIC File No. 08-0813*). The study included a review of archaeological, ethnographic, historical, and environmental literature, as well as records and maps on file at the California Archaeological Inventory. Historic maps were examined, including the 1864 *Rancho Las Juntas* Plat Map, the 1866 *Rancho Canada del Hambre y las Bolsas* Plat Map. Both of these maps include a structure labeled the 'McClelland House' that appears close to the project area. Soil survey maps for Contra Costa County were examined as part of the records search. In addition, the Office of Historic Preservation indices for Lafayette, the *California Inventory of Historical Resources* (March 1976) listings for Lafayette, and the *Revised Preliminary Historic Resources Inventory, Contra Costa County, California, 1989*, Lafayette entries were consulted.

Results of the records search indicate that there are no recorded historical or archaeological sites within the project area. There is one previously recorded archaeological site within ¼-mi. radius of the project area (P-07-000305/CA-CCO-16) (Table 1). This site card indicates the resource is located on the property at 3140 Teigland Road. CA-CCO-16 covers an area of approximately 100-x-200 ft. Several projectile points and a single charmstone were reportedly recovered from the project area (Elsasser 1954).

Table 1. Sites Within ¼-mile of the Project Area

Site	Type	Description
P-07-000035/ CA-CCO-16	Prehistoric	Temporary campsite located at 3140 Teigland Rd. with modern residential structures. Dark humic soils were observed; one chertstone and several projectile points were present. Approximate area of site is 200-x-100 ft. Depth is unknown.

A total of four archaeological studies have been conducted within ¼-mi. radius of the project area (S-009583, S-015891, S-024931, and S-028639) (Table 2). Two studies are located west of the project area (S-024931 and S-015891). S-009583 is located south of the project area while S-028639 is located east of the project area. None of the previous studies enter the current project area.

Table 2. Studies In and Within ¼-mile of the Project Area

Study #	Author	Date	Title
S-009583	1978	Mayfield, David	Ecology of the Pre-Spanish San Francisco Bay Area
S-015891	1994	Martin, Thomas	An Archaeological Survey of a 1.03 acre Parcel (AP# 169-022-012) Located at 3180 Tieglund Road in Lafayette, Contra Costa County, California
S-024931	2000	Busby, Colin	Archaeological Resources Assessment 3113 Withers Avenue (APN 169-022-007)
S-028639	2004	Losee, Carolyn	Cultural Resources Analysis for Cingular Wireless site BA-737-04 "Oak Park Christian Center" (Letter Report)

Results of the Field Survey

WSA staff archaeologist Melinda Hickman, M.A., RPA and Aimee Arrigoni, M.A. conducted a pedestrian survey of the project area on January 19, 2009. The parcel was examined for cultural resources in 20-meter-wide transects. The area was evaluated for the presence of historic or prehistoric site indicators. Historic site indicators include, but are not limited to foundations, fence lines, ditches, standing buildings, objects or structures least 50 years in age, or concentrations of materials, such as domestic refuse (glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons or leather shoes), or refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, horse shoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, etc.). Prehistoric site indicators include, but are not limited to, areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, bits of animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, groundstone, or human bone.

The archaeological survey consisted of a pedestrian survey of the property surrounding the house at 3108 Teigland Road. The area surrounding the parcel is mainly residential, bounded

on the east by Pleasant Hill Road, on the south by Teigland Road and on the north and south by private residences. The project area has two separate parts: the west portion that contains the existing structure (Parcel A) and the east portion that is a vacant lot (Parcel B).

The existing structure and its front and back yards comprise the entirety of Parcel A. The land in front of the house was covered by thick ornamental bushes and pumice stone. The rear of the house contains an in-ground swimming pool and concrete patio surrounded by landscaped grass interspersed with areas of ornamental stone. Visibility in this area of the parcel was 0-10%. Located directly west of the house is a large paved area used as a driveway. The extreme western boundary of the parcel (adjacent to the western edge of the aforementioned driveway) was unpaved (Figure 4). This area contained bushes and



Figure 4: West Edge of the Parcel A showing Paved Driveway Area and the Closely Inspected Unpaved Area, View Northwest

vegetation debris and had a visibility of approximately 75-80%. One pull tab aluminum beer can was observed in this area. No historic or prehistoric cultural resources were observed in this area. The extreme northwest corner of the parcel is an outdoor storage area. The ground surface in this area is covered in small ornamental stones. Visibility in all these areas was 0-5%. No cultural resources were observed in the front yard, back yard or paved areas west of the house. One small area in the front yard adjacent to the street had exposed soil and was closely examined. Visibility in this area was 100%. No cultural resources were observed in this area.



Figure 5: Eastern Half Parcel B, View Northwest

Parcel B can best be described as a vacant lot. No structures exist on this parcel. The eastern half of the parcel is covered in thick grasses approximately 6-10 in. high that reduced visibility of the ground surface to 5-10% (Figure 5). Small bushes and trees are interspersed throughout the western half of Parcel B including a pomegranate tree and a palm tree. Within the west half of the empty lot were piles of dirt that were closely inspected for cultural resources. Visibility of exposed dirt was 95-100%. A single specimen of

modern tile with light blue glaze was observed lying on the surface of one of these piles of dirt. No cultural resources from the historic or prehistoric periods were observed in Parcel B (Figure 6).

The 3-bedroom, 3-bath residence at 3108 Teigland Road is 3,130 sq. ft. and was constructed in 1957 (Figure 7). The home was built in the ranch style, which was the most popular style in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s (McAlester and McAlester 1993:479). The home has a rectangular plan. The exterior is finished in lapped horizontal boards and the lower third of the home is covered in brick veneer. The home is painted beige and all trim is white. The low-pitched, hipped, roof is covered in composite shingles. The roof is characterized by a wide eave overhang with exposed rafter tails. A brick chimney is located on the front slope of the roof. The central block of the home, which is not as wide as the north and south wings, accommodates a covered porch at both the front and rear of the residence. Both porches are covered with shed-style extensions of the main roof that are supported by wood posts. At the front of the home, the concrete porch and entry have been resurfaced with slate tile and are bordered by brick. Windows, many of which reach from floor to ceiling, dominate both the front and rear elevations of the home.



Figure 6: Western Half of Parcel B, View Northwest



Figure 7: Front of the residence at 3108 Teigland Road, View NW

All of the original windows have been replaced by modern vinyl windows and the original front entry door has been replaced by a large wood door with leaded glass decoration and sidelights. The long, low lines associated with ranch-style construction have been altered by the recent addition of a gabled portico with exposed king-post style framing and square wood columns. The attached garage is located at the south end of the building and a weather vane has been installed at the peak of the hipped roof. The garage door, which originally faced the rear of the home, is now located on the south elevation of the residence. The former location of the garage door has been filled in with windows and the modern garage door replicates the carriage house style.

The residence was built in 1957, making it more than 45 years old and therefore eligible as a cultural resource under CEQA. Significance of a cultural resource is evaluated under four criteria. Criterion 1 considers the structure's role in broad trends associated with our history. As a ranch style house built in the 1950s, the residence is associated with the broad trend of the rise of popularity of the automobile (McAlester and McAlester 1993). This trend led to an increased popularity of the suburban lifestyle in the United States including the San Francisco Bay Area (Young and Griffin 1957). However, the structure is not "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). Therefore, the residence is not significant under Criterion 1. Criterion 2 examines the association the structure had with persons significant in our past. The search of available records at the NWIC did not reveal any people important in local, state or national history had lived here or was associated with the construction of the residence. The residence is not significant under Criterion 2. Criterion 3 assesses the structure to determine if it embodies distinctive characteristics that exemplify a type, period or method of construction. The residence does represent the distinctive characteristics of a ranch style house, popular in the mid-20th century. However, recent modifications to the structure, including the installation of vinyl windows and a large gabled portico have reduced its historic integrity. Therefore, the residence is not eligible as a resource under Criterion 3. Criterion 4 assesses the structure to determine if it has yielded or has the potential to yield information important to our history or prehistory. All available information suggests the structure does not have the potential to yield such information. Therefore, the residence at 3108 Teigland Road is not eligible as a resource under Criterion 4.

Recommendations

The property at 3108 Teigland Road was visually examined for cultural resources with negative results. Additionally, the existing structure on the property is recommended as not significant as a historical resource. While the visual inspection of the project area did not reveal cultural resources, the record search indicates a prehistoric site (CA-CCO-16) is approximately 467 ft. to the west of the project area. Therefore, if ground breaking activity should occur within the project area, an archaeological monitor should be present to observe any excavation performed in conjunction with the construction of the new structures. Should any previously undiscovered historic or prehistoric resources be found during construction, work should stop, in accordance with CEQA regulations, until such time that the resource can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist and appropriate mitigative action taken as determined necessary by the Lead Agency.

In the event that Native American human remains or funerary objects are discovered, the provisions of the California Health and Safety Code should be followed. Section 7050.5(b) of the California Health and Safety Code states:

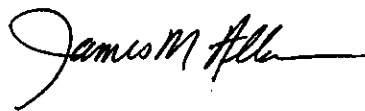
In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined, in accordance with Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 27460) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code, that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Section 27491 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of death, and the recommendations concerning treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

The County Coroner, upon recognizing the remains as being of Native American origin, is responsible to contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours. The Commission has various powers and duties to provide for the ultimate disposition of any Native American remains, as does the assigned Most Likely Descendant. Sections 5097.98 and 5097.99 of the Public Resources Code also call for "protection to Native American human burials and skeletal remains from vandalism and inadvertent destruction."

Please don't hesitate to give me a call if we may be of further assistance or answer any questions you may have regarding the survey or this report.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM SELF ASSOCIATES



James Allan, Ph.D., RPA
Principal

Attachments

References Cited

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Price, Heather, Aimee Arrigoni, Jenni Price, Eric Strother and Jim Allan

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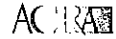
APPENDIX A

Native American Heritage Commission Consultation and List of Native American Contacts



WSA

www.williamself.com



Consultants in Archaeology and Historic Preservation

January 12, 2009

Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: 3108 TIEGLAND ROAD, LAFAYETTE, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Native American Heritage Commission:

William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) has been contracted by Mark Rollandelli to conduct archaeological assessment for the 3108 Tieglan Road Project in Lafayette, California. The project area is located in Township 01 North, Range 02 West, Section 016 on the Walnut Creek 7.5' Quad within Contra Costa County as depicted on the attached map.

We bring this project to the attention of the Native American Heritage Commission with the desire to obtain, from your office, pertinent information regarding prehistoric, historic and/or ethnographic land use and sites of Native American traditional or cultural value that might be known to exist within the project vicinity, as depicted in the Sacred Lands database or other files. We would also appreciate obtaining a list of interested Native American tribal entities or individuals for the project area. We have made contact with the California Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University to review their files as part of the background research on the project.

We would appreciate a response, at your earliest convenience, should you have information relative to this request. Should you have any questions, I can be reached at (925) 253-9070.

Thanks again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM SELF ASSOCIATES, INC.

James M. Allan, Ph.D., RPA
Vice-President
Attachment

William Self Associates, Inc.

E-mail: wself@williamself.com

CORPORATE OFFICE: San Francisco Bay Area
PO Box 2192, 61 Avenida de Orinda
Orinda CA 94563
Phone: 925-253-9070/ 925-254-3553 fax

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

815 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov



January 27, 2009

James M. Allan, Ph.D., RPA
Vice-President
WSA
P.O. Box 2192, 61 Avenida de Orinda
Orinda, CA 94563

Sent by Fax: 925-254-3553

Number of Pages: 2

Re: Proposed 3108 Tieglund Road, Contra Costa County.

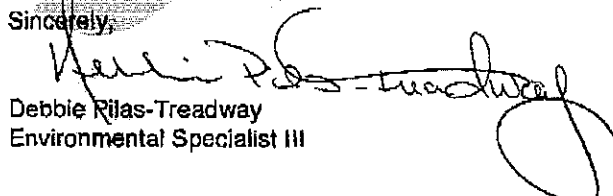
Dear Dr. Allan:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 853-4038.

Sincerely,


Debbie Ritas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

**Native American Contacts
Contra Costa County
January 27, 2009**

Katherine Erolinda Perez
PO Box 717
Linden, CA 95236
(209) 887-3415

Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts
Bay Miwok

The Ohlone Indian Tribe
Andrew Galvan
PO Box 3152
Fremont, CA 94539
chochenyo@AOL.com
(510) 882-0527 - Cell
(510) 687-9393 - Fax

Ohlone/Costanoan
Bay Miwok
Plains Miwok
Patwin

Trina Marine Ruano Family
Ramona Garibay, Representative
16010 Halmar Lane
Lathrop, CA 95330

Ohlone/Costanoan
Bay Miwok
Plains Miwok
Patwin

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed 3108 Tieglund Road, Contra Costa County.

APPENDIX B:

Department of Park and Recreation Forms (DPR 523)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-07-2953
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings
Review code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder): 3108 Teigland Road, Lafayette, CA

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Contra Costa

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Walnut Creek Date 1995 T 01 N ; R 02 W ; Sect. 16 ; Mt. Diablo B.M.

c. Address 3108 Teigland Road City Lafayette Zip 94549

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 169-032-008

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The 3-bedroom, 3-bath residence at 3108 Teigland Road is 3,130 sq. ft. and was constructed in 1957. The home was built in the ranch style, which was the most popular style in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s (McAlester and McAlester 1993:479). The home has a rectangular plan. The exterior is finished in lapped horizontal boards and the lower third of the home is covered in brick veneer. The home is painted beige and all trim is white. The low-pitched, hipped, roof is covered in composite shingles. The roof is characterized by a wide eave overhang with exposed rafter tails. A brick chimney is located on the front slope of the roof. The central block of the home, which is not as wide as the north and south wings, accommodates a covered porch at both the front and rear of the residence. Both porches are covered with shed-style extensions of the main roof that are supported by wood posts. Windows, many of which reach from floor to ceiling, dominate both the front and rear elevations of the home.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 (Single Family Residence) *P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐

Object Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc).



*P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #) Front of the structure, view northwest, 1/19/09

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both 1957- Assessor's Records

*P7. Owner and Address: M. Rollandelli, 3108 Teigland Road, Lafayette, CA

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): M. Hickman & A. Arrigoni of William Self Associates, Inc., 61d Avenida de Orinda, Orinda, CA

*P9. Date Recorded: Jan. 19, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian

*P11. Report Citation: Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment of the 3108 Teigland Road (APN 169-032-008), Lafayette, Contra Costa County, California (letter report)

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐

Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z

*Resource Name or # 3108 Teigland Road, Lafayette, CA

B1. Historic Name: 3108 Teigland Road

B2. Common Name: 3108 Teigland Road

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The structure was built in 1957. Recent modifications include a gabled portico with exposed king-post style framing and square wood columns. The garage door, which originally faced the rear of the house is now located on the south elevation. The former location of the garage door has been filled in with windows and the modern garage door replicated the carriage house style.

*B7: Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Mid -20th Century Suburban Development of Contra Costa County Area _____

Period of Significance Mid-20th Century

Property Type Residence

Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographical scope. Also address integrity.)

The City of Lafayette is in Contra Costa County which is located in the eastern portion of the greater San Francisco Bay Area. This area went through significant population and land use changes during the mid-20th Century. During the period of 1940-1955 the population of the San Francisco Bay Area nearly doubled (Young and Griffin 1957:396). As the urban center of the Oakland, San Francisco and Berkeley area became crowded the desire for suburban housing spurred the population increases in Contra Costa County. Walnut Creek and Concord townships (directly east and northeast of Lafayette) saw especially high levels of population increase (Young and Griffin 1957:403).

The Ranch style of architecture originated in the 1930s became popular in the 1940s and by the 1950s was the dominant style of architecture in the United States. The popularity of Ranch style homes was influenced by the increased dependence on the automobile and growth of suburban life. This lead to the larger "rambling" type of residences built on larger parcels of land. The Ranch style house incorporates both of these broad themes in American history with the attached garage and wide façade (McAlester and McAlester 1993:479).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: (see Continuation Sheet)

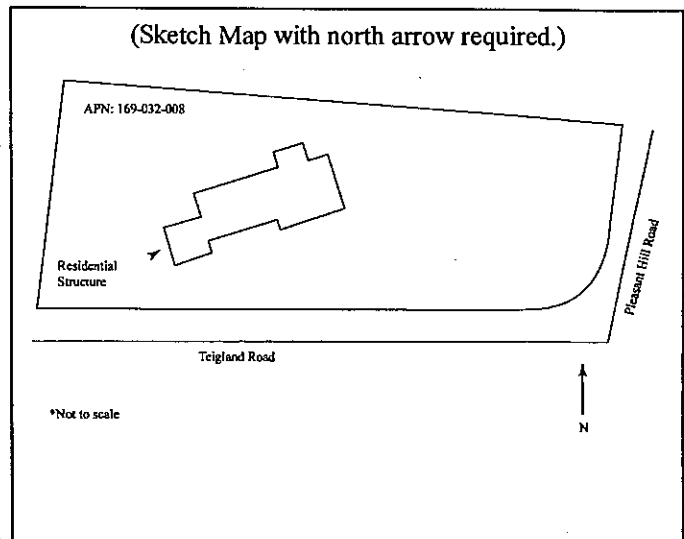
B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: M. Hickman & A. Arrigoni

*Date of Evaluation: January 19, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial: _____

Page 3 of 3

*Resource Name or #: 3108 Teigland Road, Lafayette, CA

*Recorded by: M. Hickman & A. Arrigoni, William Self Associates, Inc. Date: January 19, 2009 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance: (continued)

The Ranch style house can be described in the following manner:

Asymmetrical one-story shapes with low-pitched roofs dominate. Three common roof forms are used: the hipped version is probably the most common, followed by the cross-gabled, and, finally, side-gabled examples. There is usually a moderate or wide eave overhang. This may be either boxed or open, with the rafters exposed as in Craftsman houses. Both wooden and brick wall cladding are used, sometimes in combination. Builders frequently add modest bits of traditional detailing, usually loosely based on Spanish or English Colonial precedents. Decorative iron or wooden porch supports and decorative shutters are the most common. Ribbon windows are frequent as are large picture windows in living areas. Partially enclosed courtyards or patios, borrowed from Spanish houses, are a common feature. The private outdoor living areas to the rear of the house are a direct contrast to the large front and side porches of most late 19th and early 20th-century styles (McAlester and McAlester 1993:479).

Significance Evaluation:

Criterion 1: Criteria 1 considers the structures' role in broad trends associated with our history. The residence at 3108 Teigland Road was constructed in 1957 during a period of rapid population growth in the San Francisco Bay Area, particularly the suburban areas in eastern Contra Costa County (Young and Griffin 1957:406). As the Ranch style house dominated residential architecture at this time, the residence is associated with the broad trend of the rise of popularity of the automobile (McAlester and McAlester 1993). This trend leads to an increased popularity of the suburban lifestyle in the United States including the San Francisco Bay Area (Young and Griffin 1957). However, the structure is not "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). Therefore, the residence is not significant under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: Based on the data obtained from the available archival resources, the property does not appear to be associated with any individuals significant in the local, state, or national history. There is no information about the history or importance of the current owner. Therefore, the residence at 3108 Teigland Road does not appear eligible under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: The residence at 3108 Teigland Road embodies typical characteristics of the Ranch style, a type of residence that gained popularity in the mid-20th century. By the 1950s and 1960s, the Ranch was the dominant style of newly constructed residences. As the structure was built in 1957, at the height of the style's popularity, it is one of many built during this time period. However, the recent modifications of the structure, including the installation of the vinyl window and the large gabled portico have reduced the integrity of the historical significance of the structure. Consequently, the residence is not considered significant under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: This structure has not yielded nor has the potential to yield information important to history. Therefore, this residence is not eligible under Criterion 4.

B12. References:

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester

1993 A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, NY.

Young, Robert N. and Paul Griffin

1957 Recent Land-Use Changes in the San Francisco Bay Area, *Geographical Review* 47(36): 396-405.

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-07-000035	CA-CCO-000016	Resource Name - [none]	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP15	1954 (A. Elsasser, [none])	
P-07-000964		Resource Name - The Henry Vessing House; OHP Property Number - 010070; OHP PRN - 4523-0012-0000	Building	Historic	HP02	1975 (Charles A. Farren, Contra Costa County Planning Department)	
P-07-000965		Resource Name - The "Berwick" Vessing House; OHP Property Number - 010071; OHP PRN - 4523-0013-0000	Building	Historic	HP02	1975 (Charles A. Farren, Contra Costa County Planning Department)	
P-07-002695		Resource Name - Contra Costa Canal; OTIS Resource Number - 645123; Other - East Contra Costa Irrigation District Main Canal Complex; OHP Z-number - CCO-Z00004; Other - SW-57; Other - Map Ref. No. 5 (2008 Site Record); Other - BV-106, BV-106(n), BV-106(s); OHP PRN - BUR 060505A; OHP Property Number - 154520; OHP PRN - FHWA050131A; OHP PRN - BUR910227A; Other - A/HC-161; OHP Property Number - 154520; National Register - 07-0055; Voided - P-07-000492	Structure	Historic	HP20	; 1993 ([none], JRP Historical Consulting Services); 1995 (Hatoff, Voss, Waechter, Wee, Bente, Woodward-Clyde Consultants); 2003 (Rand Herbert, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2005 (Rand Herbert, Kate McLoughlin, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2008 (Karen McNeill and Matthew Davis, Carey & Co.); 2008 (Cassidy DeBaker, Kruger Frank, Garcia & Associates); 2009 (Rand Herbert, JRP Historical Consultants); 2010 (R. Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist); 2021 (Michael Hibma, AICP)	S-017993, S-018440, S-022812, S-030592, S-030653, S-031372, S-031700, S-031872, S-034865, S-035244, S-037022, S-037023, S-037578, S-038082, S-038392, S-039289, S-040646, S-043685, S-043830, S-043849, S-043866, S-045838, S-046155, S-046889, S-047775, S-047893, S-049670, S-049678, S-051501, S-051534, S-052636, S-053113, S-053133, S-053134, S-053160, S-056282, S-057254, S-058317
P-07-002953		Resource Name - 3108 Teigland Road, Lafayette, CA	Building	Historic	HP02	2009 (M. Hichman / A. Arrigoni, William Self Associates, Inc.)	S-035714
P-07-004832		Resource Name - Pleasant Hill School	Building	Historic	HP13; HP14; HP15	2017 (William Kostura & Daniel Shoup, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-050346

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-07-004895		Resource Name - T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA01225A (Palos Verdes Mall); Other - Palos Verdes Mall	Building	Historic	HP06	2016 (K. A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	S-051997

CA-CCO-16
P-07-000035

This record has been moved to the Primary Number files. Please see the following file number in the Primary files:

P-07-000035

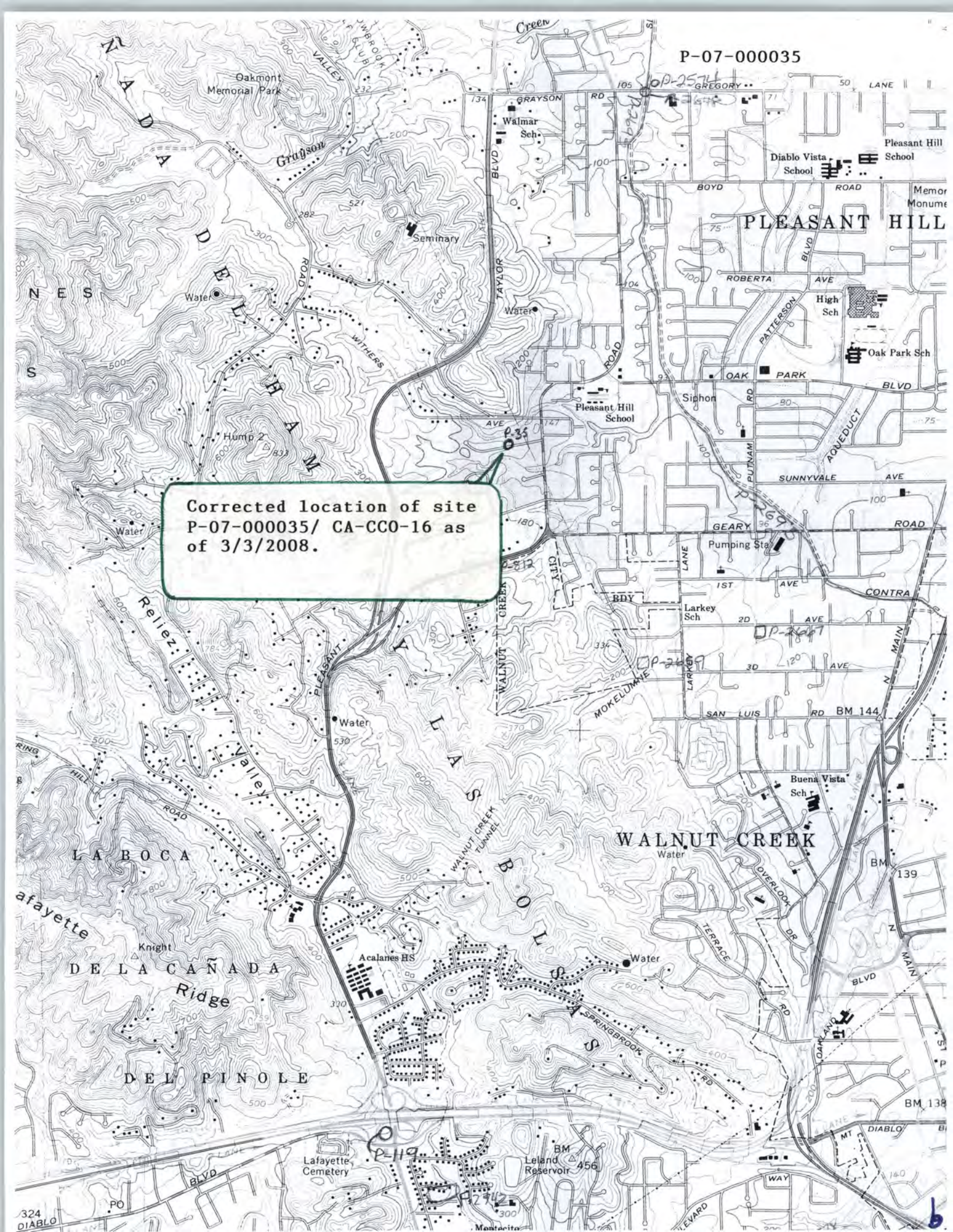
This site was incorrectly mapped on the Base map. The mistake was found and corrected on March 3, 2008.

The base map has been updated.

A. Neal
3 March 2008

P-07-000035

Corrected location of site
P-07-000035/ CA-CC0-16 as
of 3/3/2008.



P-07-000035

Location of P-07-000035/
CA-CCO-16 prior to 3/3/2008

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

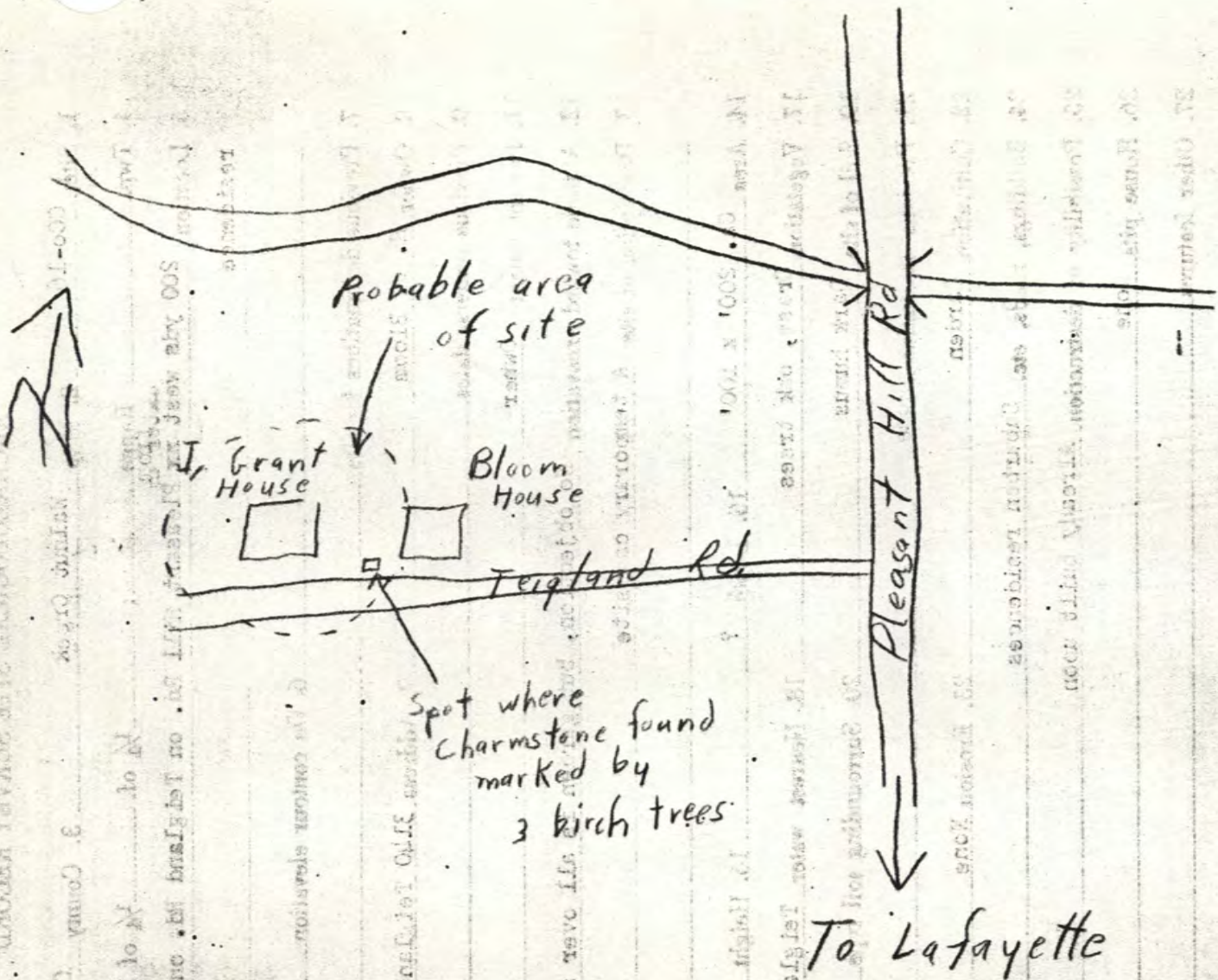
P-07-000035

1. Site CCo-16 2. Map Walnut Creek 3. County Contra Costa
(UTM: Zone 10; 580190mE/4198310mN)
4. Twp. _____ Range _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec. _____
from _____
5. Location 200 yds west ~~in~~ Pleasant Hill Rd. on Teigland Rd. on west edge of Bloom
residence

6. On contour elevation _____
7. Previous designations for site _____
8. Owner H. J. Bloom 9. Address 3140 Teigland Rd., Lafayette, Calif.
10. Previous owners, dates _____
11. Present tenant Owner
12. Attitude toward excavation No objection, but garden is all over area
13. Description of site A temporary campsite

14. Area Ca. 200' x 100' 15. Depth ? 16. Height ?
17. Vegetation Grass, oak trees 18. Nearest water Teigland Creek?
19. Soil of site Dark humus 20. Surrounding soil type Same
21. Previous excavation None
22. Cultivation Garden 23. Erosion None
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Suburban residences
25. Possibility of destruction Already built upon
26. House pits None
27. Other features --
28. Burials --
29. Artifacts One charmstone, several arrowpoints said to be found

30. Remarks _____
31. Published references _____
32. UCMA Accession No. _____ 33. Sketch map _____
34. Date 5/24/54 35. Recorded by A. Elsasser 36. Photos _____



CCO-16

CCO-16

Archaeological Survey

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION

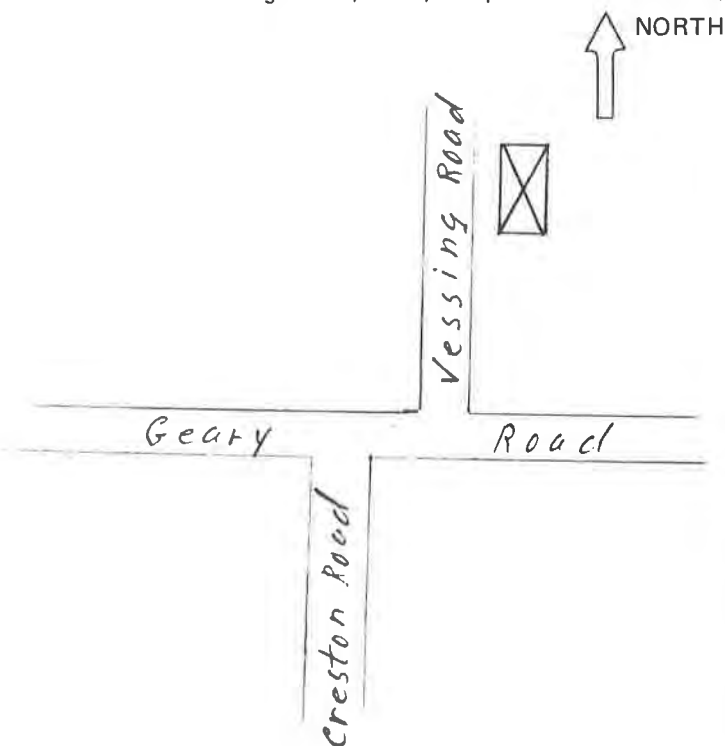
1. Common name: The Henry Vessing House *mud pictures 4523-12*
2. Historic name, if known: _____
3. Street or rural address 3000 Block of Vessing Road
City: Pleasant Hill, CA ZIP: 94523 County: Contra Costa
4. Present owner, if known: F. Nieman Address: 3022 Vessing Road
City: Pleasant Hill, CA ZIP: 94523 Ownership is: Public ☐ Private ☒
5. Present Use: Residential, ^{single} dwelling Original Use: Residential, single dwelling
Other past uses: _____

DESCRIPTION

6. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

A two-story wood frame cottage style structure with an open porch. No apparent alterations have been made to change its original appearance

7. Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



8. Approximate property size:

Lot size (in feet) Frontage 320'
Depth 112'
or approx. acreage _____

9. Condition: (check one)

a. Excellent ☐ b. Good ☐ c. Fair ☒
d. Deteriorated ☐ e. No longer in existence ☐

10. Is the feature a. Altered? ☐ b. Unaltered? ☒

11. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary)

a. Open land ☐ b. Scattered buildings ☐
c. Densely built-up ☐ d. Residential ☒
e. Commercial ☐ f. Industrial ☐
g. Other ☐

12. Threats to site:

a. None known ☒ b. Private development ☐
c. Zoning ☐ d. Public Works project ☐
e. Vandalism ☐ f. Other ☐

13. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): None

(State use only)

Ser _____ Site 00247 Mo. _____ Yr. _____
UTM _____ Q _____ NR 1 SHL _____
Lat _____ Lon _____ P-07-000964 Era _____ Sig _____
Adm _____ T2 _____ T3 _____ Cat _____ HABS _____ HAER _____ Fed _____
4523-0012-0000

NOTE: The following (Items 14-19) are for structures only.

14. Primary exterior building material: a. Stone ☐ b. Brick ☐ c. Stucco ☐ d. Adobe ☐ e. Wood ☒
f. Other ☐
15. Is the structure: a. On its original site? ☒ b. Moved? ☐ c. Unknown? ☐
16. Year of initial construction This date is: a. Factual ☐ b. Estimated ☐
17. Architect (if known):
18. Builder (if known):
19. Related features: a. Barn ☐ b. Carriage house ☐ c. Outhouse ☐ d. Shed(s) ☐ e. Formal garden(s) ☐
f. Windmill ☐ g. Watertower/tankhouse ☐ h. Other ☐ i. None ☒

SIGNIFICANCE

20. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site when known):

"To Be Documented"

21. Main theme of the historic resource: (Check only one): a. Architecture ☐ b. Arts & Leisure ☐
c. Economic/Industrial ☐ d. Exploration/Settlement ☒ e. Government ☐ f. Military ☐
g. Religion ☐ h. Social/Education ☐

22. Sources: List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews, and their dates: Pleasant Hill Historical Society P.O. Box 2345 Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

23. Date form prepared: 9/22/75 By (name): CHARLES A. FARREN
Address: CONTRA COSTA COUNTY P. O. Box 951 City: MARTINEZ, CALIF. ZIP: 94553
Phone: (415) 372-2035 Organization: CONTRA COSTA COUNTY PLANNING DEPT.

(State Use Only)

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION

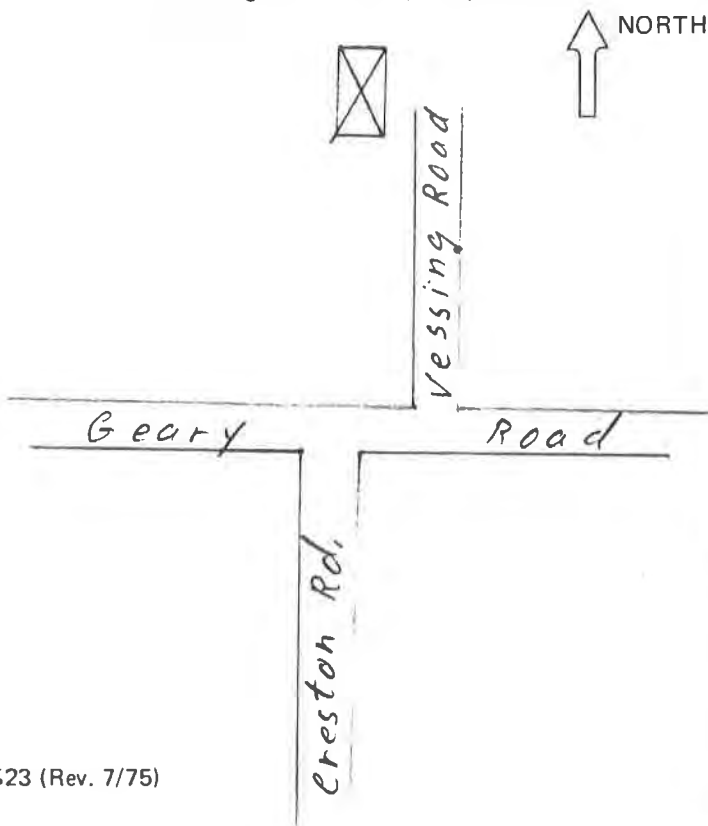
1. Common name: The "Berwick" Vessing House *and pictures 4523-13*
2. Historic name, if known: _____
3. Street or rural address 3025 Vessing Road
City: Pleasant Hill, CA ZIP: 94523 County: Contra Costa
4. Present owner, if known: M. Collins Address: 3027 Vessing Road
City: Pleasant Hill, CA ZIP: 94523 Ownership is: Public ☐ Private ☒
5. Present Use: Residential, single dwelling Original Use: Residential, single dwelling
Other past uses: _____

DESCRIPTION

6. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

A one and a half story wood frame cottage style structure. No apparent alterations have been made to change its original appearance.

7. Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



8. Approximate property size:

Lot size (in feet) Frontage _____
Depth _____
or approx. acreage .61

9. Condition: (check one)

a. Excellent ☐ b. Good ☒ c. Fair ☐
d. Deteriorated ☐ e. No longer in existence ☐

10. Is the feature a. Altered? ☐ b. Unaltered? ☒

11. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary)

a. Open land ☐ b. Scattered buildings ☐
c. Densely built-up ☐ d. Residential ☒
e. Commercial ☐ f. Industrial ☐
g. Other ☐

12. Threats to site:

a. None known ☒ b. Private development ☐
c. Zoning ☐ d. Public Works project ☐
e. Vandalism ☐ f. Other ☐

13. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): None

NOTE: The following (Items 14-19) are for structures only.

P-07-000965

14. Primary exterior building material: a. Stone ☐ b. Brick ☐ c. Stucco ☐ d. Adobe ☐ e. Wood ☒
f. Other ☐
15. Is the structure: a. On its original site? ☒ b. Moved? ☐ c. Unknown? ☐
16. Year of initial construction This date is: a. Factual ☐ b. Estimated ☐
17. Architect (if known):
18. Builder (if known):
19. Related features: a. Barn ☐ b. Carriage house ☐ c. Outhouse ☐ d. Shed(s) ☐ e. Formal garden(s) ☐
f. Windmill ☐ g. Watertower/tankhouse ☐ h. Other ☐ i. None ☒

SIGNIFICANCE

20. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site when known):

"To Be Documented"

21. Main theme of the historic resource: (Check only one): a. Architecture ☐ b. Arts & Leisure ☐
c. Economic/Industrial ☐ d. Exploration/Settlement ☒ e. Government ☐ f. Military ☐
g. Religion ☐ h. Social/Education ☐

22. Sources: List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews, and their dates: Pleasant Hill Historical Society P.O. Box 2345 Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

23. Date form prepared: 9/22/75 By (name): CHARLES A. FARREN
Address: CONTRA COSTA COUNTY P. O. Box 951 City MARTINEZ, CALIF. ZIP: 94553
Phone: (415) 372-2035 Organization: CONTRA COSTA COUNTY PLANNING DEPT.

(State Use Only)

L3. Description

This record serves as an update for the Contra Costa Canal (canal). The approximately 48-mile long water conveyance structure was originally recorded in 1993. In 2003-03, JRP Historical Consulting (JRP) conducted a comprehensive survey of the canal and recommended it individually eligible for the for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Caltrans and the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) concurred and on March 9, 2005, OHP assigned the canal a California Historical Resource Status Code of "2S2" indicating the canal was "Individually determined eligible for N[ational] R[egister] by consensus through Section 106 process." The canal was concurrently determined individually eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and is, therefore a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This segment of the canal was identified and recorded on a February 24, 2015 pedestrian field survey in support of the SR-4/Bailey Road Interchange Pedestrian & Bicycle Improvement Project (project). Near the project area, the Contra Costa Canal is channelized in concrete. The canal runs parallel to and north of SR-4, crosses under SR-4 east of Bailey Road, and then veers to the southeast south of SR-4.

L9. Remarks

This continuation sheet update is an addendum to a Linear Feature Record of this approximately 750-foot segment of the Contra Costa Canal prepared in support of the *Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the SR-4/Bailey Road Interchange Pedestrian & Bicycle Improvement Project, Bay Point Contra Costa County, California*. Prepared May 2015 by Teresa Bulger, Ph.D., RPA, of William Self Associates. LSA Associates architectural historian Michael Hibma, M.A., AICP prepared this addendum October 4, 2021. This update was as part of a Finding of No Adverse Effect Action Plan (FNAE Action Plan) to require documentation supporting no adverse effects to the canal would result of project-related activities to reconfigure the State Route 4 (SR-4) eastbound and westbound off-ramps at Bailey Road. The project would improve access for pedestrians and bicyclists along Bailey Road as well as improve safety at the SR4/Bailey Road interchange. Over the course of the project, Mr. Hibma visited the project site several times to inspect the canal and monitor project-related activity near the canal, primarily the demolition of a concrete highway overpass bridge that carried exiting westbound SR-4 traffic over the canal and onto southbound Bailey Road. As demonstrated in the following photographs, the project did not result in the physical destruction, relocation, or alteration of the historic canal. This segment of the canal retains integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, workmanship materials, and association to it to convey its historical significance. Therefore, the canal, as a whole, remains individually eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR.

References

Arrigoni, Aimee

- 2016 *Finding of No Adverse Effect – Non-Standard Conditions. SR-4/Bailey Road Interchange Pedestrian & Bicycle Improvement Project, Bay Point Contra Costa County, California*. William Self Associates, Inc., Orinda, California. Copy on file at Caltrans District 4, 111 Grand Avenue, Oakland.

Bulger, Teresa

- 2015 *Contra Costa Canal*. Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Linear Feature Record of Contra Costa Canal at Milepost 19.7-19.38 Bailey Road, Bay Point California. William Self Associates, Inc., Orinda, California. Copy on file at Caltrans District 4, 111 Grand Avenue, Oakland.

Herbert, Rand and Kate Mcloughlin

- 2006 *Contra Costa Canal. Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Forms*. On File at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

JRP Historical Consulting Services

- 2003 *Historic Resources Evaluation Report, Proposed Interstate 680/State Route 4 interchange, Contra Costa County, California*. November 2003. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California.
- 2006 *Cultural Resources Report, Contra Costa Canal*. January 2006. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California.

L8a. Photographs (continued)



Contra Costa Canal at Alves Lane/Canal Road bridge. View east and upstream of canal LSA photograph, 8.10.2021.



Contra Costa Canal at Alves Lane/Canal Road bridge. View east and upstream of canal LSA photograph, 10.4.2021.
Note: off-ramp overpass bridge structure shown in distance in 8.10.2021 is removed.

L8a. Photographs (continued)



Contra Costa Canal. View southwest across Canal toward SR-4. LSA photograph, 8.11.2021.



Contra Costa Canal. View southwest across Canal toward SR-4. LSA photograph, 10.4.2021.

L8a. Photographs (continued)



Contra Costa Canal. View northwest across Canal toward SR-4. LSA photograph, 8.11.2021.



Contra Costa Canal. View northwest across Canal toward SR-4. LSA photograph, 10.4.2021.

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-07-002695

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CCC/Clayton Canal Bridges & Culverts

P1. Other Identifier: Contra Costa/Clayton Canal bridges and culverts

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Contra Costa

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Vine Hill Date 1959, photorevised 1980 T ____; R ____; ____ ¼ of Sec ____; ____ B.M.

c. Address Concord Naval Weapons Station City Concord Zip 94520

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ____; ____ mE/ ____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This form documents Contra Costa and Clayton Canals and the bridges and culverts within the Inland Area of the Concord Naval Weapons Station in Contra Costa County.

Both the Contra Costa and Clayton Canals in the study area are crossed by bridges and are carried under roadways and rail spurs by culverts. (see Sketch Map on page 13 for locations of the bridges and culverts surveyed) Of the 13 bridges which were evaluated in this report, four were built to carry farm vehicles prior to the establishment of the Station. These 'farm bridges' are constructed mainly out of timber. (**Photographs 3, 5, 7, 10**) The remaining nine bridges were constructed with concrete and steel, and were meant to carry either heavy duty military vehicles or railroad cars. (**Photographs 4, 6, 8, 9, 11-15**). Descriptions of these bridges can be found with their individual photographs. The remaining photographs, 2 and 16 through 20 are culverts which carry either the Contra Costa or Clayton Canal. With each photograph is a related map reference number keyed to the sketch map on page 16 of this document.

For a complete survey of the entire Contra Costa Canal (CCC) please refer to the 110 page DPR523 prepared as a part of the "Cultural Resources Report: Contra Costa Canal Encasement Project" submitted in 2006 by JRP to the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP34 (Military Property)

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

P5a. Photo of Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) **Photograph 1: US Navy-Built Bridge over Contra Costa Canal, facing NW, May 30, 2009 (Map Reference #5).**

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1937-1948/Jackson and Paterson,
Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

*P7. Owner and Address:

United States Navy

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert
JRP Historical Consulting, LLC
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110,
Davis, CA 95618

*P9. Date Recorded: May 30, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, "Cultural Resources Report: Contra Costa Canal Encasement Project," 2006.

*Attachments: ☐ None ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record
☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record
☐ Other (list) _____

Page 2 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CCC/Clayton Canal Bridges & Culverts

*Recorded by Rand Herbert *Date May 30, 2009 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B1. Historic Name: Contra Costa Canal / Clayton Canal bridges and culverts

B2. Common Name: unknown

B3. Original Use: bridges and culverts B4. Present Use: bridges and culverts

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations)

Circa 1937-1948

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9. Architect: USBR and US Navy b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme n/a Area n/a

Period of Significance n/a Property Type n/a Applicable Criteria n/a

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Contra Costa Canal is a component of the United States Bureau of Reclamation's (USBR) Central Valley Project, the massive and innovative water project implemented to address the need for fresh water distribution for industrial, agricultural and residential use throughout California. Government interest in comprehensive development of California's irrigable land began in the 1870s, focusing on the Central Valley area and investigating potential systems of irrigations of the fertile Central Valley. With the increased demand from agricultural, industrial and growing metropolitan areas over the next several decades, the need for a systematic, comprehensive approach to resolving the now severe California water shortage problems resulted in the development and implementation of the Central Valley Water Project in the 1930s. A series of studies undertaken by California's State Engineer Edward Hyatt between 1927 and 1931 resulted in the plan released in 1931. It called for a system of canals and reservoirs and transfer systems throughout the state forming storage and distribution systems for the state water resources. Although California voters approved by initiative the Central Valley portion of the comprehensive system in 1933, construction was delayed because the state was unable to market bonds during the economic depression. The state turned to the federal government for aid and secured federal funding by promoting the project as a major jobs creation effort under the New Deal program implemented by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) n/a

*B12. References:

(See footnotes in text.)

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Rand Herbert

*Date of Evaluation: May 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Sketch map on page 16

B10. Significance (cont.):

Construction of the Central Valley Project (CVP) began in 1935 as a federal reclamation project, ensuring that the USBR would be the constructing agency and that the system would remain in federal ownership for the foreseeable future. The plan was composed of five units operating as an integrated system. They were the Shasta Dam, the Delta-Mendota Canal, the Friant Dam, the Friant-Kern Canal and the Contra Costa Canal. The Shasta Dam and the Delta-Mendota Canal operated together to store and deliver Sacramento River water as far south as Fresno County. The Friant Dam and the Friant Kern Canal also operated together to store San Joaquin River water to the southern extremes of the Central Valley. The Contra Costa Canal, the least integrated and smallest of the initial units, was designed to deliver water to farms, industries and homes in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and northern Contra Costa County. The major initial units were finished in the early 1950s. In subsequent decades, the USBR has greatly expanded the system, adding or absorbing reservoirs, canals, pipelines, pumping plants, and other units. Since the 1970s, the State of California's State Water Project has been operated in conjunction with the CVP, the state project drawing from the same Delta pool as the CVP and the stored water mingling in the Sacramento River flows.¹

Construction on the 46-mile long Contra Costa Canal began in November of 1937. The original objective of the canal was to provide water for industries threatened by salinity intrusions into Suisun Bay. Agricultural demand during the previous decades had lowered levels of both the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers causing the salt waters from the San Francisco Bays to encroach further up into the Carquinez Straits. The canal drew upon the "Contra Costa County Conduit" concept promoted by these influential companies and supported by the State Water Plan Authority. The USBR opened an office in Antioch in 1936 to begin surveys of the proposed route. Over the next two years design studies gradually settled on a canal design capable of carrying 350 cubic feet per second (cfs); while this was above the USBR's original design, the Contra Costa Water District agreed to pay an extra \$500,000 to expand the canal.² Construction was underway in 1938, even before the canal's final capacity had been set. By 1940 the facility had reached Pittsburg, and test pumping began in July of that year; construction was completed in 1948.³ According to the USBR, the purpose of the Contra Costa Canal within the CVP was to deliver water to " ... an upland agricultural area, many industrial plants in the upper Bay region, and a number of Contra Costa County municipalities." The Contra Costa County Water District purchases the water from the USBR and sells it to local retailers as it has since the first "interim contract" with the Bureau between 1948 and 1951, and by a finalized agreement since that date.⁴

¹ JRP Historical Consulting Services and California Department of Transportation, *Water Conveyance systems in California: Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures*, December 2000, passim; Norris Hundley, *The Great Thirst: Californians and Water, 1770s-1990s* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1992), 243; Erwin Cooper, *Aqueduct Empire: A Guide to Water in California, Its Turbulent History and Management Today* (Glendale, CA: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1968.), 1770s-1990s (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1992), 243; Erwin Cooper, *Aqueduct Empire: A Guide to Water in California, Its Turbulent History and Management Today* (Glendale, CA: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1968.)

² The Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors approved the organization of an agency to manage the distribution of water from this canal, the Contra Costa County Water District [CCCWD], in 1936.

³ W. Turrentine Jackson and Alan Paterson, *The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Evolution and Implementation of Water Policy, An Historical Perspective* (Davis: California Water Resources Center, University of California, 1977), 37-40; Teknekron, Inc., "An Overview of the Contra Costa Water District" (November 1977), 8.

⁴ Jackson and Paterson, *Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta*, 37-40; USBR, "Technical Record of Design and Construction: Delta-Mendota Canal" (Denver, 1959), 2; Teknekron, "Contra Costa Co. Water District," 8.

B10. Significance (cont.):

During the construction of the Contra Costa Canal smaller branches were built from the main canal to service more specific areas. The Clayton Canal was built between 1947 and 1948 and begins within the Concord Naval Weapons Station, approximately .38 miles south of where Willow Pass Road runs under State Route 4. The Clayton Canal, while no longer in use, is approximately 4.8 miles long and at one time carried 38 cfs. It is approximately 2.2 feet deep, 4 feet wide at the base and the width at the crest varies from 15' to 25'.

Both canals run through Concord Naval Weapons Station and have a series of bridges and culverts which facilitate crossing the roadways and railroad crossings over those canals. The designs that the USBR and the Navy used to build the original bridges over the Contra Costa Canal within the station were common for their type and method of construction when they were built in the 1930s and 1940s. Reinforced concrete had been increasingly used for bridges in California since the 1910s. Construction of concrete structures with embedded reinforcing steel rods, first invented for building construction in warehouses, for example, had proved to be an extremely effective means of compensating for concrete's natural tensile weakness. Reinforced concrete greatly benefited bridge construction, which required increasingly higher load capacities as motor vehicle use increased during the early twentieth century. By the 1930s, reinforced concrete bridges accounted for a majority of new bridges that the Division of Highways, local agencies, and federal agencies constructed in California.

Reinforced concrete bridges were built in the form of arches, slabs, tee-beams, and girders. Slabs are rigid monolithic horizontal elements on which the roadway directly sits. Concrete tee-beams (or T-beams) are concrete girders that have a "T" shape in section, where the top of the girder helps form the road surface. Concrete girders are horizontal members situated beneath a bridge's deck, supported on either end and/or in the middle. They carry stresses and loads in much the same way that steel girders do. One major variation of the concrete girder is the concrete box girder, first built in the 1930s, where horizontal supports are enclosed at the bottom and top to form a hollow space in the middle as viewed in section. Most reinforced concrete was built during the first half of the twentieth century using the cast-in-place method, where liquid concrete was poured into wooden forms built at the bridge's location. Pre-cast methods were developed during the mid-twentieth century, where reinforced concrete could be poured elsewhere and moved into place after it was set. Structurally, girders and slabs can be simple spans or continuous spans. Simple spans are supported on either end. Continuous concrete spans are generally longer than simple spans and are supported in more than two locations. Continuous concrete provides more rigidity in bridge designs and could be used for quick construction as well as in wider spans.⁵

Reinforced concrete tee-beam bridges are among the most abundant type of existing bridge in California built during the 1930s. Tee-beam bridges were inexpensive to build and had low maintenance costs. They were generally used for spans shorter than 80 feet and required form work that was only a little more complex than that for slabs. Concrete slabs were also inexpensive to construct and maintain. They were also the simplest types of spans to erect and were commonly used as approach spans on tee-beam structures.⁶

⁵ Carl W. Condit, *American Building: Materials and Techniques from the Beginning of the Colonial Settlements to the Present*, 2nd Ed. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982), 258; Carl W. Condit, *American Building Art: The 20th Century*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1961), 99-100, 208.

⁶ Assessment of bridge types on a state-wide basis is from analysis of the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory database that Caltrans provided to JRP for its use in the Caltrans state-wide historic bridge inventory update conducted between 2002 and 2004. This database includes data collected from the Caltrans bridge logs that are available online at: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmain/>. Assessment of relative construction and maintenance costs of various bridge types can be found in: Department of Public Works, Division of Highways Bridge Department, *Bridge Planning and Design Manual*, Vol. 2, 1955-1966, (revised January 1961).

B10. Significance (cont.):

The bridges crossing the Contra Costa and Clayton Canals or the culverts carrying the canals under roads and rail spurs do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) because they lack historical significance. The bridges do not have any direct association with significant events contributing to broad patterns in American history (Criterion A). While they provided access within the NWS-Concord, the structures and buildings they served have been determined to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP; therefore these supporting structures cannot, logically, be considered eligible by themselves. They have no direct association with significant persons in American history (Criterion B). Further, the property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values (Criterion C). Rather, they are simple, standard plan bridges designed to solve access and crossing issues within the station.

This property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and does not appear to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Page 6 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CCC/Clayton Canal Bridges & Culverts

*Recorded by Rand Herbert *Date May 30, 2009 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont.):



Photograph 2. Contra Costa Canal Culvert below Kinne Road, facing west, May 30, 2009.
(Map Reference #4)



Photograph 3: Farm Bridge, 25' timber beam bridge and railing, crossing Contra Costa Canal, facing north-northeast, May 30, 2009. (Map Reference #1)

Page 7 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CCC/Clayton Canal Bridges & Culverts

*Recorded by Rand Herbert *Date May 30, 2009 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont.):



Photograph 4: 20'x25' concrete slab bridge with wooden railing, resting on concrete abutments, crossing Contra Costa Canal, facing northwest, May 30, 2009. (Map Reference # 2)



Photograph 5. 16'x30' farm bridge, timber beam plank bridge and wooden railing, crossing Contra Costa Canal, facing north, May 30, 2009. (Map Reference #3)

Page 8 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CCC/Clayton Canal Bridges & Culverts

*Recorded by Rand Herbert *Date May 30, 2009 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont.):



Photograph 6. Concrete tee-beam bridge with wooden railings, crossing Contra Costa Canal, facing southeast, May 30, 2009. (Map Reference #5)



Photograph 7. Farm bridge, timber beam plank bridge with wooden railings, Crossing Contra Costa Canal, facing west, May 30, 2009. (Map Reference #6)

Page 9 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CCC/Clayton Canal Bridges & Culverts

*Recorded by Rand Herbert *Date May 30, 2009 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont.):



Photograph 8. Concrete tee-beam bridge with wooden railings and concrete abutments, crossing Contra Costa Canal, facing south, May 30, 2009. (Map Reference #7)



Photograph 9. Concrete tee-beam bridge with wooden railings and concrete abutments, crossing Contra Costa Canal, facing south, May 30, 2009. (Map Reference #8)

Page 10 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CCC/Clayton Canal Bridges & Culverts

*Recorded by Rand Herbert *Date May 30, 2009 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont.):



Photograph 10. 20'x30' Farm Bridge, steel "I" beam wooden plank bridge with metal railings, crossing Clayton Canal, facing east, May 30, 2009. (Map Reference #9)



Photograph 11. 20'x30' Steel girder bridge with concrete deck and wooden railings, carrying 11th Street across the Clayton Canal, facing west, May 30, 2009. (Map Reference #14)

Page 11 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CCC/Clayton Canal Bridges & Culverts

*Recorded by Rand Herbert *Date May 30, 2009 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont.):



Photograph 12. 20'x30' Steel girder bridge with concrete deck and wooden railings, crossing the Clayton Canal, facing south, May 30, 2009. (Map Reference #15)



Photograph 13. 20'x30' Steel girder bridge with concrete deck and wooden railings, crossing the Clayton Canal, facing south, May 30, 2009. (Map Reference #16)

Page 12 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CCC/Clayton Canal Bridges & Culverts

*Recorded by Rand Herbert *Date May 30, 2009 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont.):



Photograph 14. Railroad tracks run over culvert carrying Clayton Canal, facing west, May 30, 2009. (Map Reference #17)



Photograph 15. Railroad bridge, steel girders welded together with timber ties resting on concrete abutments, facing south, May 30, 2009. (Map Reference #18)

Page 13 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CCC/Clayton Canal Bridges & Culverts

*Recorded by Rand Herbert *Date May 30, 2009 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont.):



Photograph 16. Concrete culvert carries the Clayton Canal beneath Wildan Road. On the opposite side a railroad spur meets Wildan Road, facing north, May 30, 2009. (Map Reference #10)



Photograph 17. Concrete culvert carrying Clayton Canal under Kinne Road, facing west, May 30, 2009. (Map Reference #11)

Page 14 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CCC/Clayton Canal Bridges & Culverts

*Recorded by Rand Herbert *Date May 30, 2009 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont.):



Photograph 18. Concrete culvert carrying Clayton Canal under “S” Street, facing southwest, May 30, 2009. (Map Reference #12)



Photograph 19. Concrete culvert carries canal under railroad spur into siphon across Mt. Diablo/Seal Creek, facing west, May 30, 2009. (Map Reference #13)

Page 15 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CCC/Clayton Canal Bridges & Culverts

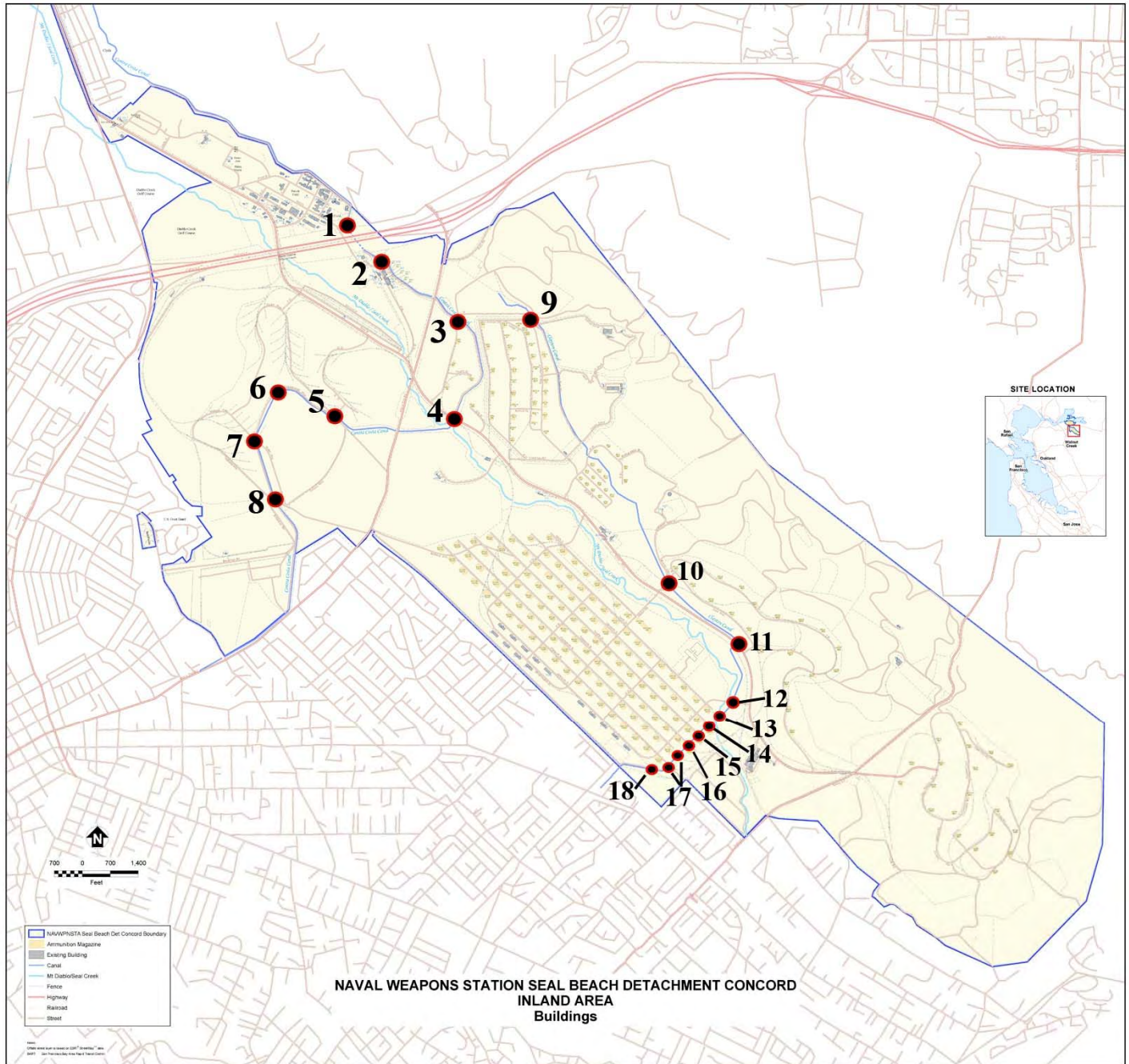
*Recorded by Rand Herbert *Date May 30, 2009 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont.):



Photograph 20. Concrete culvert carrying Clayton Canal from Mt. Diablo/Seal Creek, facing east, May 30, 2009. (Map Reference #13)

Sketch Map:



METADATA SHEET

P-07-000493 supplement

The supplemental record document for this resource has been subsumed and this Primary Number has been voided. Please see the following file number in the Primary Number files:

P-07-002695

Date: 4 November 2015

NWIC Staff: Lisa Hagel

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-07-000493

HRI

Trinomial

P-07-000493 002695

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

*Recorded by C. DeBaker and K. Frank

*Date 8-15-2008

☐ Continuation

☒ Update

P-07-000493 consists of an open channel section of the Contra Costa Canal where the Canal is piped underneath the Delta View Golf Course in the City of Pittsburg. JRP Historical Consulting Services (1993) previously recorded this portion of the Canal and concluded that the resource is ineligible for listing on the NRHP. In addition, JRP Historical Consulting Services evaluated the entire 48 miles of the Contra Costa Canal as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. P-07-000493 was relocated during the survey. No cultural resources were observed on the surface.



LOCATION MAP

Trinomial

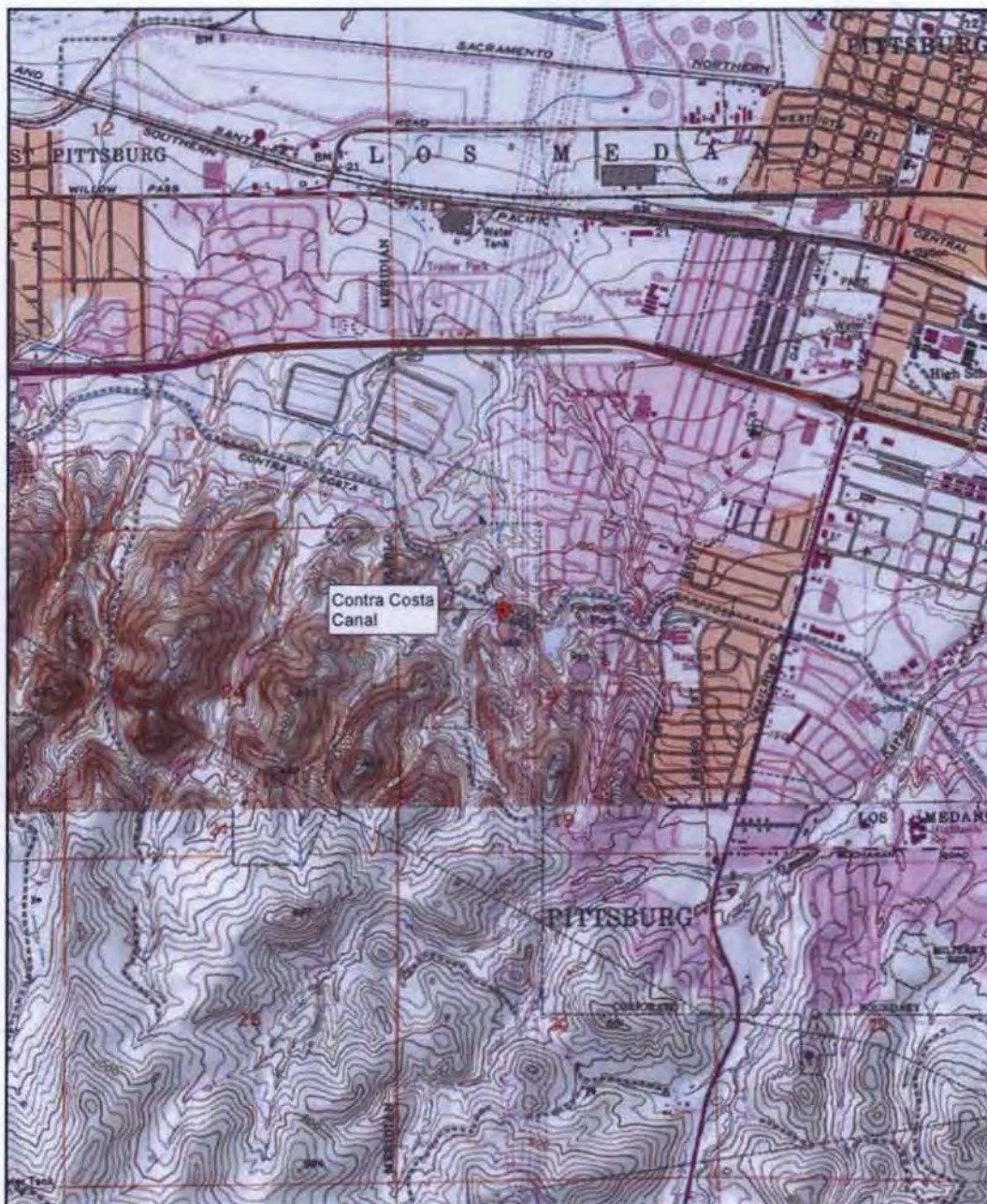
Page 1 of 2

*Map Name: P-07-00493 Location Map

*Resource Name or #: P-07-000493

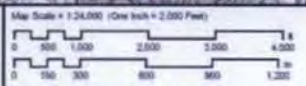
*Scale 1:24000

*Date of Map: 11-20-2008



Map Legend:

- Contra Costa Canal



USGS 24K Quad HICKORY BAY (Revised 1980)
Legal Description: LOS MEDANOS Land Grant
UTM Coordinates: 955,420E 4,267,210N



Location of P-07-00493

Contra Costa County, California

METADATA SHEET

P-07-000492

The record documents for this resource have been subsumed and, therefore this Primary number has been voided. Please see the following file number in the Primary Number files:

P-07-02695

Date: 10/25/2012

NWIC Staff: B.Much

SITE NAME: Contra Costa Canal, Central Valley Project, Contra Costa County

SITE NUMBER: BV-106

QUAD SHEET: "Antioch South," USGS: 1953, photorevised 1980 (#4641 1953/80)

PIPELINE LOCATION: Milepost 1.3, Antioch Segment
(UTM: 600830mE/4206020mN)

Description of Feature

Site BV-106 is the point at which the APE for the proposed Mojave Pipeline Northward Expansion Project crosses the Contra Costa Canal, a concrete lined conduit operated by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation as part of the Central Valley Project [CVP] system (for a history of the CVP see Section 2.2 above). The Contra Costa Canal winds along a generally east - west alignment for about 48 miles from Rock Slough, near Oakley, to Martinez Reservoir, west of the community of Vine Hill. More specifically, the canal runs east from its intake to Port Chicago and then turns south, flowing to a point about 5 miles south of Concord. The canal then crosses under State Route 680 and runs north through Pleasant Hill to Martinez Reservoir, just west of Vine Hill. The Contra Costa Canal lifts water from sea level at Rock Slough to a maximum elevation of 124' at the highest of its four pumping stations (Water Project Authority 1953: II-22).

JRP recorded three points along the Contra Costa Canal, BV-106, BV-106(n) and BV-106(s). BV-106 is the site where the proposed pipeline alignment crosses the canal, about 50' north of Buchanan Road, and about 0.5 mile west of the intersection of Buchanan and Sommersville Roads; this is the only recordation point within the APE. A gravel access road leads from Buchanan Road to a wooden equipment bridge which spans the canal. Both banks of the channel are lined with chain link fencing and access to the bridge is controlled by a chain link gate (Photographs 1 and 2). For purposes of comparison JRP also surveyed the canal about 5 miles northwest of BV-106 where it crosses under Memorial Way, about 40 yards south of Highway 4 [BV-106(n)] (Photograph 3). The southern comparison point [BV-106(s)] is at the Sommersville Road crossing of the canal, approximately 0.4 mile southeast of the APE (Photograph 4). JRP was unable to record the width of the canal at the APE because the gate across the bridge was locked, however, the canal's top width at BV-106(n) was about 33' and at BV-106(s) it was approximately 25'. Project documents state that the depth of the canal varies between 2 and 7 feet and that it has a capacity of 350 cfs at the intake and 22 cfs at the terminus (USBR 1959: 2; Water Project Authority 1953: II-22).

History of Feature

The USBR initiated construction of the Contra Costa Canal in October 1937, but as the United States prepared to enter WWII the CVP was classified as a "limited defense activity" and in April of 1941 the War Production Board shutdown the project (U.S. Congress 1957: 56, 62; Teknekron 1977: 8). Construction began again on the Contra Costa Canal system after the Board returned control to the USBR in September 1945, and was completed in 1948 (U.S. Congress 1957: 62; Teknekron 1997: 8).

S#17993

According to the USBR, the purpose of the Contra Costa Canal within the CVP was to deliver water to " ... an upland agricultural area, many industrial plants in the upper Bay region, and a number of Contra Costa County municipalities" (USBR 1959: 2). The Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors approved the organization of the agency that manages the distribution of water from this canal, the Contra Costa County Water District [CCCWD], in 1936. CCCWD purchases the water from the USBR and sells it to local retailers as it has since the first "interim contract" with the Bureau between 1948 and 1951, and by finalized agreement since that date (Teknekron 1977: 8).

Evaluation of Feature

As discussed in Section 2.2, the CVP is one of the great achievements in hydraulic engineering, facilitating water transfers on a scale seldom envisioned prior to its completion. As it exists today, the CVP consists of dozens of dams, canals, pumps, and other facilities scattered throughout the state. As it was first planned in the 1930s, however, the CVP comprised a much smaller number of units: Shasta Dam, Friant Dam, the Delta-Mendota Canal, the Friant-Kern Canal, and the Contra Costa Canal. These units represented the core of the original CVP. Among these various units, the Contra Costa Canal was an aberration, its operation unrelated to the essential mission of the project, which was to transfer water from the Sacramento River basin, which had a surplus, to the San Joaquin Valley, which had a deficit.

In evaluating significance for the Contra Costa Canal, two facts must be taken into account. First, the canal is part of a much larger system and must be evaluated in terms of its relationship to that system. Second, most of the features of the CVP are less than 50 years old. In the absence of a showing of exceptional significance, both the Contra Costa Canal and the CVP would be categorically excluded from National Register listing under the eligibility criteria for the program.

In addressing the relationship between the Contra Costa Canal and the larger CVP system, an emphasis should be placed on elements of the CVP which perform the system's primary function, i.e. the transfer of Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta water to the southern San Joaquin Valley. As noted, the early system was built around the coordinated operation of four units: Shasta Dam, Delta-Mendota Canal, Friant Dam, and Friant-Kern Canal. These four represent the key accomplishments of the USBR in the 1930s and 1940s and are arguably what is significant about the system. Other early units, including the Contra Costa Canal, were peripheral to the core system, as are most of the later units as well.

In addressing the 50 year exclusion, two considerations must be taken into account. First, National Register guidelines permit listing properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years, provided these properties are "exceptionally" significant. Second, the same guidelines and regulations make a common sense distinction between properties which are nearly 50 years old and those which are much younger. The guidelines observe:

Correspondingly, the more recently a property has achieved significance, the

more justification will be required to demonstrate its value as an exceptionally important historic resource in the field of architecture, history, archeology, or culture. A property listed 10 or 15 years after it has achieved significance requires clear, widespread recognition of its importance while a property that has been significant for almost 50 years can more easily be justified as exceptionally significant in a more limited context (Keeper of the National Register 1979: 3).

Recognizing the National Register guidelines for exceptional significance and the changing nature of the CVP, the most convincing case for exceptional significance can be made for four resources: Shasta Dam, the Delta-Mendota Canal, Friant Dam, and the Friant-Kern Canal. [The present evaluation concerns only the Contra Costa Canal; comments about potential eligibility for the other units are designed to establish the context for measuring exceptional significance.] The four major elements of the CVP have two important commonalities. First, they were approved during the 1930s and built during the 1940s. Chronologically, the four are very nearly 50 years old.

Construction of the Contra Costa Canal, in particular, began in 1937 and was completed in 1948. Thus, depending upon which date is used, the canal is either 56 or 45 years old. Significance considerations for this feature are two-fold: it is much smaller in scope than other features of the CVP, such as the Delta-Mendota or Friant-Kern Canals, and its role in the irrigation and industrial history of Contra Costa County. The latter significance was not realized until the system was fully operational. The engineering significance, however, relates to the canal's design and construction which is not of exceptional significance as are other features of the CVP. In other words, while its engineering aspects are over 50 years old, its design is not of an unusual scope or type.

Second, the Delta-Mendota and Friant-Kern Canals, along with Shasta and Friant Dams are best able to support the finding of exceptional significance because they were the most crucial elements of the CVP to be planned and built. These four units together accomplished that for which the CVP is famous: re-routing a major part of the flows of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, causing them to flow far south and irrigate vast acreage that was otherwise not largely arable. Conversely, the Contra Costa Canal is a secondary feature of the CVP which does not operate in conjunction with the fundamental purpose of the CVP. The canal was built under the auspices of the CVP, but the four primary units paved the way and made it possible for the CVP to achieve its goal.

To summarize these two considerations, the initial four big units of the CVP appear to be exceptionally significant because they are nearly 50 years old and played the most pivotal roles in the history of the system. The Contra Costa Canal, while technically an element of the CVP system, does not further the objectives of the CVP and its engineering design is not rare or unusual.

In terms of integrity, it can be said that the Contra Costa Canal retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship within the areas surveyed by JRP in relation to the Mojave pipeline project. Visible elements of the canal at the three recordation points appear to be original to the canal's construction and integrity in this regard is extraordinarily high, at least within the APE. It should be noted, however, that the canal was not inspected

beyond these three recordation points. It is possible, although not likely, that major sections of the canal have been rebuilt in other areas. The overall integrity for the canal was not established as part of this evaluation.

Despite the feature's high integrity, it is concluded that the Contra Costa Canal does not meet the National Register criteria for an exceptionally significant property. Although the canal retains integrity to its original construction within and near the APE for this project and it is nearly 50 years old, it is not unusual in its scope or physical type and does not perform within the primary function of its operating system, the CVP.

CANAL FEATURE INVENTORY FORM

Developed by JRP Historical Consulting Services

P-07-000492

PROJECT: Mojave Natural Gas Pipeline, Northern Extension Project
MILEPOST: 1.3, Antioch Segment

LOCATION NO: BV-106
PHOTO DATE: August 10, 1993

1. **Name of Feature:** Contra Costa Canal
2. **Location of recordation:** Where the proposed gas pipeline intersects with the Contra Costa Canal, 50 feet north of Buchanan Road and 1/2 mile west of Sommersville Road.
3. **Other locations for recording this feature:** BV-106(n) and BV-106(s)
4. **Structures at or near this location:** The entire canal is fenced off. A wooden bridge crosses the canal at this point. Petroleum and natural gas pipelines span the canal about 3 feet west of the bridge.
5. **Setting at this location:** The APE is an industrial and residential setting. Chevron Pipe Line Company is located south of the APE and south of Buchanan Road, with open fields stretching beyond the plant. There is a large residential development to the north of the canal.
6. **Integrity considerations for this feature:** Major construction on the Contra Costa Canal was completed in 1948.
7. **Attributes at this location (measurements in feet):**

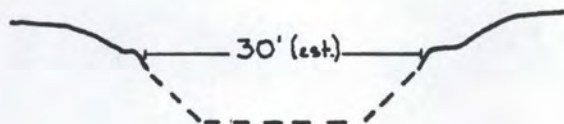
Top width: Unable to record because of fencing

Bottom width: Unable to observe due to high flows

Height or Depth: Unable to observe due to high flows

Material: Concrete

8. **Sketch, in cross section:** Looking west



CANAL FEATURE INVENTORY FORM

Developed by JRP Historical Consulting Services

P-07-000492

PROJECT: Mojave Natural Gas Pipeline, Northern Extension Project
MILEPOST: N/A

LOCATION NO: BV-106(n)
PHOTO DATE: August 10, 1993

1. Name of Feature: Contra Costa Canal

2. Location of recordation: At a point about 40 yards south of Highway 4, 0.2 mile east of Bailey Road, on the south side of Memorial Way, and approximately 5 miles northwest of the APE.

3. Other locations for recording this feature: BV-106, and BV-106(s)

4. Structures at or near this location: A concrete bridge carries Memorial Way traffic over the canal. A pipe, encased in wood, spans the canal about 40 yards to the south of the recordation site.

5. Setting at this location: This site is on the outskirts of West Pittsburg, with some residences southwest of the canal, open fields to the southeast, and Highway 4 to the north.

6. Integrity considerations for this feature: Major construction on the Contra Costa Canal was completed in 1948 and just north of the bridge, the date 1947 is stenciled in black and white paint on the canal's west bank.

7. Attributes at this location (measurements in feet):

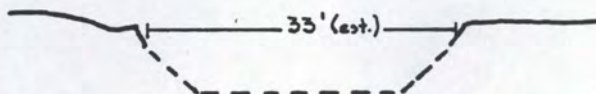
Top width: 33 (estimated measurement taken from the bridge, canal fenced off)

Bottom width: Unable to observe due to high flows

Height or Depth: Unable to observe due to high flows

Material: Concrete

8. Sketch, in cross section: Looking southeast



CANAL FEATURE INVENTORY FORM

Developed by JRP Historical Consulting Services

P-07-000492

PROJECT: Mojave Natural Gas Pipeline, Northern Extension Project

MILEPOST: N/A

LOCATION NO: BV-106(s)

PHOTO DATE: August 10, 1993

1. **Name of Feature:** Contra Costa Canal
2. **Location of recordation:** Where Sommersville Road crosses the canal about 0.4 mile southeast of the APE.
3. **Other locations for recording this feature:** BV-106 and BV-106(n)
4. **Structures at or near this location:** Sommersville Road traffic passes over the canal on a concrete bridge. A gravel access road leading from Sommersville Road parallels the north side of the canal.
5. **Setting at this location:** There are open fields on the west side of the canal and a residential area to the east.
6. **Integrity considerations for this feature:** Major construction on the Contra Costa Canal was completed in 1948.
7. **Attributes at this location (measurements in feet):**

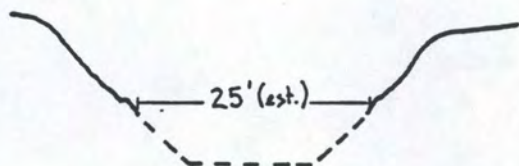
Top width: 25 (estimated measurement taken from the bridge, canal fenced off)

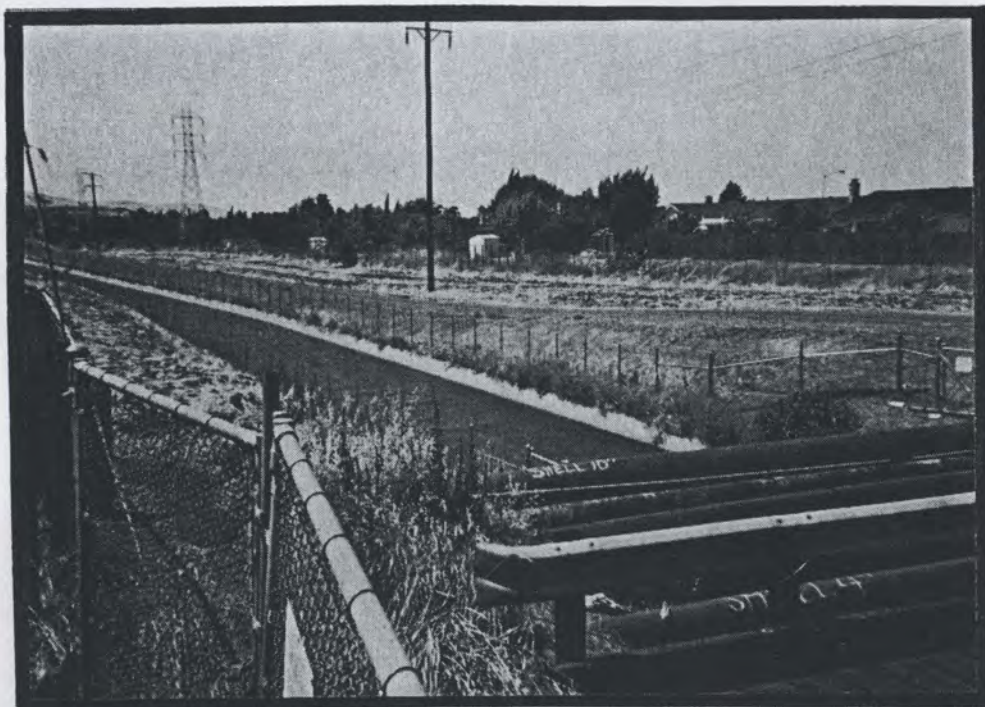
Bottom width: Unable to observe due to high flows

Height or Depth: Unable to observe due to high flows

Material: Concrete

8. **Sketch, in cross section:** Looking west





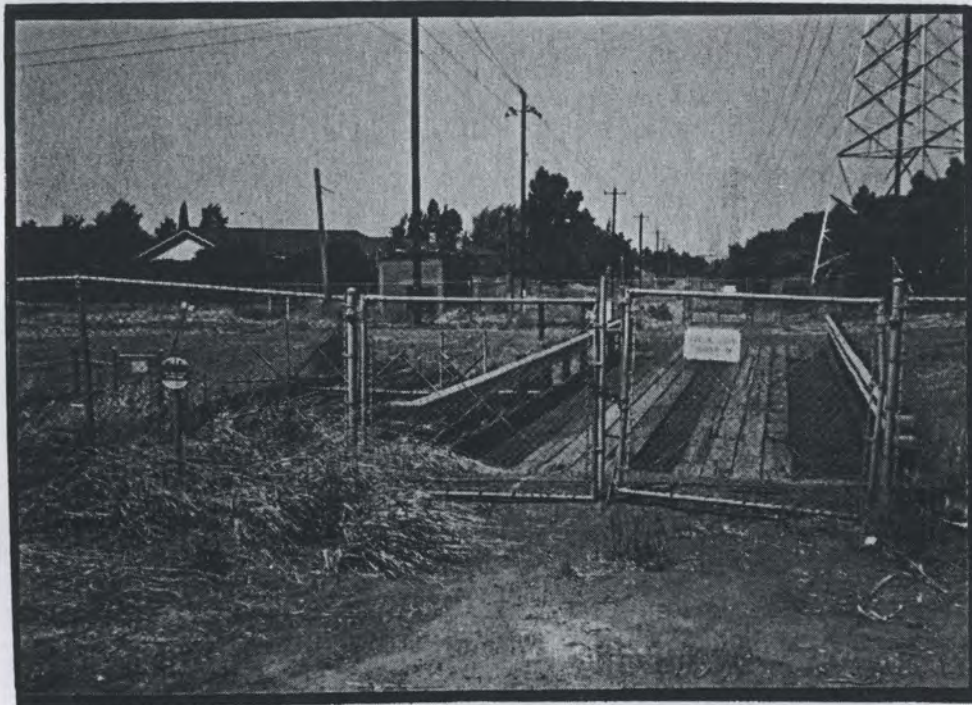
1

Photograph Number: 1
 Site Number: BV-106
 Common Name: Contra Costa Canal
 Camera Facing: West

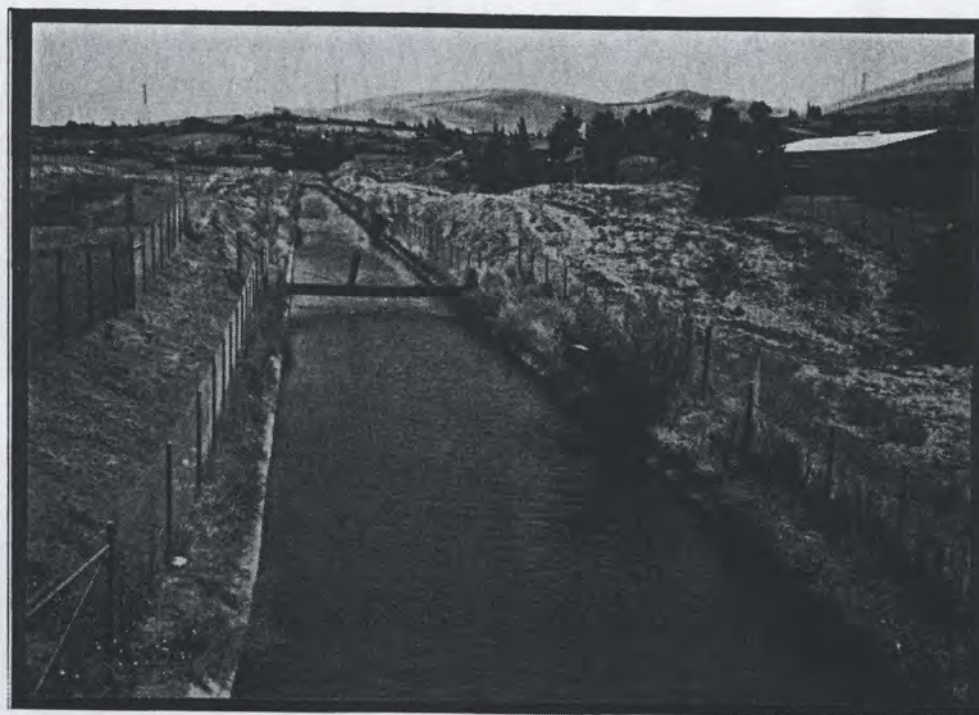
Photograph Number: 2
 Site Number: BV-106
 Common Name: Contra Costa Canal
 Camera Facing: South

Photograph Number: 3
 Site Number: BV-106(n)
 Common Name: Contra Costa Canal
 Camera Facing: Southeast

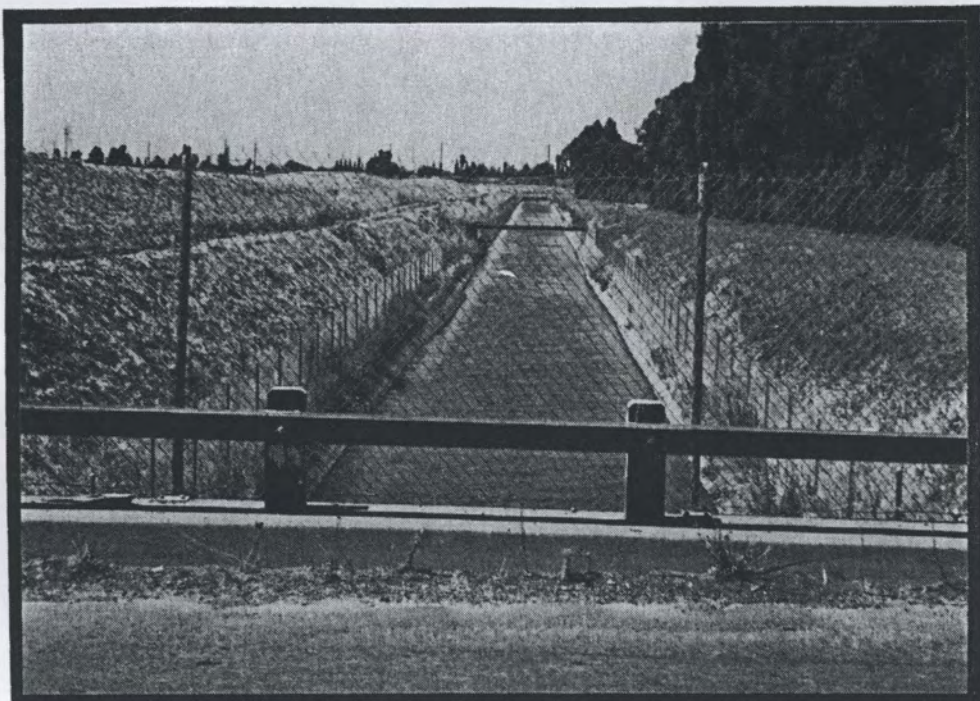
f. 3



2



P-07-000492



4

Photograph Number: 4
Site Number: BV-106(s)
Common Name: Contra Costa Canal
Camera Facing: West

t.

P-07-000492

P-07-000492



SITE NAME: Contra Costa Canal, Central Valley Project, Contra Costa County
SITE NUMBER: BV-106
QUAD SHEET: "Antioch South," USGS: 1953, photorevised 1980
PIPELINE LOCATION: Milepost 1.3, Antioch Segment

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-07-2695

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 1 of 1 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

*Recorded by: Ric Windmiller

*Date June 16, 2010 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

An approximately 2,200 foot reach of the Contra Costa Canal was revisited by Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist on June 16, 2010. Windmiller was conducting a field survey for the Ironhouse Sanitary District's Highway 4 Pipeline Project. The proposed pipeline would be located on the south side of the canal within an adjacent landscaped area that marks the north boundary of a new residential subdivision. This particular east-west reach of the canal appears in much the same condition as described in earlier records.

Reference: Windmiller, R. And K. Finger. 2010. Ironhouse Sanitary District, Highway 4 Pipeline Project, Cultural & Paleontological Resources Initial Study, Oakley, Contra Costa County, California. Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist. Submitted to Robertson-Bryan, Inc. Copies available from the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.



e.

State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary #
HRI # **P-07-002695**
Trinomial

Page 1 of 6

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal (Map Ref. No. 5)

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** Milepost 32, Concord Boulevard
b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

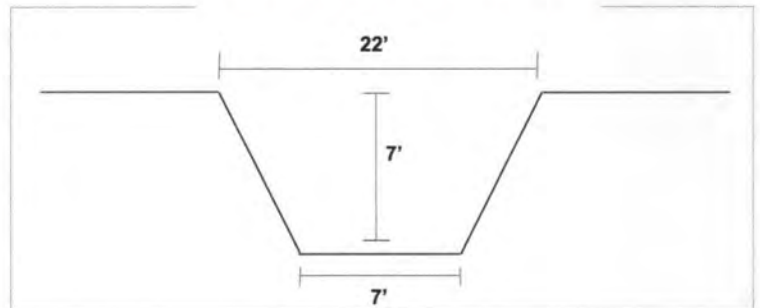
Milepost 32, perpendicular to Concord Boulevard, between Sixth Street and Humphrey Drive, in Concord, California.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)
The Contra Costa Canal passes under Concord Boulevard between Sixth Street and Humphrey Drive, just north of MP 32.00 of the canal. As described by JRP Historical Consulting Services in a DPR 523 dating to 2003, "The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project under the supervision of the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east to Martinez on the west." The portion of the canal within the APE is open, concrete-lined and trapezoidal, and runs perpendicular to Contra Costa Boulevard. The walls of the canal sit at an approximately 45 degree slope, (see Continuation Sheet)

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** approx. 21'
- b. **Bottom Width** approx. 7'
- c. **Height or Depth** approx. 7'
- d. **Length of Segment** .1 miles

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: south



L5. Associated Resources:

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)
Concord Boulevard, in Concord, California crosses the Contra Costa Canal at this point. A residential neighborhood borders it on both sides, and the Contra Costa Canal Regional Trail runs parallel to the west side of the canal. A chain link fence protects the canal along this section.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing



L7. Integrity Considerations: This section of the canal appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc.) March 14, 2008, south of Concord Boulevard, camera looking south.

L9. Remarks: See continuation sheet.

L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Karen McNeill/Matthew Davis
Carey & Co., Inc.
460 Bush Street
San Francisco, CA 94108

L11. Date: April 2, 2008

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-07-002695
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

*Recorded by: Carey & Co., Inc.

*Date: April 2, 2008

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

L3. Description

and consist of concrete slabs that vary in length but are generally around 15 feet long. The canal is approximately 21 feet wide at its top, 7 feet wide at the bottom, and 7 feet deep. The canal passes beneath Contra Costa Boulevard via a concrete siphon that measures 6'9" x 6'9". The Siphon Inlet Headwall is at milepost 31.95, and the Siphon Outlet Headwall is at milepost 31.96.¹ At either end of the siphon, the canal's diagonal walls curve inward to form the culvert's vertical walls. The roof of the siphon is concrete, with slabs at either end of the siphon to reduce erosion from the earth that rises slightly upward from the siphon to street level. There is an escape ladder on the east and west sides of the canal just north of the siphon. The canal is surrounded by five-foot-high metal fencing that, on both sides of Contra Costa Boulevard, is approximately four feet from the concrete edge of the siphon. On the north side of Concord Boulevard, approximately nine feet separate the fencing from the edge of the road; south of the boulevard, this distance is only six feet. The Contra Costa Canal Regional Trail runs along the west side of the canal.

The Contra Costa Canal DPR completed by JRP Historical Consulting Services in 2006 concluded that the "Contra Costa Canal appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the state level under Criterion A, for its association with the construction and operation of the Central Valley Project, and at the local level under Criterion A for its association with the economic development of eastern Contra Costa County."² We concur with this evaluation and, in particular, have found no reason that the portion of the canal within the APE should be excluded from the canal's overall significance. The period of significance for the section of the canal located within APE is 1946, its year of construction. (Note that this falls within 1937-1951, the period of significance that JRP Historical Consulting Services identified for the Contra Costa Canal as a whole.) The canal's character-defining features include its open, trapezoidal shape and concrete lining, as well as the concrete siphon beneath Concord Boulevard, which integrates seamlessly with the walls of the canal.

The segment of the Contra Costa Canal within the APE has a high level of integrity. It has not been moved, it is still surrounded by modestly-scaled, single-family residential development, and has not been significantly altered. As a result, it retains integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling and association.

¹ JRP Historical Consulting Services, DPR-523 forms, pp. 30, 31, 63, 66, 70, 72, in "Cultural Resources Report Contra Costa Canal," January 2006.

² Ibid., p. 78.

L9. Remarks

This linear feature record is intended as an addendum to the Primary Record for the Contra Costa Canal included in JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Cultural Resources Report Contra Costa Canal," January 2006.

d.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-07-002695
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 3 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

*Recorded by: Carey & Co., Inc.

*Date: April 2, 2008

☒ Continuation

☐ Update



Contra Costa Canal (north of Concord Blvd): looking north



Contra Costa Canal (north of Concord Blvd): looking northeast

d.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI# P-07-002695
Trinomial

Page 4 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

*Recorded by: Carey & Co., Inc.

*Date: April 2, 2008

☒ Continuation

☐ Update



Contra Costa Canal (north of Concord Blvd): looking southeast



Contra Costa Canal (north of Concord Blvd): looking west

d.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-07-002695
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 5 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

*Recorded by: Carey & Co., Inc.

*Date: April 2, 2008

☒ Continuation

☐ Update



Contra Costa Canal (south of Concord Blvd): looking northeast



Contra Costa Canal (south of Concord Blvd): looking west

d.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI# P-07-002695
Trinomial

Page 6 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

*Recorded by: Carey & Co., Inc.

*Date: April 2, 2008

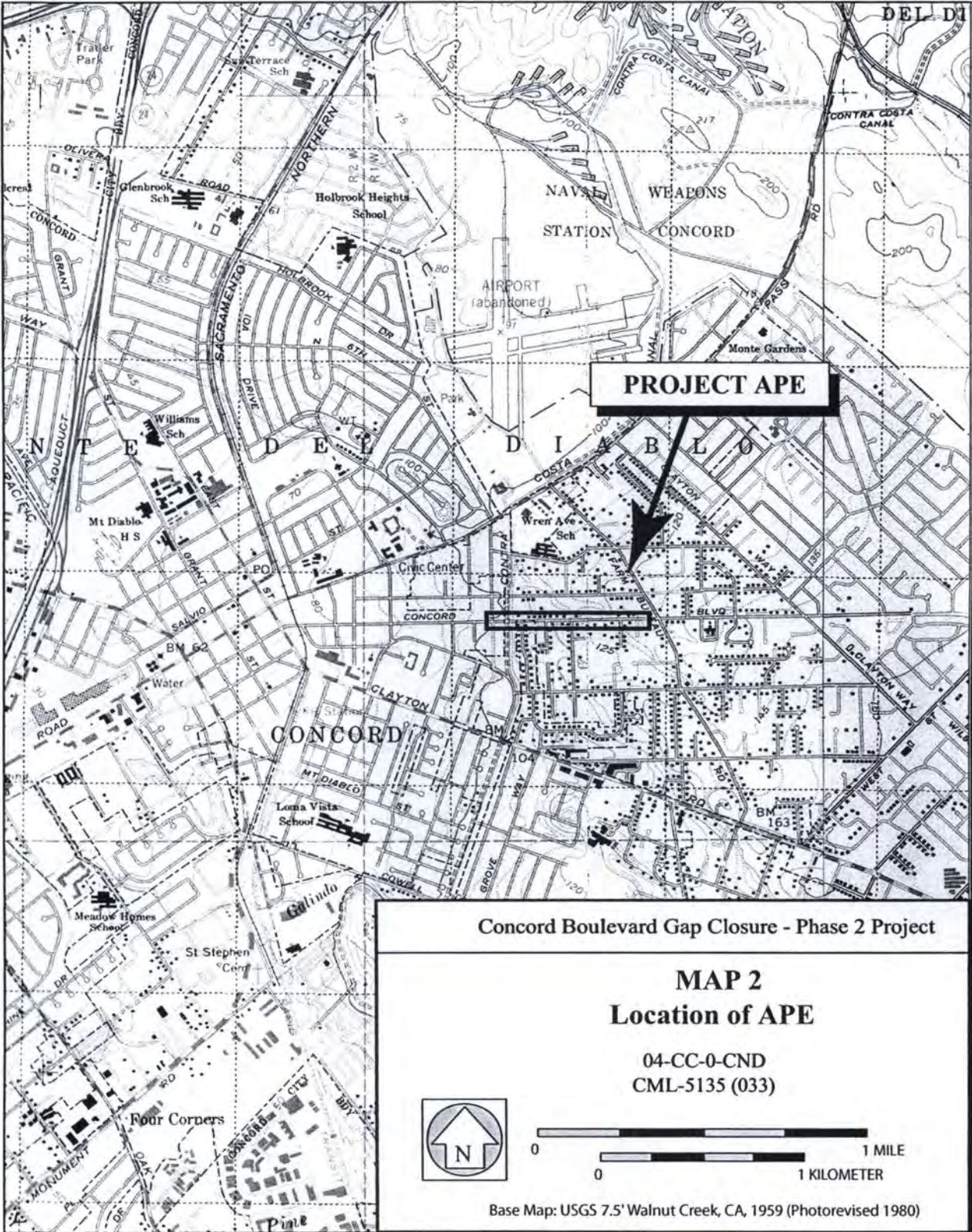
☒ Continuation

☐ Update



Contra Costa Canal (south of Concord Blvd): looking east

d.



d.

LEGEND

--- ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

--- ARCHITECTURAL AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

--- RIGHT OF WAY AND PROPERTY LINES

--- EASEMENT

--- BUILDINGS

(NO.)

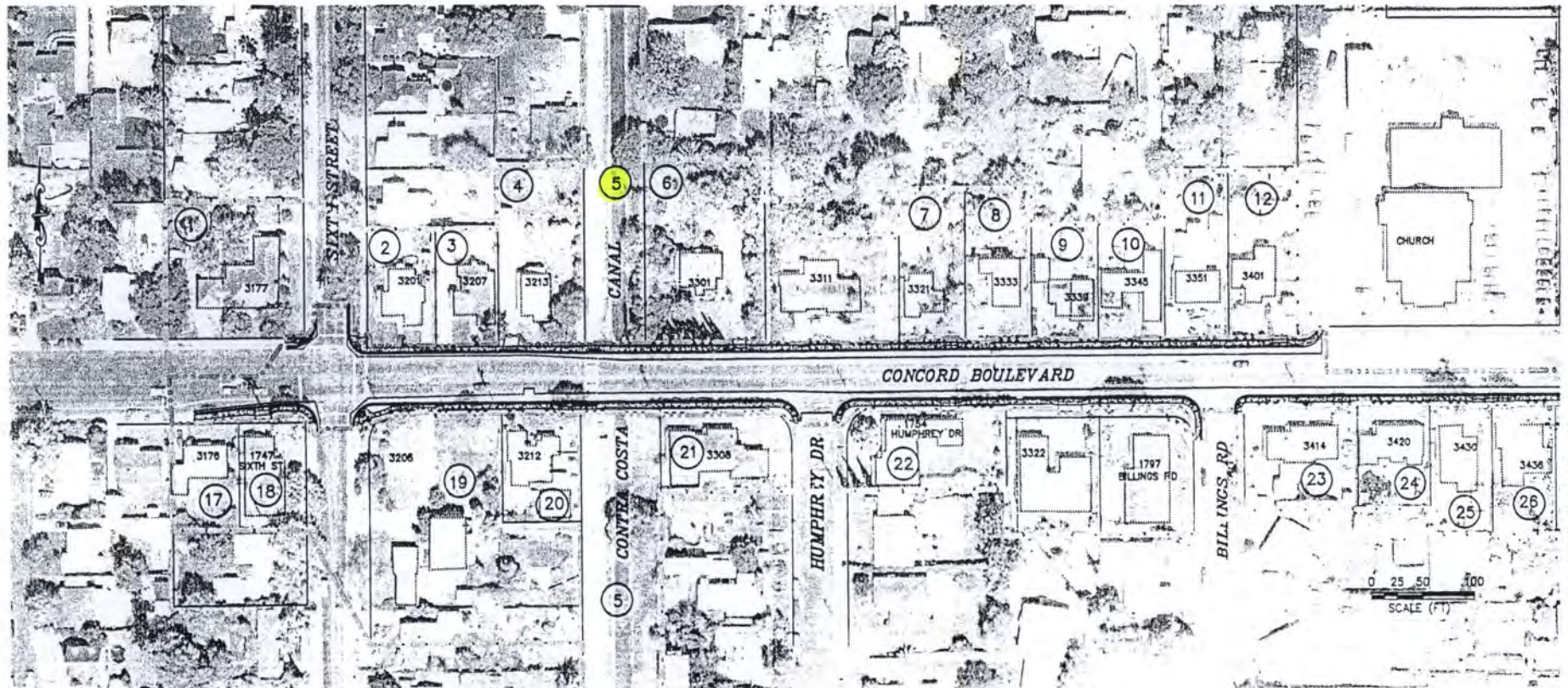
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS
ARCHITECTURAL AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS
RIGHT OF WAY AND PROPERTY LINES
EASEMENT
BUILDINGS

APE REFERENCE NO.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PROJECT LOCATION: CITY OF CONCORD
PROJECT NAME: CONCORD BOULEVARD GAP CLOSURE - PHASE 2
(SIXTH STREET TO FARM BUREAU ROAD)
FEDERAL ID No.: CML-5135(033)

APPROVED: _____ DATE _____
CALTRANS PQS
APPROVED: _____ DATE _____
CALTRANS LOCAL ASSISTANCE ENGINEER



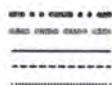
P-07-002695

CITY OF CONCORD
APPROVED: *[Signature]*
CITY ENGINEER
CITY OF CONCORD
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CA
SHEET 1 OF 2

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE) MAP
CONCORD BOULEVARD GAP CLOSURE - PHASE 2

PREPARED BY:
HE HARRISON ENGINEERING INC.
399 TAYLOR BLVD., SUITE 100 • PLEASANT HILL, CA 94523
PHONE (925) 891-0400 • FAX (925) 891-0400

LEGEND



ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS
 ARCHITECTURAL AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS
 RIGHT OF WAY AND PROPERTY LINES
 EASEMENT
 BUILDINGS

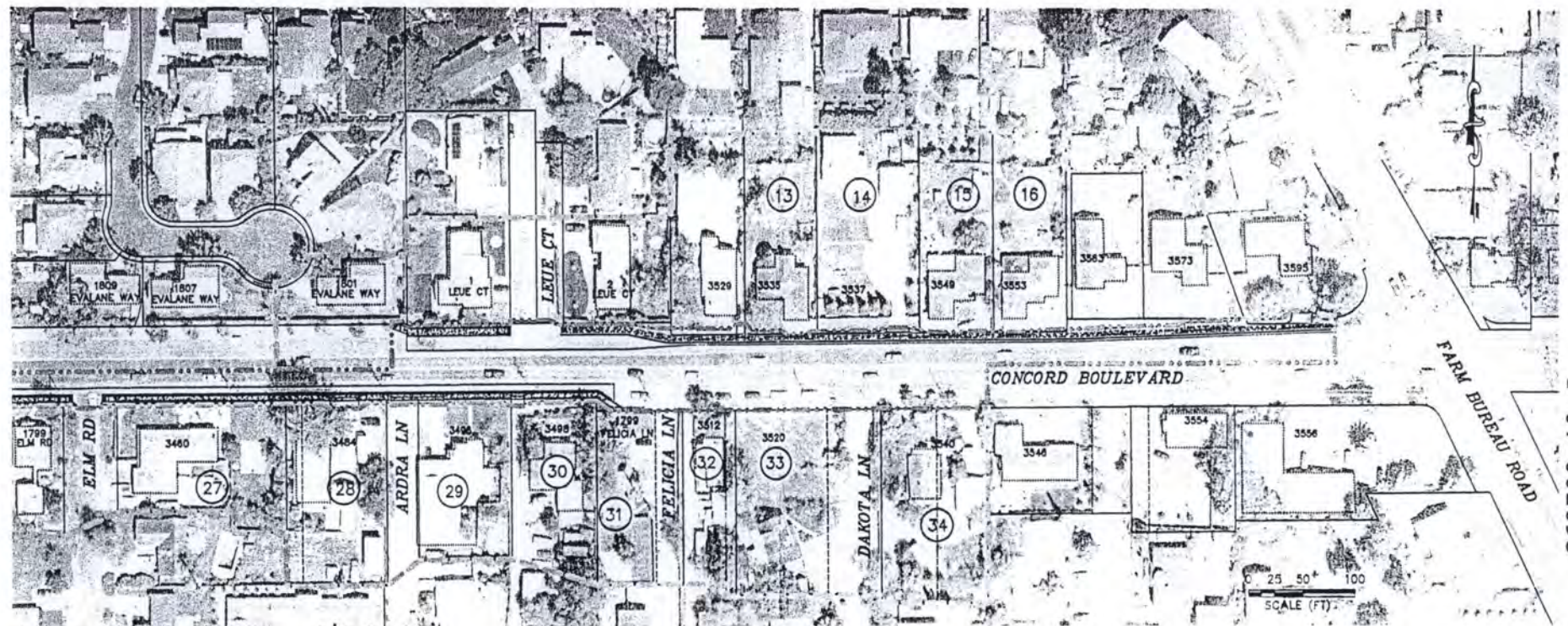
(NO)

APE REFERENCE NO.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PROJECT LOCATION: CITY OF CONCORD
 PROJECT NAME: CONCORD BOULEVARD GAP CLOSURE - PHASE 2
 (SIXTH STREET TO FARM BUREAU ROAD)
 FEDERAL ID No.: CML-5135(033)

APPROVED: _____ CALTRANS POS _____ DATE _____
 APPROVED: _____ CALTRANS LOCAL ASSISTANCE ENGINEER _____ DATE _____



P-07-002695

CITY OF CONCORD
 APPROVED: _____
 CITY ENGINEER
CITY OF CONCORD
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CA
SHEET 2 OF 2

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE) MAP CONCORD BOULEVARD GAP CLOSURE - PHASE 2

PREPARED BY:
HE HARRISON ENGINEERING INC.
 399 TAYLOR WAY, SUITE 100 • PLEASANT HILL, CA 94523
 PHONE (925) 881-0400 • FAX (925) 881-0400

P-07-000493

P-07-000493

This Primary Number has been voided because two sets of numbers were inadvertently assigned to the same resource. Please see the following corrected Primary file number:

P-07-002695 ✓

21 April 2009
Leigh Jordan, Coordinator NWIC

SITE NAME: Contra Costa Canal, Central Valley Project, Contra Costa County
SITE NUMBER: SW-57
QUAD SHEET: "Honker Bay," USGS: 1953, photorevised 1980 (#4813)
PIPELINE LOCATION: Milepost 277.3, Mainline
(UTM: 595880mE/4207170mN)

Description of Feature

Site SW-57 is the point at which the APE for the proposed Mojave Pipeline Northward Expansion Project crosses the Contra Costa Canal, a conduit operated by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation as part of the Central Valley Project [CVP] system (for a history of the CVP see Section 2.2 above). The Contra Costa Canal winds along a generally east - west alignment for about 48 miles from Rock Slough, near Oakley, to Martinez Reservoir, west of the community of Vine Hill. More specifically, the canal runs east from its intake to Port Chicago and then turns south, flowing to a point about 5 miles south of Concord. The canal then crosses under State Route 680 and runs north through Pleasant Hill to Martinez Reservoir, just west of Vine Hill. The Contra Costa Canal lifts water from sea level at Rock Slough to a maximum elevation of 124' at the highest of its four pumping stations (Water Project Authority 1953: II-22).

JRP recorded three points along another section of the Contra Costa Canal at the point where the Antioch Segment of the proposed Mojave pipeline crosses an open channel section of the canal (see site BV-106 and related photographs). SW-57 is the site where the proposed pipeline alignment crosses an underground portion of the canal, this is the only recordation point within the APE. The Contra Costa Canal is piped underneath a golf course at SW-57 (Photographs 1 and 2). Since this portion is underground, JRP did not record additional comparative recordation points.

History of Feature

The USBR initiated construction of the Contra Costa Canal in October 1937, but as the United States prepared to enter WWII the CVP was classified as a "limited defense activity" and in April of 1941 the War Production Board shutdown the project. Construction began again on the Contra Costa Canal system after the Board returned control to the USBR in September 1945, and was completed in 1948 (U.S. Congress 1957: 56, 62; Teknekron 1977: 8).

According to the USBR, the purpose of the Contra Costa Canal within the CVP was to deliver water to "an upland agricultural area, many industrial plants in the upper Bay region, and a number of Contra Costa County municipalities" (USBR 1959: 2). The Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors approved the organization of the agency that manages the distribution of water from this canal, the Contra Costa County Water District [CCCWD], in 1936. CCCWD purchases the water from the USBR and sells it to local retailers as it has since the first "interim contract" with the Bureau between 1948 and 1951, and by finalized agreement since that date (Teknekron 1977: 8).

S#17993

Evaluation of Feature

As discussed in Section 2.2, the CVP is one of the great achievements in hydraulic engineering, facilitating water transfers on a scale seldom envisioned prior to its completion. As it exists today, the CVP consists of dozens of dams, canals, pumps, and other facilities scattered throughout the state. As it was first planned in the 1930s, however, the CVP comprised a much smaller number of units: Shasta Dam, Friant Dam, the Delta-Mendota Canal, the Friant-Kern Canal, and the Contra Costa Canal. These units represented the core of the original CVP. Among these various units, the Contra Costa Canal was an aberration, its operation unrelated to the essential mission of the project, which was to transfer water from the Sacramento River basin, which had a surplus, to the San Joaquin Valley, which had a deficit.

In evaluating significance for the Contra Costa Canal, two facts must be taken into account. First, the canal is part of a much larger system and must be evaluated in terms of its relationship to that system. Second, most of the features of the CVP are less than 50 years old. In the absence of a showing of exceptional significance, both the Contra Costa Canal and the CVP would be categorically excluded from National Register listing under the eligibility criteria for the program.

In addressing the relationship between the Contra Costa Canal and the larger CVP system, an emphasis should be placed on elements of the CVP which perform the system's primary function, i.e. the transfer of Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta water to the southern San Joaquin Valley. As noted, the early system was built around the coordinated operation of four units: Shasta Dam, Delta-Mendota Canal, Friant Dam, and Friant-Kern Canal. These four represent the key accomplishments of the USBR in the 1930s and 1940s and are arguably what is significant about the system. Other early units, including the Contra Costa Canal, were peripheral to the core system, as are most of the later units as well.

In addressing the 50 year exclusion, two considerations must be taken into account. First, National Register guidelines permit listing properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years, provided these properties are "exceptionally" significant. Second, the same guidelines and regulations make a common sense distinction between properties which are nearly 50 years old and those which are much younger. The guidelines observe:

Correspondingly, the more recently a property has achieved significance, the more justification will be required to demonstrate its value as an exceptionally important historic resource in the field architecture, history, archeology, or culture. A property listed 10 or 15 years after it has achieved significance requires clear, widespread recognition of its importance while a property that has been significant for almost 50 years can more easily be justified as exceptionally significant in a more limited context (Keeper of the National Register 1979: 3).

Recognizing the National Register guidelines for exceptional significance and the changing

nature of the CVP, the most convincing case for exceptional significance can be made for four resources: Shasta Dam, the Delta-Mendota Canal, Friant Dam, and the Friant-Kern Canal. [The present evaluation concerns only the Contra Costa Canal; comments about potential eligibility for the other units are designed to establish the context for measuring exceptional significance.] The four major elements of the CVP have two important commonalities. First, they were approved during the 1930s and built during the 1940s. Chronologically, the four are very nearly 50 years old.

Construction of the Contra Costa Canal, in particular, began in 1937 and was completed in 1948. Thus, depending upon which date is used, the canal is either 56 or 45 years old. Significance considerations for this feature are two-fold: it is much smaller in scope than other features of the CVP, such as the Delta-Mendota or Friant-Kern canals, and its role in the irrigation and industrial history of Contra Costa County. The latter significance was not realized until the system was fully operational. The engineering significance, however, relates to the canal's design and construction which is not of exceptional significance as are other features of the CVP. In other words, while its engineering aspects are over 50 years old, its design is not of an unusual scope or type.

Second, the Delta-Mendota and Friant-Kern Canals, along with Shasta and Friant dams are best able to support the finding of exceptional significance because they were the most crucial elements of the CVP to be planned and built. These four units together accomplished that for which the CVP is famous: re-routing a major part of the flows of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, causing them to flow far south and irrigate vast acreage that was otherwise not largely arable. Conversely, the Contra Costa Canal is a secondary feature of the CVP which does not operate in conjunction with the fundamental purpose of the CVP. The canal was built under the auspices of the CVP, but the four primary units paved the way and made it possible for the CVP to achieve its goal.

To summarize these two considerations, the initial four big units of the CVP appear to be exceptionally significant because they are nearly 50 years old and played the most pivotal roles in the history of the system. The Contra Costa Canal, while technically an element of the CVP system, does not further the objectives of the CVP and its engineering design is not rare or unusual.

In terms of integrity, it can be said that the Contra Costa Canal retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship within the areas surveyed by JRP in relation to the Mojave pipeline project. Visible elements of the canal at the three recordation points appear to be original to the canal's construction and integrity in this regard is extraordinarily high, at least within the APE. It should be noted, however, that the canal was not inspected beyond these three recordation points. It is possible, although not likely, that major sections of the canal have been rebuilt in other areas. The overall integrity for the canal was not established as part of this evaluation.

Despite the feature's high integrity, it is concluded that the Contra Costa Canal does not meet the National Register criteria for an exceptionally significant property. Although the canal retains integrity to its original construction within and near the APE for this project and it is nearly 50 years old, it is not unusual in its scope or physical type and does not perform within the primary function of its operating system, the CVP.

P-07-000493

CANAL FEATURE INVENTORY FORM

Developed by JRP Historical Consulting Services

P-07-002695

PROJECT: Mojave Natural Gas Pipeline, Northern Extension Project
MILEPOST: 277.3, Mainline

LOCATION NO: SW-57
PHOTO DATE: August 10, 1993

1. **Name of Feature:** Contra Costa Canal

2. **Location of recordation:** An pipeline alignment marker is 70 feet east of the 18th tee at the Delta View Golf Course. The golf course entrance is located at the terminus of Golf Club Road, 0.1 of a mile south of West Leland Avenue.

3. **Other locations for recording this feature:** N/A (see BV-106 for open channel recordation of the Contra Costa Canal)

4. **Structures at or near this location:** The Contra Costa Canal is underground at this site. About 50 yards to the west and 100 yards east of SW-57 the canal is an open channel.

5. **Setting at this location:** The Delta View Golf Course is to the west of the APE, north and south of the canal. East of the APE, north and south, is open land.

6. **Integrity considerations for this feature:** Major construction on the Contra Costa Canal was completed in 1948.

7. **Attributes at this location (measurements in feet):**

Top width: N/A

Bottom width: N/A

Height or Depth: N/A

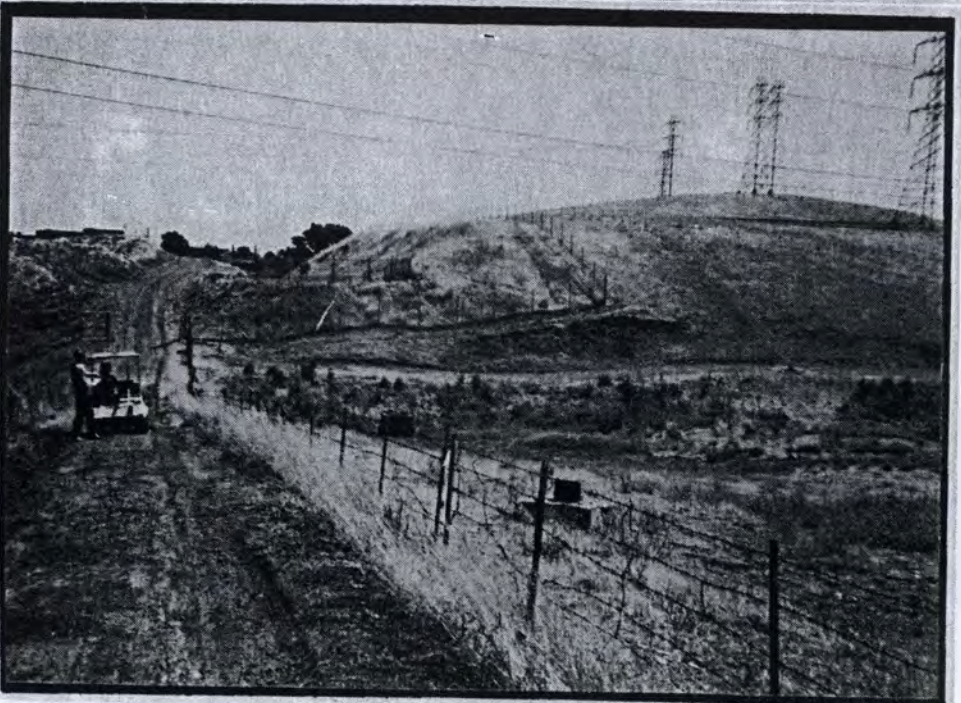
Material: N/A

8. **Sketch, in cross section:** Feature underground at this point



1

Photograph Number: 1
 Site Number: SW-57
 Common Name: Contra Costa Canal
 Camera Facing: West



2

Photograph Number: 2
 Site Number: SW-57
 Common Name: Contra Costa Canal
 Camera Facing: East

c.

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SITE NAME: Contra Costa Canal, Central Valley Project, Contra Costa County

SITE NUMBER: SW-57

QUAD SHEET: "Honker Bay," USGS: 1953, photorevised 1980

PIPELINE LOCATION: Milepost 277.3, Antioch Segment

c. a.

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary: P-07-002695 (REVISED)

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code 2S

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

P1. Other Identifier: Contra Costa Canal

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***a. County** Contra Costa

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Antioch North Date 1978 T ____; R ____; ____ ¼ of Sec ____; ____ B.M.

Antioch South Date 1953 T ____; R ____; ____ ¼ of Sec ____; ____ B.M.

Brentwood Date 1954, photorevised 1968; 1978 T ____; R ____; ____ ¼ of Sec ____; ____ B.M.

Clayton Date 1953, photorevised 1980, minor rev. 1994 T ____; R ____; ____ ¼ of Sec ____; ____ B.M.

Honker Bay Date 1953, photorevised 1980 T ____; R ____; ____ ¼ of Sec ____; ____ B.M.

Vine Hill Date 1959, photorevised 1980 T ____; R ____; ____ ¼ of Sec ____; ____ B.M.

Walnut Creek Date 1995 T ____; R ____; ____ ¼ of Sec ____; ____ B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ____; ____ mE/ ____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Refer to photograph captions for locational information based on Contra Costa Water District Canal Mileposts.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal with associated structures that carries water from the Delta on the east to Martinez on the west. (See Continuation Sheets).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP20. Canal

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph #1, camera facing east, November 1, 2005

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1937-1948

***P7. Owner and Address:**
USBR / Central Valley Project

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Rand Herbert / Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

***P9. Date Recorded:** November 1, 2005

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive



***1. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") JRP Historical Consulting, "Cultural Resources Report Contra Costa Canal" January 2006.

***Attachments:** NONE ☐ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record
☐ District Record ☒ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record
☐ Other (list) _____

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required Information

MAY 18 2006

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*NRHP Status Code 2S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

B1. Historic Name: n/a

B2. Common Name: Intake Trashrack

B3. Original Use: Intake Trashrack B4. Present Use: Intake Trashrack

*B5. Architectural Style: n/a

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) See continuation sheet.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: Nearly forty-eight miles of canal, pumping plants, checks, turnouts, an intake trashrack, siphons, bridges and a terminal reservoir.

B9. Architect: United States Bureau of Reclamation b. Builder: United States Bureau of Reclamation

*B10. Significance: Theme development of urban water supply Area Eastern Contra Costa County

Period of Significance 1937-1951 Property Type canal and associated structures Applicable Criteria A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This concrete and steel canal intake trashrack is the main intake point for the canal system, and serves to control flow and exclude large pieces of floating debris. It is formed by concrete side walls with steel sheet pilings and a concrete deck, with steel plates and rails and angled slots for flash boards. It is approximately 25' wide and 200' long, spanning the intake canal. It is a contributing element of the canal system. See **Photograph 40** on Continuation Sheet, **Photographs 54** and **55** on photograph sheets.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering Structure

*B12. References: See footnotes in text.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Rand Herbert

*Date of Evaluation: November 2005

(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Date of Evaluation: November 2005

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See continuation sheet.

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*NRHP Status Code 2S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

B1. Historic Name: n/a

B2. Common Name: Pumping Plant Number 1

B3. Original Use: pumping plant B4. Present Use: pumping plant

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian with Moderne influences

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) See continuation sheet.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: Nearly forty-eight miles of canal, pumping plants, checks, turnouts, an intake trashrack, siphons, bridges and a terminal reservoir.

B9. Architect: United States Bureau of Reclamation b. Builder: United States Bureau of Reclamation

*B10. Significance: Theme development of urban water supply Area Eastern Contra Costa County

Period of Significance 1937-1951 Property Type canal and associated structures Applicable Criteria A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Pumping Plant No. 1 is the first of four nearly identical lift pumping plants that raise water diverted into the canal to an elevation sufficient to allow gravity service to the bulk of the canal. Pumping Plant No. 1 is approximately 75 feet wide, 20 feet deep, and three stories tall. It is a cement building. Although Pumping Plant No. 1 was built mainly as a utilitarian structure, the quoins on the building's exterior corners testify to Moderne influence in its architectural detailing. The four pumping plants are contributing elements of the canal system. See **Photograph 41** on Continuation Sheet, **Photographs 56** through **59** on photograph sheets.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering Structure

*B12. References: See footnotes in text.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Rand Herbert

*Date of Evaluation: November 2005

(This space reserved for official comments.)

See continuation sheet.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 2S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

B1. Historic Name: n/a

B2. Common Name: Pumping Plant Number 2

B3. Original Use: pumping plant B4. Present Use: pumping plant

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian with Moderne influences

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) See continuation sheet.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: Nearly forty-eight miles of canal, pumping plants, checks, turnouts, an intake trashrack, siphons, bridges and a terminal reservoir.

B9. Architect: United States Bureau of Reclamation b. Builder: United States Bureau of Reclamation

*B10. Significance: Theme development of urban water supply Area Eastern Contra Costa County

Period of Significance 1937-1951 Property Type canal and associated structures Applicable Criteria A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Pumping Plant No. 2 is the second of four nearly identical lift pumping plants that raise water diverted into the canal to an elevation sufficient to allow gravity service to the bulk of the canal. Pumping Plant No. 2 is approximately 75 feet wide, 20 feet deep, and three stories tall. It is a cement building. Although Pumping Plant No. 2 was built mainly as a utilitarian structure, the quoins on the building's exterior corners testify to Moderne influence in its architectural detailing. The four pumping plants are contributing elements of the canal system. See **Photograph 41** on Continuation Sheet, **Photographs 56** through **59** on photograph sheets.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering Structure

*B12. References: See footnotes in text.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Rand Herbert

*Date of Evaluation: November 2005

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See continuation sheet.

b.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 2S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

B1. Historic Name: n/a

B2. Common Name: Pumping Plant Number 3

B3. Original Use: pumping plant B4. Present Use: pumping plant

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian with Moderne influences

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) See continuation sheet.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Nearly forty-eight miles of canal, pumping plants, checks, turnouts, an intake trashrack, siphons, bridges and a terminal reservoir.

B9. Architect: United States Bureau of Reclamation b. Builder: United States Bureau of Reclamation

*B10. Significance: Theme development of urban water supply Area Eastern Contra Costa County

Period of Significance 1937-1951 Property Type canal and associated structures Applicable Criteria A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Pumping Plant No. 3 is the third of four nearly identical lift pumping plants that raise water diverted into the canal to an elevation sufficient to allow gravity service to the bulk of the canal. Pumping Plant No. 3 is approximately 75 feet wide, 20 feet deep, and three stories tall. It is a cement building. Although Pumping Plant No. 3 was built mainly as a utilitarian structure, the quoins on the building's exterior corners testify to Moderne influence in its architectural detailing. The four pumping plants are contributing elements of the canal system. See **Photograph 41** on Continuation Sheet, **Photographs 56** through **59** on photograph sheets.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering Structure

*B12. References: See footnotes in text.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Rand Herbert

*Date of Evaluation: November 2005

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See continuation sheet.

b.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 2S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

B1. Historic Name: n/a

B2. Common Name: Pumping Plant Number 4

B3. Original Use: pumping plant B4. Present Use: pumping plant

*B5. Architectural Style: Utilitarian with Moderne influences

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) See continuation sheet.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location: Original

*B8. Related Features: Nearly forty-eight miles of canal, pumping plants, checks, turnouts, an intake trashrack, siphons, bridges and a terminal reservoir.

B9. Architect: United States Bureau of Reclamation b. Builder: United States Bureau of Reclamation

*B10. Significance: Theme development of urban water supply Area Eastern Contra Costa County

Period of Significance 1937-1951 Property Type canal and associated structures Applicable Criteria A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Pumping Plant No. 4 is the fourth and final lift pumping plants that raise water diverted into the canal to an elevation sufficient to allow gravity service to the bulk of the canal. Pumping Plant No. 4 is approximately 75 feet wide, 20 feet deep, and three stories tall. It is a cement building. Although Pumping Plant No. 4 was built mainly as a utilitarian structure, the quoins on the building's exterior corners testify to Moderne influence in its architectural detailing. The four pumping plants are contributing elements of the canal system. See **Photograph 41** on Continuation Sheet, **Photographs 56** through **59** on photograph sheets.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering Structure

*B12. References: See footnotes in text.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Rand Herbert

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See continuation sheet.

b.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # P-07-002695 (REVISED)
HRI # _____

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*NRHP Status Code 2S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

B1. Historic Name: n/a

B2. Common Name: bridge abutments

B3. Original Use: bridge abutments B4. Present Use: bridge abutments

*B5. Architectural Style: n/a

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) See continuation sheet.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: Nearly forty-eight miles of canal, pumping plants, checks, turnouts, an intake trashrack, siphons, bridges and a terminal reservoir.

B9. Architect: United States Bureau of Reclamation b. Builder: United States Bureau of Reclamation

*B10. Significance: Theme development of urban water supply Area Eastern Contra Costa County

Period of Significance 1937-1951 Property Type canal and associated structures Applicable Criteria A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This form addresses the 11 bridge abutments that survive along the length of the canal that no longer support bridges. The abutments are formed by concrete and are located at the top of the canal's concrete lining. While they once served to carry local access/farm bridges, they lack integrity and are not contributing elements of the canal system. This form does not address roads and bridges built by other agencies or municipalities over the canal after its original construction by the USBR. See **Photograph 60** on photograph sheets.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering Structure

*B12. References: See footnotes in text.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Rand Herbert

*Date of Evaluation: November 2005

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See continuation sheet.

b.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 2S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

B1. Historic Name: n/a

B2. Common Name: farm bridges

B3. Original Use: farm bridges B4. Present Use: farm bridges

*B5. Architectural Style: n/a

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) See continuation sheet.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location: Original

*B8. Related Features: Nearly forty-eight miles of canal, pumping plants, checks, turnouts, an intake trashrack, siphons, bridges and a terminal reservoir.

B9. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme development of urban water supply Area Eastern Contra Costa County

Period of Significance 1937-1951 Property Type canal and associated structures Applicable Criteria A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This form addresses the 55 farm (private) bridges that survive along the length of the canal that were built by the USBR as a part of the canal's original construction. They are typically simple structures with single span beams, wooden or asphalt on wooden decks, and wood or steel railings. Only a few survive outside of the boundaries of the Navy's Concord Naval Weapons Station, as most were removed when city street bridges were constructed to allow passage across the canal as Eastern Contra Costa County underwent suburban development. Those few that survive with sufficient integrity should be considered contributing elements of the canal system. This form does not address roads and bridges built by others over the canal after its original construction by the USBR. See **Photograph 62** on photograph sheets.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering Structure

*B12. References: See footnotes in text.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Rand Herbert

*Date of Evaluation: November 2005

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See continuation sheet.

b.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 2S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

B1. Historic Name: n/a

B2. Common Name: United States Bureau of Reclamation bridges

B3. Original Use: United States Bureau of Reclamation bridges B4. Present Use: United States Bureau of Reclamation bridges

*B5. Architectural Style: n/a

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) See continuation sheet.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Nearly forty-eight miles of canal, pumping plants, checks, turnouts, an intake trashrack, siphons, bridges and a terminal reservoir.

B9. Architect: United States Bureau of Reclamation b. Builder: United States Bureau of Reclamation

*B10. Significance: Theme development of urban water supply Area Eastern Contra Costa County

Period of Significance 1937-1951 Property Type canal and associated structures Applicable Criteria A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This form addresses bridges that cross the canal – those built by the USBR as a part of its original construction on existing public roads. Only nine such bridges remain, of which only three have retained integrity and are thus contributing elements of the canal as an historical resource. This form does not address roads and bridges built by other entities over the canal after its original construction by the USBR. See **Photograph 42** on Continuation Sheet, **Photographs 63** and **64** on photograph sheets.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering Structure

*B12. References: See footnotes in text.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Rand Herbert

*Date of Evaluation: November 2005

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See continuation sheet.

b.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # P-07-002695 (REVISED)
HRI # _____

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*NRHP Status Code 2S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

B1. Historic Name: n/a

B2. Common Name: active checks

B3. Original Use: check B4. Present Use: check

*B5. Architectural Style: n/a

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) See continuation sheet.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: Nearly forty-eight miles of canal, pumping plants, checks, turnouts, an intake trashrack, siphons, bridges and a terminal reservoir.

B9. Architect: United States Bureau of Reclamation b. Builder: United States Bureau of Reclamation

*B10. Significance: Theme development of urban water supply Area Eastern Contra Costa County

Period of Significance 1937-1951 Property Type canal and associated structures Applicable Criteria A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Checks are structures that control flow rates within the canal. Checks No. 1 through 8 are currently the only such structures in active use. They are formed by concrete foundations with vertically sliding gates (except Check No. 2 which has radial gates) that are motorized and remotely controlled by the Contra Costa Water District canal control system. The remote control system was not part of the canal's original construction. Because the checks have been heavily altered through installation of the control system they do not retain integrity to the canal system's period of significance. The automated checks are not contributing elements of this resource. See **Photograph 43** on Continuation Sheet, **Photographs 65** through **70** on photograph sheets.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11.
Engineering Structure

*B12. References: See footnotes in text.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Rand Herbert

*Date of Evaluation: November 2005

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See continuation sheet.

b.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 11 of 113

*NRHP Status Code 2S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

B1. Historic Name: n/a

B2. Common Name: check

B3. Original Use: check B4. Present Use: checks (inactive)

*B5. Architectural Style: n/a

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) See continuation sheet.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Nearly forty-eight miles of canal, pumping plants, checks, turnouts, an intake trashrack, siphons, bridges and a terminal reservoir.

B9. Architect: United States Bureau of Reclamation b. Builder: United States Bureau of Reclamation

*B10. Significance: Theme development of urban water supply Area Eastern Contra Costa County

Period of Significance 1937-1951 Property Type canal and associated structures Applicable Criteria A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The canal once employed a large number of small check structures to control flows and water levels around canal turnouts and other structures. Most are inactive and flow levels are currently controlled by Checks 1-8. This form records the 37 checks that survive along the canal but which are no longer in use. Because of their relative frequency along the canal, and general lack of integrity (most having lost portions of their structures), they are not contributing elements of the canal system. See **Photograph 44** on Continuation Sheet, **Photographs 71** through **74** on photograph sheets.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering Structure

*B12. References: See footnotes in text.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Rand Herbert

*Date of Evaluation: November 2005

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See continuation sheet.

b.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # P-07-002695 (REVISED)
HRI # _____

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*NRHP Status Code 2S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

B1. Historic Name: n/a

B2. Common Name: turnout

B3. Original Use: turnout B4. Present Use: turnout

*B5. Architectural Style: n/a

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) See continuation sheet.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Nearly forty-eight miles of canal, pumping plants, checks, turnouts, an intake trashrack, siphons, bridges and a terminal reservoir.

B9. Architect: United States Bureau of Reclamation b. Builder: United States Bureau of Reclamation

*B10. Significance: Theme development of urban water supply Area Eastern Contra Costa County

Period of Significance 1937-1951 Property Type canal and associated structures Applicable Criteria A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Turnouts are locations at which water was or is diverted from the canal to water users along its path. They are typically a simple wheel controlled valve connected to a pipe or gate in the canal wall. This form records the 191 turnouts that provide, or once provided, water to consumers from the canal. While they served or serve a valuable function, the turnouts are very numerous and relatively minor structures, many of which have been altered or replaced over time. They are not contributing elements of the canal system. See **Photograph 45** on Continuation Sheet, **Photographs 75** and **76** on photograph sheets.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering Structure

*B12. References: See footnotes in text.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Rand Herbert

*Date of Evaluation: November 2005

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See continuation sheet.

b.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # P-07-002695 (REVISED)
HRI # _____

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*NRHP Status Code 2S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

B1. Historic Name: n/a

B2. Common Name: Martinez Reservoir

B3. Original Use: reservoir B4. Present Use: reservoir

*B5. Architectural Style: n/a

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) See continuation sheet.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Nearly forty-eight miles of canal, pumping plants, checks, turnouts, an intake trashrack, siphons, bridges and a terminal reservoir.

B9. Architect: United States Bureau of Reclamation b. Builder: United States Bureau of Reclamation

*B10. Significance: Theme development of urban water supply Area Eastern Contra Costa County

Period of Significance 1937-1951 Property Type canal and associated structures Applicable Criteria A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Martinez Reservoir is the terminal storage reservoir at the western end of the canal. It lies at the far western end of the canal and spans roughly milepost 47.70 to milepost 48.01. The canal narrows as it nears the reservoir, as illustrated in **Photograph 85**. The reservoir holds 265 acre-feet of water, and is formed by an earth dam with a crest length of 1,200 feet and stands 38 feet high. It was built in 1947. The Martinez Reservoir is the only original reservoir on the canal. It is a contributing element of the canal system. See **Photograph 49** on Continuation Sheet, **Photograph 86** on photograph sheets.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering Structure

*B12. References: See footnotes in text.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Rand Herbert

*Date of Evaluation: November 2005

(This space reserved for official comments.)

See continuation sheet.

b.

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #1

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. This segment of the canal is approximately 150' across and is unlined. It cuts across rural agricultural land and is protected by a barbed-wire fence. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, unlined canals typically have sloped sides and an uneven bottom, as illustrated in **Photograph 81**. Recordation Point #1 documents the easternmost point of the canal, which is marked by an intake trashrack, shown below and in **Photographs 54 and 55**. Recordation Point #1 is located at approximately milepost 0.1.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: west



L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** approx. 150'
- b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)
- c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)
- d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

Associated Resources:

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The canal's eastern end includes the intake trashrack (below). The canal passes through an agricultural area at this point. A barbed-wire fence runs along the outside base of the levees on either side.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing: Photograph #2, November 1, 2005, camera facing west.

L9. Remarks: Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)
Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 1, 2005



b.

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #2

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

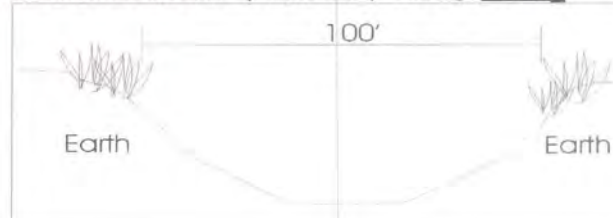
The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. This segment of the canal is approximately 100' across. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, unlined canals typically have sloped sides and an uneven bottom, as illustrated in **Photograph 81**. Recordation Point #2 is located at approximately milepost 1.25, approximately 0.17 miles east of the Cyprus Road and Jersey Island Road intersection that passes over the canal. This segment of the canal is unlined and cuts across rural agricultural land. It is protected by a barbed-wire fence.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** approx. 100'
- b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)
- c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)
- d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** west



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The canal passes through an agricultural area at this point. A barbed-wire fence runs along the base of the levees on either side and along the apex of the northern levee.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #3, November 1, 2005, camera facing west.

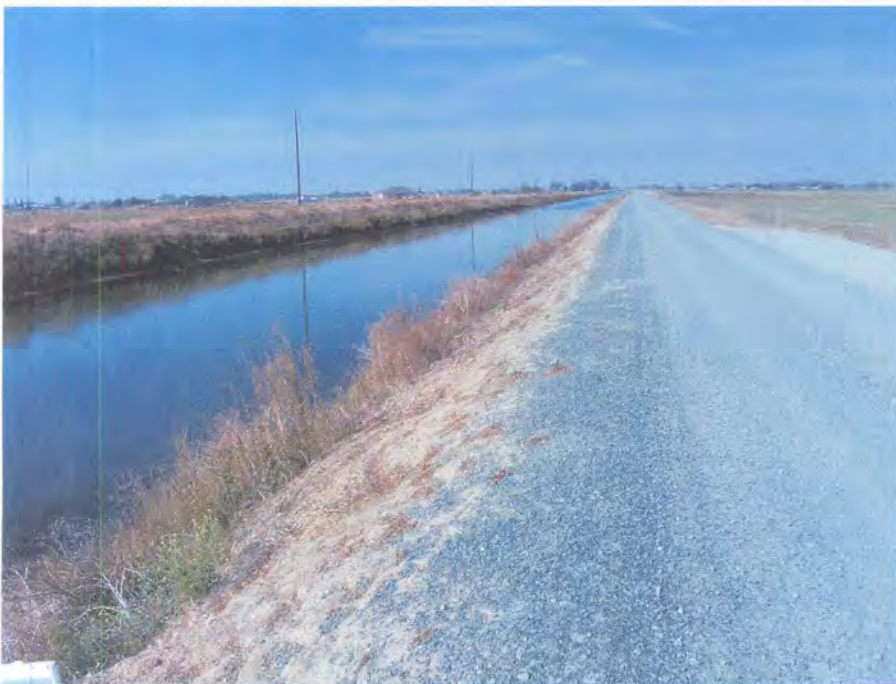
L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 1, 2005



L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #3

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. This segment of the canal is approximately 100' across. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, unlined canals typically have sloped sides and an uneven bottom, as illustrated in **Photograph 81**. Recordation Point #3 is located at approximately milepost 2.4 and lies approximately 0.15 miles east of Sellers Avenue where the canal bends west. This segment of the canal is unlined and runs through an agricultural area. It is protected by a barbed-wire fence.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. **Top Width** approx. 100'

b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** west



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The canal passes through an agricultural area at this point. A barbed-wire fence runs along the levees on either side of the canal. Vegetation lines the canal at this point.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #4, November 1, 2005,
camera facing west.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation
Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation,
address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 1, 2005

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #4

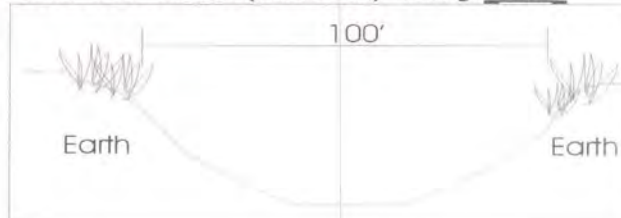
***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. This segment of the canal is approximately 100' across. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, unlined canals typically have sloped sides and an uneven bottom, as illustrated in **Photograph 81**. Recordation Point #4 is located at approximately milepost 3.26, approximately 0.18 miles east of Marsh Creek. This segment of the canal is unlined and runs through an agricultural area. It is protected by a chain-link fence.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** west



L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. **Top Width** approx. 100'

b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The canal passes through an agricultural area at this point. A chain-link on the southern levee fence restricts access to the canal along that side.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #5, November 1, 2005, camera facing west.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 1, 2005

b.

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #5

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. This segment of the canal is approximately 90' across. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, unlined canals typically have sloped sides and an uneven bottom, as illustrated in **Photograph 81**. Recordation Point #5 is located at approximately milepost 3.65 approximately 0.28 miles east of Pumping Plant No. 1. This segment of the canal is unlined and runs through an agricultural area. It is protected by a chain-link fence and gates near the intersection of the canal access road and the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe (AT & SF) railroad tracks. Pumping Plant No. 1 marks the end of the unlined portion of the canal, as the remainder of the canal after this point is concrete-lined, illustrated in **Photograph 84**.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. **Top Width** approx. 90'

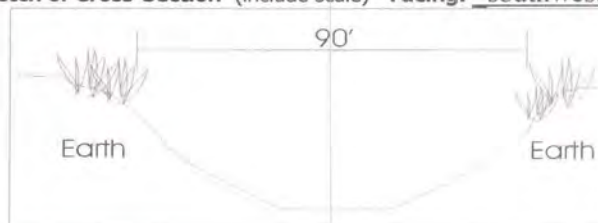
b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** southwest



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The canal passes through an agricultural area at this point. A barbed-wire fence runs along either side of the canal. Pumping Plant No. 1 can be seen in the distance.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #6, November 1, 2005,
camera facing southwest.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation
Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 1, 2005

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #6

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

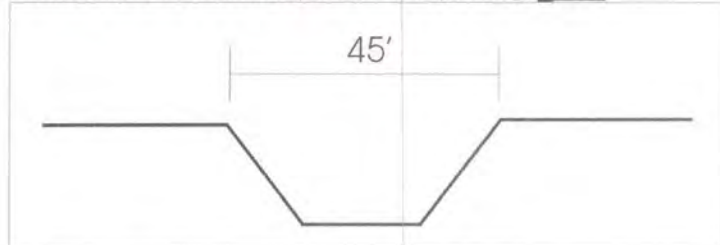
The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. Recordation Point #6 is located in Oakley where Empire Avenue crosses the canal at approximately milepost 6.07. Empire Avenue is carried across the canal with a modern concrete bridge. This segment of the canal is concrete lined and approximately 45' across. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (**Photograph 82**). A chain link fence protects the canal segment. This segment of the canal is on a north facing side hill. The Delta De Anza Regional Trail and a residential neighborhood border the northern side of the canal.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** approx. 45'
- b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)
- c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)
- d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: west



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Empire Avenue in Oakley, California crosses the Contra Costa Canal at this point. A residential neighborhood and the Delta De Anza Regional Trail follow the north side. The canal is protected by a chain-link fence at this location.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:
Photograph #7, April 21 2003, camera facing west

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: April 2003

b.

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # P-07-002695 (REVISED)

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #7

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. The canal flows into Tunnel No. 1 at this point. Tunnel No. 1 (Recordation Point #7) is located at approximately milepost 7.36 approximately 0.37 miles west of the point at which Hillcrest Avenue crosses the canal. The words "USBR 1939" are incised at the top of the cement tunnel. This segment of the canal runs though the Contra Costa Water District Operations Headquarters area. Access is restricted to this area by a chain-link fence and gates at the intersection of the canal maintenance road and Neroly Road at the eastern end and at its western end at the intersection of the canal with Hillcrest Avenue. The canal is approximately 40' across at this point. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (**Photograph 82**).

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

e. **Top Width** approx. 40'

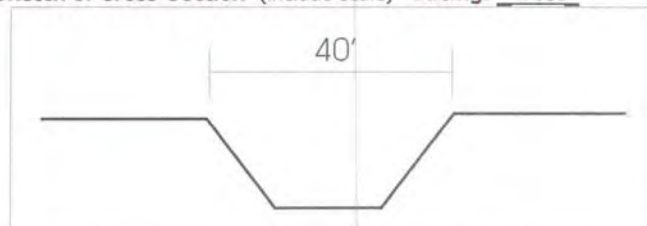
f. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

g. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

h. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: west



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The canal runs underground through Tunnel No. 1 at this point. A maintenance road runs alongside the hillside near the tunnel.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #8, November 7, 2005,
camera facing west.

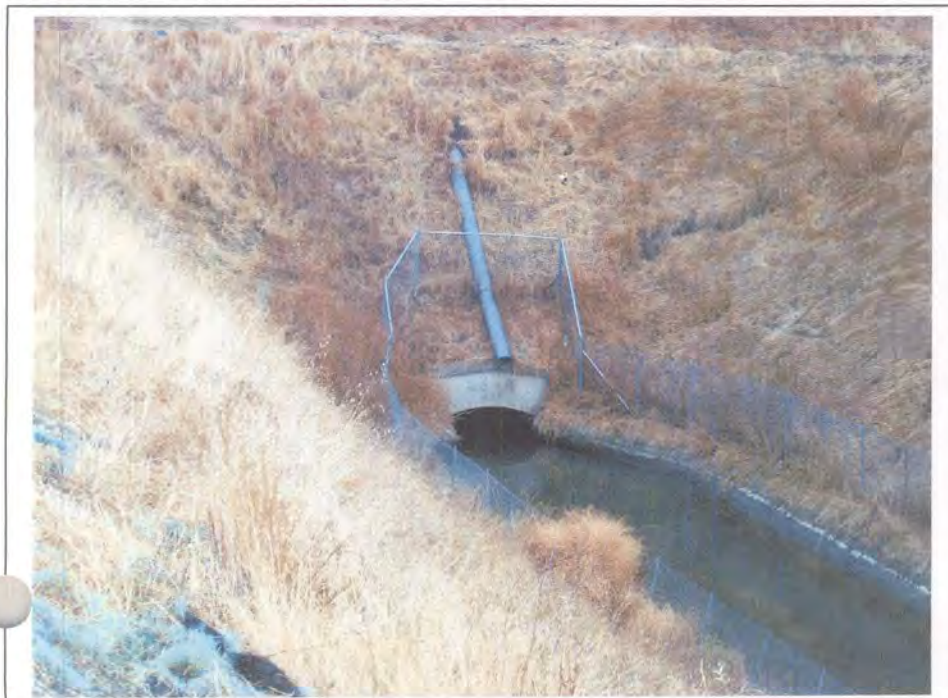
L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation
Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation,
address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 7, 2005



L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #8

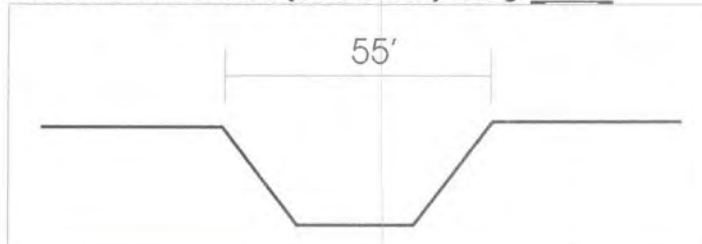
***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. Recordation Point #8 is located at approximately milepost 13.57, where Somersville Road crosses the canal. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (**Photograph 82**). This segment of the canal is concrete lined and approximately 55' across. A chain link fence protects the canal segment. This segment of the canal is down about 15' in an earth line cut. The western portion of the Delta de Anza Regional Trail and a residential neighborhood border the north side of the canal.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: west



L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. **Top Width** approx. 55'

b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Somersville Road in Antioch, California crosses the Contra Costa Canal at this point. A residential neighborhood and the Delta de Anza Regional Trail border the north side of the canal. Vegetation lines the canal.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:
Photograph #9, April 21 2003, camera facing west

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert

JRP Historical Consulting,

1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110

Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: April 2003

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #9

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

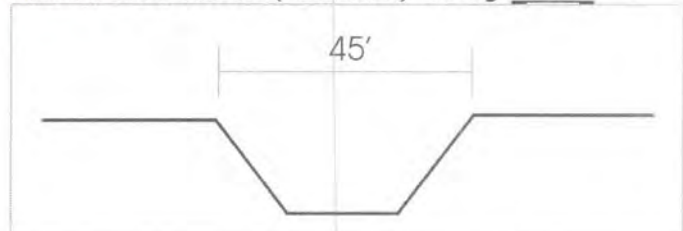
The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. This segment of the canal is approximately 45' across. Recordation Point #9 is located at approximately milepost 15.7, approximately 0.18 miles southeast of Harbor Street. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (**Photograph 82**). This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** approx. 45'
- b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)
- c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)
- d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: west



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The canal runs through a suburban residential neighborhood of Pittsburg at this location. A maintenance road runs along the eastern levee of the canal. A chain-link fence restricts access to this portion of the canal at Harbor Street at the segment's western end and at Loveridge Road at the canal's eastern end.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #10, November 7, 2005,
camera facing west.

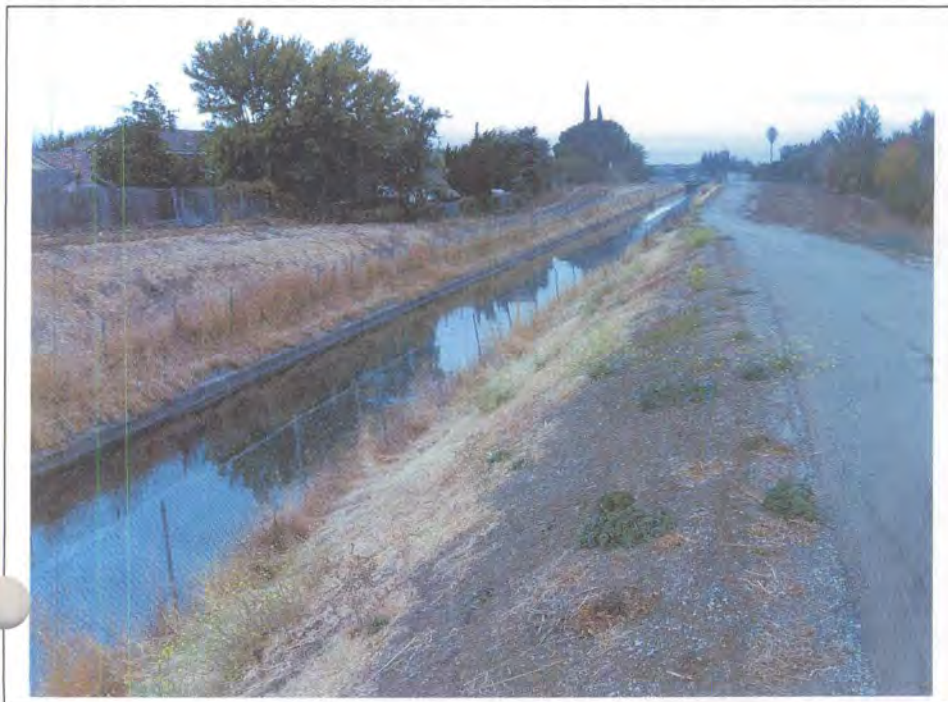
L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation
Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation,
address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 7, 2005



L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #10

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. This segment of the canal is approximately 40' across. Recordation Point #10 is located at approximately milepost 19.17, approximately 0.15 miles south of State Route 4 (SR4). The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (**Photograph 82**). This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. **Top Width** approx. 40'

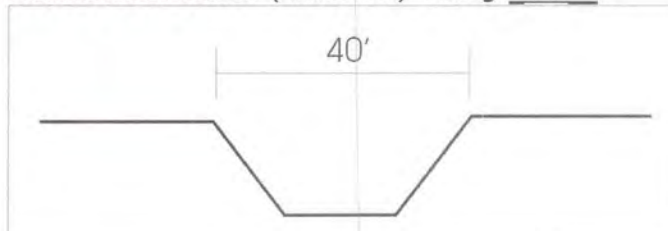
b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** east



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

A maintenance road parallels the canal on its northern levee along this segment. The canal is protected by a chain-link fence. The northern side of the canal is bordered by open agricultural land, while the southern side runs along the edge of a suburban residential development.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #11, November 7, 2005,
camera facing east.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation
Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation,
address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 7, 2005



b.

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #11

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

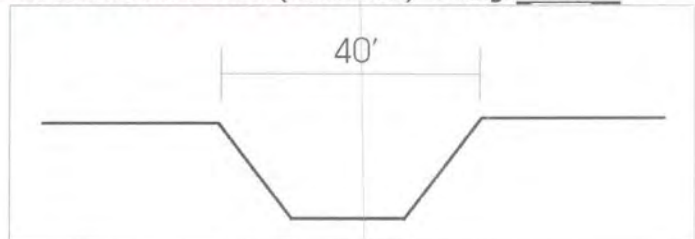
The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. This segment of the canal is approximately 40' across. Recordation Point #11 is located at approximately milepost 21.0, at the Willow Pass Road overcrossing. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (**Photograph 82**). This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence. The Delta de Anza Regional Trail runs along the northwestern side of the canal.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** approx. 40'
- b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)
- c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)
- d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** west



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The canal runs through a suburban residential neighborhood at this point. The Delta de Anza Regional Trail runs along the northwestern side of the canal. A chain-link fence restricts access to this portion of the canal.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #12, November 7, 2005,
camera facing west.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation
Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation,
address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 7, 2005

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #12

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

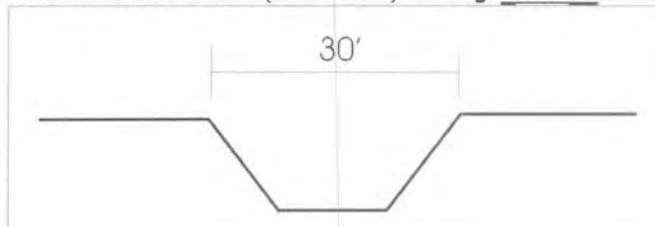
The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. This segment of the canal is approximately 30' across. Recordation Point #12 is located at approximately milepost 22.6 near the eastern border of the Naval Weapons Station, Concord (NWS Concord). The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (**Photograph 82**). This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** approx. 30'
- b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)
- c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)
- d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** west



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

This segment of the canal passes through NWS Concord land. Grassland to the north of the canal was being used to graze cattle and horses at the time of recordation.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #13, November 7, 2005,
camera facing west.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation
Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation,
address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 7, 2005

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #13

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. This segment of the canal is approximately 25' across. Recordation Point #13 is located at approximately milepost 24.49 near an inactive check on Naval Weapons Station, Concord (NWS Concord). The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (**Photograph 82**). This segment of the canal is concrete lined.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. **Top Width** approx. 25'

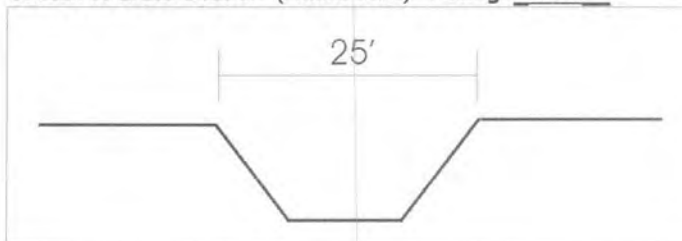
b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** west



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

This segment of the canal passes through NWS Concord land. Grassland to the north of the canal was being used to graze cattle and horses at the time of recordation.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #14, November 7, 2005, camera facing west, inactive check shown.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 7, 2005

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #14

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

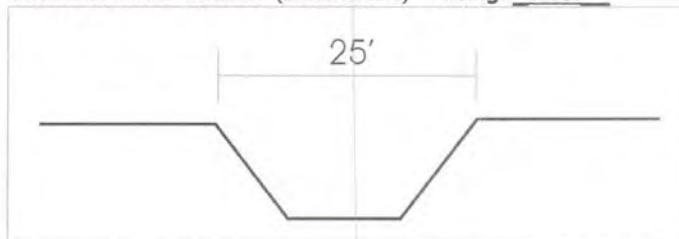
The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. This segment of the canal is approximately 25' across. Recordation Point #14 is located at milepost 25.7 on Naval Weapons Station, Concord (NWS Concord) land, at approximately the location of the relatively recently constructed intake to Clyde-Martinez Short Cut Pipeline. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (**Photograph 82**). This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** approx. 25'
- b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)
- c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)
- d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** west



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

This segment of the canal passes through NWS Concord land. Grassland to the north of the canal was being used to graze cattle and horses at the time of recordation.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #15, November 7, 2005, camera facing west, showing intake to Clyde-Martinez Short Cut Pipeline.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 7, 2005

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #15

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. This segment of the canal is approximately 20' across. Recordation Point #15 is located at approximately milepost 27.4 where the canal forms the eastern border of Naval Weapons Station, Concord (NWS Concord). The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (Photograph 82). This segment of the canal is concrete lined.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. **Top Width** approx. 20'

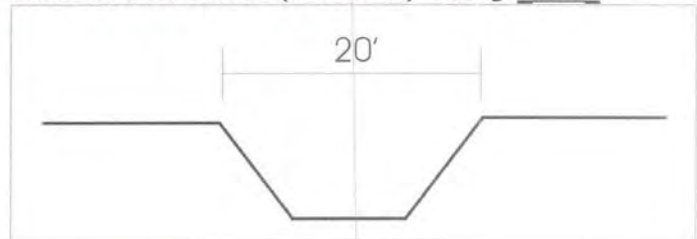
b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** west



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

This segment of the canal forms the eastern border between NWS Concord and the city limits of Concord, California. Grassland to the north of the canal was being used to graze cattle and horses at the time of recordation.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #16, November 7, 2005,
camera facing west.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation
Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation,
address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 7, 2005



L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #16

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

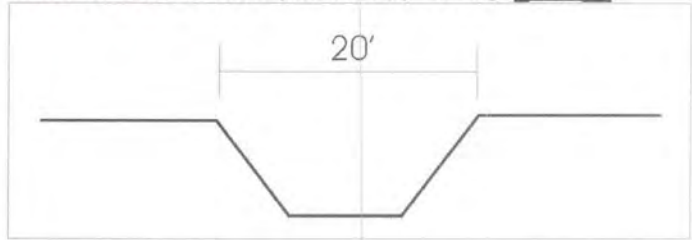
The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. This segment of the canal is approximately 20' across. Recordation Point #16 is located at approximately milepost 29.35 at the Willow Pass Road overcrossing. This segment of the canal is concrete lined. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (Photograph 82).

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** approx. 20'
- b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)
- c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)
- d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** west



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The canal runs through open grassland within Naval Weapons Station, Concord.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #17, November 7, 2005,
camera facing west.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation
Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation,
address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 7, 2005



L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #17

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

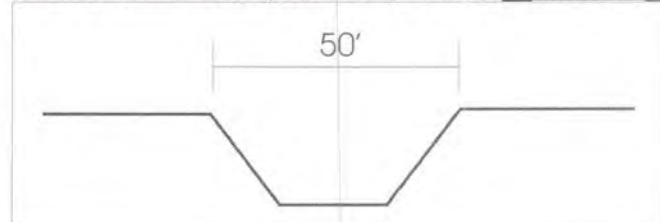
The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. This segment of the canal is approximately 50' across. Recordation Point #17 is located at approximately milepost 31.63 at the Willow Pass Road overcrossing. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (**Photograph 82**). This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence. The siphon south of Willow Pass Road is visible in the picture below.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- e. **Top Width** approx. 50'
- f. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)
- g. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)
- h. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** northwest



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The canal runs through a suburban residential area at this point. The Contra Costa Canal Regional Trail parallels the canal along its western edge. Canal access is restricted by a chain-link fence.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #18, November 7, 2005, camera facing northwest, showing siphon south of Willow Pass Road.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 7, 2005



b.

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #18

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. Recordation Point #18 is located in Concord where Clayton Road crosses the canal, approximately milepost 32.34. This section passes through a residential area and the Contra Costa Canal Regional Trail runs along the west side. This segment of the canal is approximately 50' across. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (**Photograph 82**). This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence. There is a grizzly (trash rack) and an escape ladder on the canal portion that is on the north side of Clayton Road.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. **Top Width** approx. 50'

b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

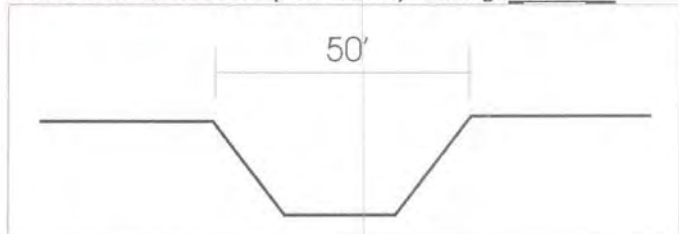
c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

Tank and Pump

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** south



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Clayton Road in Concord, California crosses the canal at this point. The canal passes through a residential area. The Contra Costa Canal Regional Trail runs along the west side of the canal.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:
Photograph #19, April 21, 2003, camera facing south

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert

JRP Historical Consulting,

1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110

Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: April 2003



b.

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #19

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

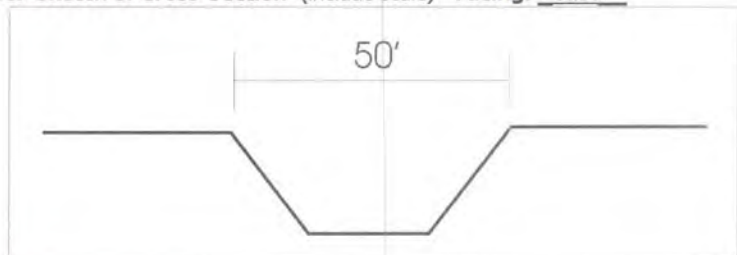
L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. This segment of the canal is approximately 50' across. Recordation Point #19 is located at approximately milepost 35.27 at the Ygnacio Canal turnout. The Ygnacio Canal is a 5.18-mile canal which is primarily concrete lined and originates at milepost 35.27 on the Contra Costa Canal, near Citrus Avenue in Walnut Creek, California, where the Contra Costa Canal makes a sharp ninety-degree turn and changes its direction from north to south to east to west. The western end of the Ygnacio Canal terminates at the Contra Costa Canal approximately 0.37 miles west of Bancroft Road at milepost 37.66. A map of the Ygnacio Canal can be seen in **Photograph 92**. This segment of the canal is approximately 15' across. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (**Photograph 82**). This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** approx. 50'
 - b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)
 - c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)
 - Length of Segment** 47.77 miles
- Associated Resources:**

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** east



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Lime Ridge Open Space Reserve is visible in the background of this picture, east of the canal. The Contra Costa Regional Trail and the Ygnacio Canal Trail intersect at this point. Suburban residences surround the canal on its western, northern, and southern sides.



L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #20, November 17, 2005, camera facing east.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 17, 2005

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #20

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. This segment of the canal is approximately 50' across. Recordation Point #20 is located at approximately milepost 36.5 near a pedestrian bridge (shown below). The bridge and its connecting trail bisect the canal and the Contra Costa Canal Regional Trail that runs along its western side to join Winton Drive with North Wiget Lane. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (Photograph 82). This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. **Top Width** approx. 50'

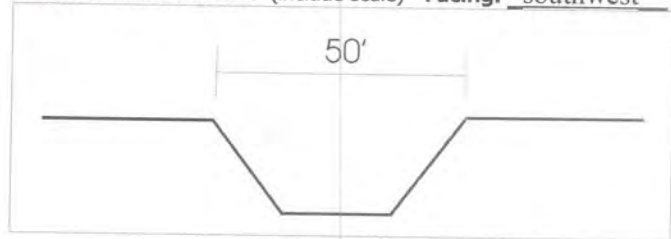
b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

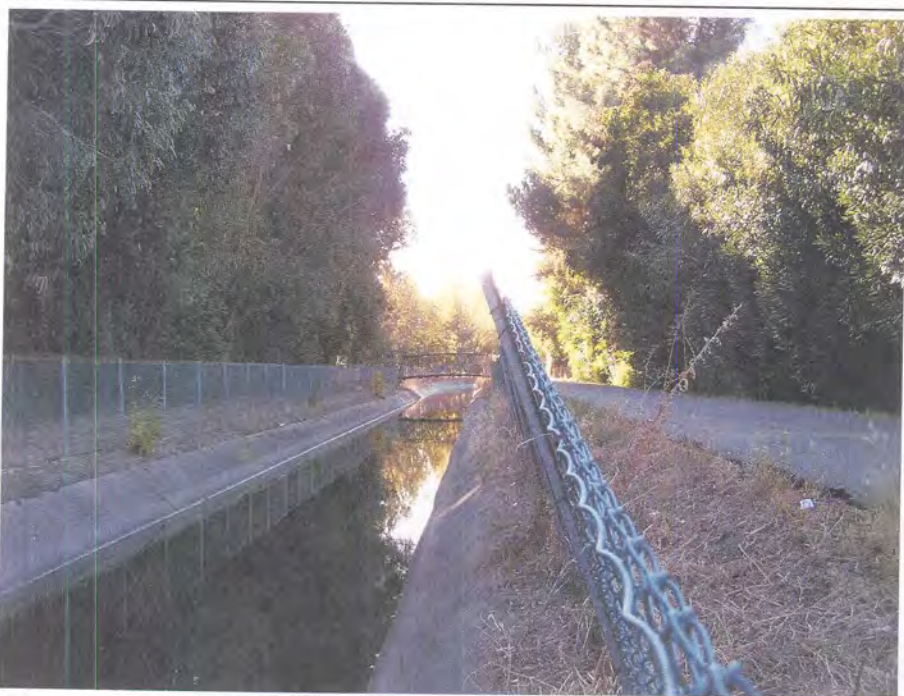
L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** southwest



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The canal runs through a suburban residential area at this point. The Contra Costa Canal Regional Trail parallels the canal along its western edge. Canal access is restricted by a chain-link fence.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #21, November 21, 2005, camera facing southwest, showing pedestrian bridge.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 21, 2005

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #21

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

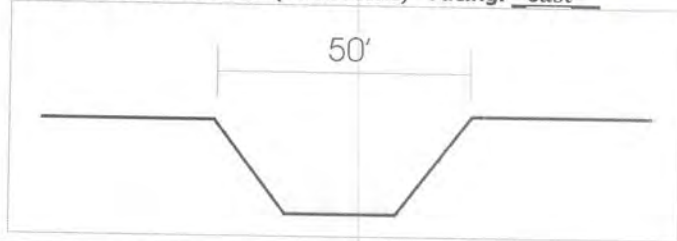
The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. This segment of the canal is approximately 50' across. Recordation Point #21 is located at approximately milepost 38.5, about 100' east of Interstate 680 (I-680) and the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) railway tracks. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (Photograph 82). This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** approx. 50'
- b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)
- c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)
- d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** east



Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The this canal segment lies about 100' east of Interstate 680 (I-680) and the BART railway tracks. It passes through a high-density residential area filled with apartments and is bordered by the Contra Costa Canal Regional Trail on its northern side. Chain-link fences protect the canal.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #22, November 22, 2005, camera facing east.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 22, 2005

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #22

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. Recordation Point #22 is located in Pleasant Hill where Gregory Lane crosses the canal on a modern concrete slab bridge, at milepost 40.95. It passes through a residential area and the Contra Costa Canal Regional Trail runs along the east side. This segment of the canal is approximately 35' across. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (**Photograph 82**). This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. **Top Width** approx. 35'

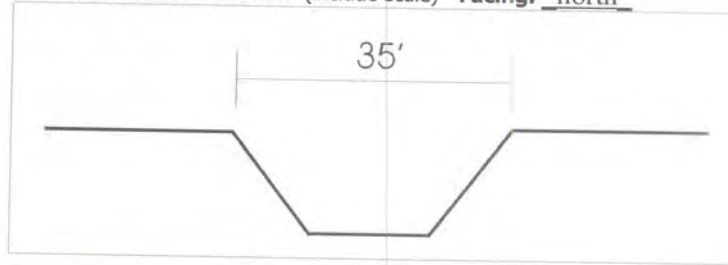
b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: north



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Gregory Lane in Pleasant Hill crosses the canal at this point. The canal passes through a residential area. The Contra Costa Canal Regional Trail runs along the east border of this section of the canal.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #23, April 21, 2003,
camera facing north

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation
Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: April 2003

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation Designation: Recordation Point #23

*b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

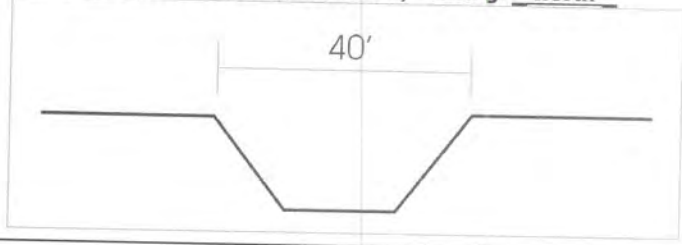
The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. Recordation Point #23 is located at approximately milepost 42.51, at the Viking Drive overcrossing. This segment of the canal is approximately 40' across. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (**Photograph 82**). This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. Top Width approx. 40'
- b. Bottom Width unknown (carrying water)
- c. Height or Depth unknown (carrying water)
- d. Length of Segment 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: north



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Viking Drive in Pleasant Hill, California crosses the canal at this point. This portion of the canal passes through a residential area with the Contra Costa Canal Regional Trail running along the east side of the canal. A chain-link fence protects the canal.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #24, November 22, 2005,
camera facing north.

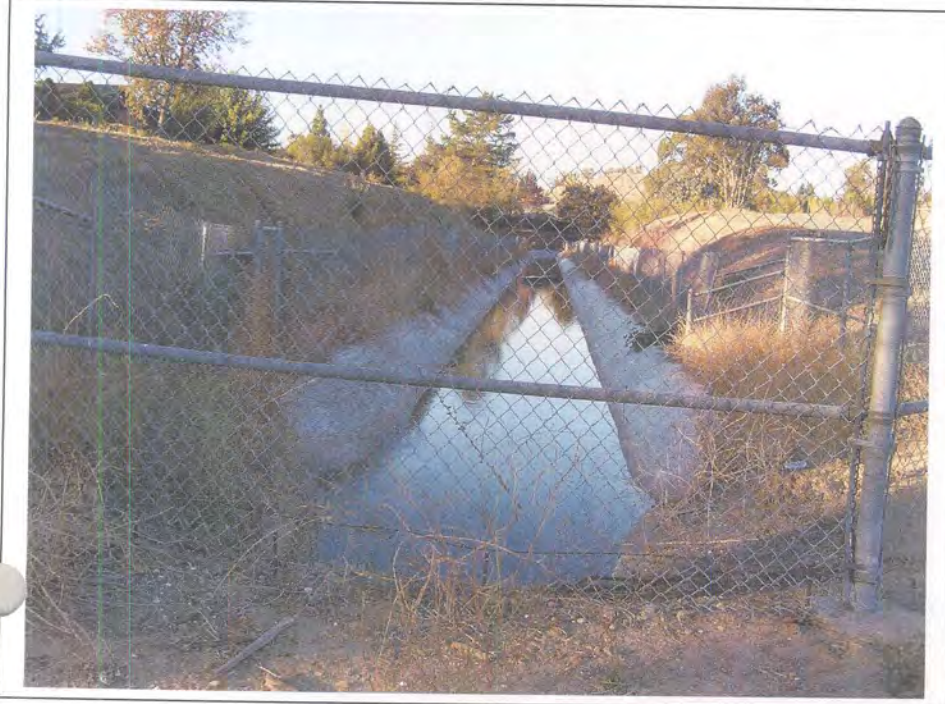
L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation
Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation,
address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 22, 2005



L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #24

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

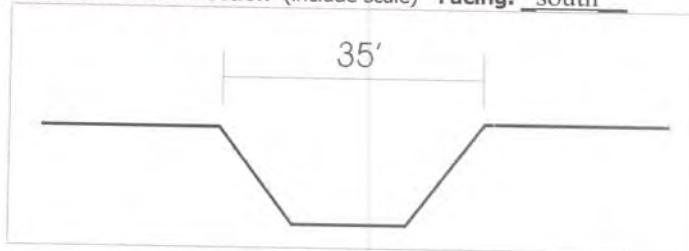
The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. Recordation Point #24 is located in Pleasant Hill where Chilpancingo Parkway crosses the canal at milepost 43.45. The canal is carried under Chilpancingo Parkway in a siphon. It passes through a residential area and the Contra Costa Canal Regional Trail runs along the east side of the canal along the portion that is on the south of Chilpancingo Parkway. This segment of the canal is approximately 35' across. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (**Photograph 82**). This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence. There is a grizzly (trash rack) and an escape ladder. This portion also has a siphon.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** approx. 35'
- b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)
- c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)
- d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** south



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Chilpancingo Parkway in Pleasant Hill crosses the canal at this point. This portion of the canal passes through a residential area with the Contra Costa Canal Regional Trail running along the east side of the canal along the portion that is on the south side of Chilpancingo Parkway.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #25, April 21, 2003,
camera facing south.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation
Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: April 24, 2003



*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point # 25

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)
The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east to Martinez on the west. As the canal approaches State Route 4 (SR4) the water flows north into a siphon underground beneath SR4 approximately milepost 44.62 at Recordation Point #25. This segment of the canal is approximately 20' across. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (Photograph 82). The open concrete lined canal appears for a short distance on the north side of SR4 and again flows through another siphon. The open concrete lined canal is seen again as it approaches I-680 from the west as seen below.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. **Top Width** approx. 20'

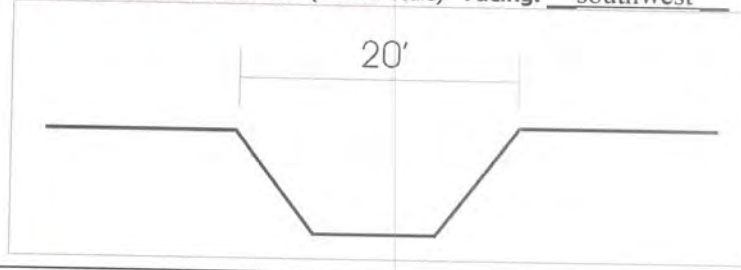
b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** southwest



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

SR4 crosses the canal north this point through the freeway right of way. There are residential neighborhoods on the south side of the highway and commercial lots on the north side of the highway.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:
Photograph #26, September 12, 2002,
camera facing southwest

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110,
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: September 2002

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #26

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

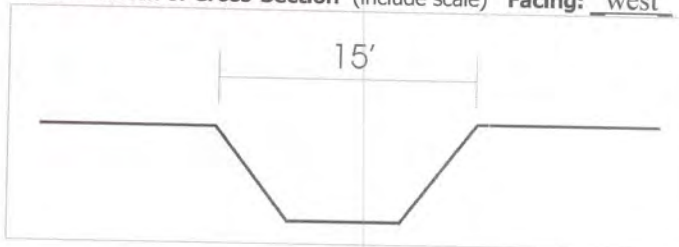
L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)
The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. This segment of the canal is approximately 15' across. Recordation Point #26 is located at approximately milepost 47.08, about 400' west of the Camino del Sol overcrossing. This segment of the canal is concrete lined. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (Photograph 82). Sand bags line the top of the canal on either side 2-3 layers deep. The canal narrows at this point.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** approx. 15'
- b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)
- c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)
- d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** west



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

A suburban residential neighborhood lies to the south of the canal and open fields border its northern side. Sand bags line the top of the canal on either side 2-3 layers deep.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #27, November 7, 2005,
camera facing west.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation
Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation,
address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 7, 2005



L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #27

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

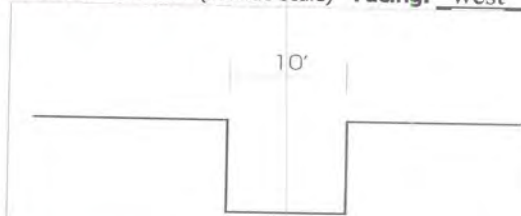
The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. The Martinez reservoir is the terminus of the Contra Costa Canal, and lies at its far western end spanning roughly milepost 47.70 to milepost 47.73. The Martinez Reservoir, built in 1947, is an earth dam 38 feet high with a crest length of 1,200 feet. The dam can hold a maximum of 265 acre-feet of water.¹ Recordation Point #27 documents the final segment of the canal that feeds the reservoir. It is approximately 10' across and lies at milepost 47.2. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (**Photograph 82**). The final segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence. See **Photograph 85**.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** approx. 10'
- b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)
- c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)
- d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** west



Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Recordation Point # 27 is located in a predominantly industrial area of Martinez, California. Access to the canal and reservoir is restricted by a chain-link fence and a large gate.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:
Photograph #28, November 7, 2005,
camera facing west.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation
Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation,
address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 7, 2005

¹ California Department of Water Resources, *Dams Within the Jurisdiction of the State of California*, Department of Water Resources Bulletin 17 (January 1962), A-2 and A-3.

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point C1

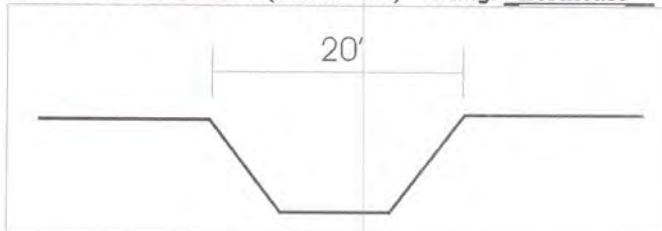
***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Clayton Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a 4.85-mile concrete lined canal that once carried water from the Clayton Canal intake works and pumping plant to its terminus near Galindo Creek. The intake works are located on the Contra Costa Canal at milepost 28.39 at the Clayton's northern end and the canal runs to the intersection of Denkinger Road and Clayton Road to the south, at Clayton Canal milepost 4.54, at which point it goes underground. Its final terminus was not visible at the time of recordation but is within 0.02 miles of its intersection with Galindo Creek. At the time of recordation the canal did not carry water and was abandoned. Much of the canal was inaccessible at the time of fieldwork as the first portion of the Clayton Canal is located on the Naval Weapons Station, Concord. **Photograph 89** illustrates the path of the Clayton Canal. This segment of the canal is approximately 20' across. Recordation Point C1 is located at approximately Clayton Canal milepost 3.5, about 52' east of the intersection of Denkinger Road and Concord Boulevard. As is typical for concrete lined canals, the Clayton Canal exhibits flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: northeast



L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

e. **Top Width** approx. 20'

f. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

Height or Depth unknown (carrying water)

h. **Length of Segment** 4.85 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The canal runs between the northeastern end of Denkinger Road and Crestwood Circle, behind suburban residential homes to Naval Weapons Station, Concord.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #29, November 22, 2005, camera facing northeast.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert, Kate McLoughlin and Jessica Herrick
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 22, 2005



L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point C2

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Clayton Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a 4.85-mile concrete lined canal that once carried water from the Clayton Canal intake works and pumping plant to its terminus near Galindo Creek. The intake works are located on the Contra Costa Canal at milepost 28.39 at the Clayton's northern end and the canal runs to the intersection of Denkinger Road and Clayton Road to the south, at Clayton Canal milepost 4.54, at which point it goes underground. Its final terminus was not visible at the time of recordation but is within 0.02 miles of its intersection with Galindo Creek. At the time of recordation the canal did not carry water and was abandoned. Much of the canal was inaccessible at the time of fieldwork as a large portion of the Clayton Canal is located on the Naval Weapons Station, Concord. **Photograph 89** illustrates the path of the Clayton Canal. This segment of the canal is approximately 12' across. Recordation Point C2 is located at approximately Clayton Canal milepost 4.12, and runs parallel to Denkinger Road on its northern side beginning at the southwestern end of Denkinger Court until the intersection of Denkinger Road and Concord Boulevard. This photograph was taken near the intersection of Denkinger Road and Wilson Lane (shown below). As is typical for concrete lined canals, the Clayton Canal exhibits flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

i. **Top Width** approx. 12'

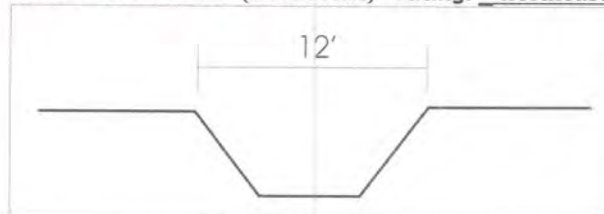
Bottom Width unknown (carrying water)

Height or Depth unknown (carrying water)

i. **Length of Segment** 4.85 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** northeast



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The canal cuts through an area of suburban residential homes. Driveways for homes located on the northern side of the canal pass over the canal by way of concrete bridges. The canal is fenced off along the driveway bridges by a low chain-link fence.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing: Photograph #30, November 22, 2005, camera facing northeast, showing the intersection of Denkinger Road and Wilson Lane.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert, Kate McLoughlin and Jessica Herrick
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave. Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 22, 2005



L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point C3

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Clayton Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a 4.85-mile concrete lined canal that once carried water from the Clayton Canal intake works and pumping plant to its terminus near Galindo Creek. The intake works are located on the Contra Costa Canal at milepost 28.39 at the Clayton's northern end and the canal runs to the intersection of Denkinger Road and Clayton Road to the south, at Clayton Canal milepost 4.54, at which point it goes underground. Its final terminus was not visible at the time of recordation but is within 0.02 miles of its intersection with Galindo Creek. At the time of recordation the canal did not carry water and was abandoned. Much of the canal was inaccessible at the time of fieldwork as a large portion of the Clayton Canal is located on the Naval Weapons Station, Concord. **Photograph 89** illustrates the path of the Clayton Canal. This segment of the canal is approximately 12' across. Recordation Point C3 is located at approximately Clayton Canal milepost 4.54, about 0.01 miles from the intersection of Denkinger Road and Clayton Road. As is typical for concrete lined canals, the Clayton Canal exhibits flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

m. Top Width approx. 12'

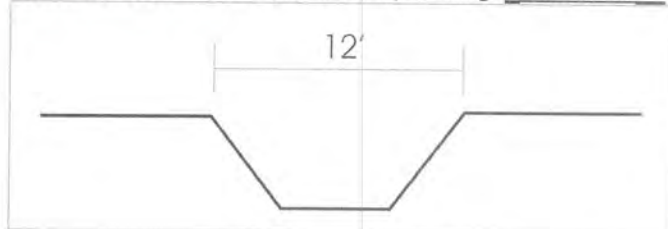
n. Bottom Width unknown (carrying water)

o. Height or Depth unknown (carrying water)

Length of Segment 4.85 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** southwest



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The abandoned canal runs parallel to Denkinger Road at this point. Commercial businesses border the canal to the east and high-density residential housing lines its western side.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #31, November 22, 2005, camera facing southwest.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert, Kate McLoughlin and Jessica Herrick
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 22, 2005



b.

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point Y1

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Ygnacio Canal, a 5.18-mile canal, and a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that originates at a turnout on the Contra Costa Canal milepost 35.27, near Citrus Avenue in Walnut Creek, California, where the Contra Costa Canal makes a sharp ninety-degree turn and changes its direction from north to south to east to west. The western end of the Ygnacio Canal terminates at the Contra Costa Canal approximately 0.37 miles west of Bancroft Road at milepost 37.66. Recordation Point Y1 is located at the Ygnacio Canal turnout at milepost 35.27 on the Contra Costa Canal (Ygnacio Canal milepost 0.01). A map of the Ygnacio Canal can be seen in **Photograph 92**. This segment of the canal is approximately 35' across. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom. This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence. The pumping plant that pumps the Ygnacio Canal up the steep hill to the east is visible in the upper left corner of the photograph below.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

q. **Top Width** approx. 35'

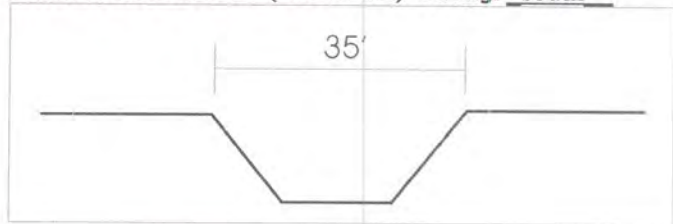
r. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

s. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

t. **Length of Segment** 5.18 miles

Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** south



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The Ygnacio Canal begins at this point and branches off the Contra Costa Canal. It is pumped through large pipes up a large grassy hill on the City of Walnut Creek Open Space land, south of this point. This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence. The Ygnacio Canal Trail begins at this point and borders the canal on its western edge.



L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #32, November 17, 2005, camera facing south.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert, Kate McLoughlin
and Jessica Herrick
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 17, 2005

b

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point Y2

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Ygnacio Canal, a 5.18-mile canal, and a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that originates at a turnout on the Contra Costa Canal milepost 35.27, near Citrus Avenue in Walnut Creek, California, where the Contra Costa Canal makes a sharp ninety-degree turn and changes its direction from north to south to east to west. The western end of the Ygnacio Canal terminates at the Contra Costa Canal approximately 0.37 miles west of Bancroft Road at milepost 37.66. Recordation Point Y2 is located at approximately milepost Y0.95, about 0.25 miles from the point at which the Ygnacio Canal crosses under Ygnacio Valley Road, along the north western side of Boundary Oak Golf Course. A map of the Ygnacio Canal can be seen in **Photograph 92**. This segment of the canal is approximately 30' across. This segment of the canal is concrete lined and sandbags 1-2 layers deep line the edges. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

u. **Top Width** approx. 30'

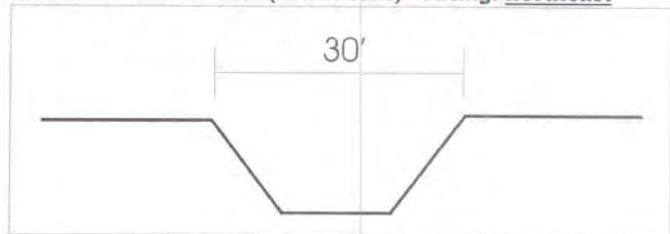
v. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

w. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

x. **Length of Segment** 5.18 miles

Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** northeast



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

A suburban residential neighborhood lies to the west of the canal and Boundary Oak Golf Course borders its eastern side along this segment. Sand bags line the top of the canal on either side 1-2 layers deep.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #33, November 21, 2005, camera facing northeast, showing the Ygnacio Canal Trail.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert, Kate McLoughlin
and Jessica Herrick
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 21, 2005

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point Y3

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Ygnacio Canal, a 5.18-mile canal, and a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that originates at a turnout on the Contra Costa Canal milepost 35.27, near Citrus Avenue in Walnut Creek, California, where the Contra Costa Canal makes a sharp ninety-degree turn and changes its direction from north to south to east to west. The western end of the Ygnacio Canal terminates at the Contra Costa Canal approximately 0.37 miles west of Bancroft Road at milepost 37.66. Recordation Point Y3 is located west of Arbolado Park, at milepost Y1.73. A map of the Ygnacio Canal can be seen in **Photograph 92**. The concrete segment of the canal at this point is approximately 12' wide, while the unlined section is about 6' wide. This segment of the canal is concrete lined, and marks the beginning of lined section No.4 on the Ygnacio Canal. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

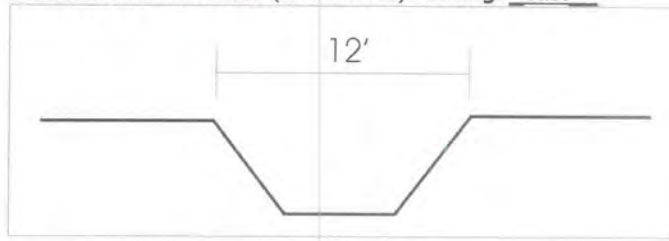
y. **Top Width** lined approx. 12'; unlined approx. 6'

z. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

aa. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

bb. **Length of Segment** 5.18 miles

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** east



L5. Associated Resources:

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

This segment of the canal marks the beginning of concrete lined section No. 4 on the Ygnacio Canal. The transition between the unlined portion of the canal and the concrete lined section are visible in the photograph below. The Ygnacio Canal Trail parallels the canal along its western edge. Suburban houses line the canal's western side, while Arbolado Park lies to the east.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #34, November 21, 2005, camera facing east.

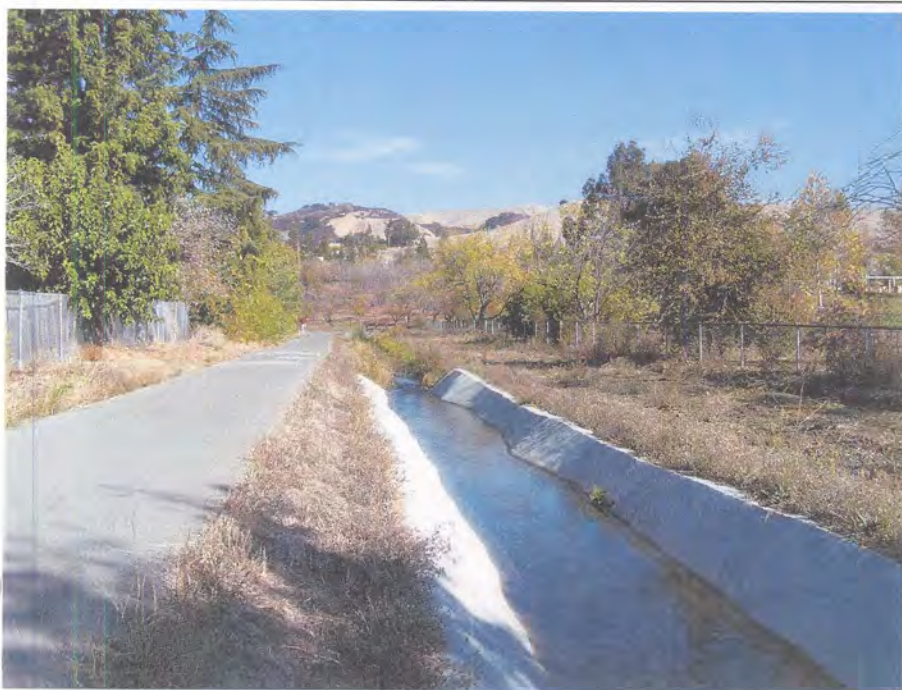
L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 21, 2005



L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point Y4

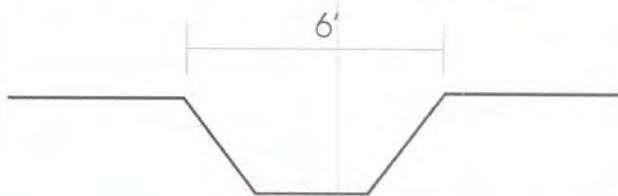
***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Ygnacio Canal, a 5.18-mile canal, and a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that originates at a turnout on the Contra Costa Canal milepost 35.27, near Citrus Avenue in Walnut Creek, California, where the Contra Costa Canal makes a sharp ninety-degree turn and changes its direction from north to south to east to west. The western end of the Ygnacio Canal terminates at the Contra Costa Canal approximately 0.37 miles west of Bancroft Road at milepost 37.66. Recordation Point Y4 is located at approximately milepost Y2.99, about 0.037 miles west of Wiget Lane. A map of the Ygnacio Canal can be seen in **Photograph 92**. This segment of the canal is approximately 6' across. This segment of the canal is concrete lined. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, this segment of the Ygnacio Canal exhibits irregularly shaped sides and an uneven bottom.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: east



L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

cc. **Top Width** approx. 6'

dd. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

ee. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

ff. **Length of Segment** 5.18 miles

Associated Resources:

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

This segment of the canal is concrete lined with irregularly shaped sides and an uneven bottom. The Ygnacio Canal Trail begins at this point and borders the canal on its northern edge. Suburban houses line the canal on either side.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #35, November 21, 2005,
camera facing east.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation
Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation,
address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 21, 2005

b.

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point Y5

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Ygnacio Canal, a 5.18-mile canal, and a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that originates at a turnout on the Contra Costa Canal milepost 35.27, near Citrus Avenue in Walnut Creek, California, where the Contra Costa Canal makes a sharp ninety-degree turn and changes its direction from north to south to east to west. The western end of the Ygnacio Canal terminates at the Contra Costa Canal approximately 0.37 miles west of Bancroft Road at milepost 37.66. Recordation Point Y5 is located at milepost Y5.07, where the San Carlos Drive bridge crosses the canal. This is the last visible section of the Ygnacio Canal before it reconnects with the Contra Costa Canal at milepost 37.66. Heather Farm Park lies to the east of the canal segment, as well as a large pond lined with vegetation. The Contra Costa Canal lies directly north of this segment. A map of the Ygnacio Canal can be seen in **Photograph 92**. This segment of the canal is approximately 15' and is unlined. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

gg. Top Width approx. 15'

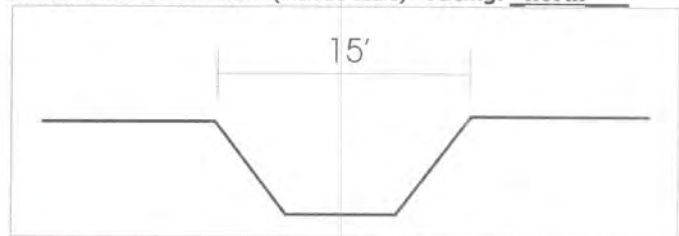
hh. Bottom Width unknown (carrying water)

ii. Height or Depth unknown (carrying water)

jj. Length of Segment 5.18 miles

Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: north



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Heather Farm Park lies to the east of the canal segment, as well as a large pond lined with vegetation. The Contra Costa Canal lies directly north of this segment. Large fenced industrial buildings line the canal to the west and east as it nears its terminus at the Contra Costa Canal.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #36, November 21, 2005, camera facing north.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 21, 2005

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point S1

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. There are 53 siphons on the Contra Costa Canal. Recordation Point S1 is located at approximately milepost 1.44, in Oakley, California, where Cyprus and Jersey Island Roads intersect and cross the canal. The canal is carried under this intersection in a siphon. This segment of the canal is approximately 150' across. This segment of the canal is unlined and protected on the north side by a barbed-wire fence. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such unlined canals typically have uneven sloped sides and an uneven bottom (**Photograph 81**). No portions of the siphon were visible at the time of recordation. Information provided by the Contra Costa Water District indicates that the siphon at this location is formed by a concrete box culvert. Siphons at other locations are formed by concrete box culverts or concrete pipe.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. **Top Width** approx. 150'

b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

Length of Segment 47.77 miles

Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** _____

Underground siphon carrying water.

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The canal passes through an agricultural area at this point. A barbed-wire fence runs along the base of the levees on either side and along the apex of the northern levee.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #37, November 1, 2005, camera facing west.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 1, 2005



b.

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point S2

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. There are 53 siphons on the Contra Costa Canal. Recordation Point S2 is located at approximately milepost 17.4, in Pittsburg, California, where the canal flows into a siphon and temporarily underground. Open grassland along and the Pittsburg Golf and Country Club (shown below) border the canal on its northern and southern sides. This segment of the canal is approximately 50' across. This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a barbed-wire fence. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom (**Photograph 82**). The concrete wing walls at the upstream end of the siphon are visible in the photograph below.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. **Top Width** approx. 50'

b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** _____

Underground siphon carrying water.

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

The canal runs through open grassland at this point. A hill slopes upward on its northeastern side, while a maintenance road lines its southwestern side. This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a barbed-wire fence. The canal approaches the Pittsburg Golf and Country Club at this point. The canal flows into a siphon and is carried underground.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #38, November 7, 2005,
camera facing west.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation
Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation,
address)

Rand Herbert /Kate McLoughlin
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: November 7, 2005



b.

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point S3

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

Refer to photo captions for locational information.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. There are 53 siphons on the Contra Costa Canal. Recordation Point S3 is located at milepost 44.78 and marks the section of the Contra Costa Canal which intersects SR/Hwy 4, approximately 0.5 miles west of the I-680/SR4 Interchange, in Martinez, California. The canal flows into a siphon and is carried underground beneath SR Highway 4 from milepost 44.62 to milepost 44.8. The canal at this point is approximately 20' across and concrete lined and protected by a barbed-wire fence. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom. (**Photograph 82**).

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** approximately 20'
- b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)
- c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)
- d. **Length of Segment** 47.77 miles

Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** _____

Underground siphon carrying water.

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

SR4 crosses the canal north this point through the freeway right of way. There are residential neighborhoods on the south side of the highway and commercial lots on the north side of the highway.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:
Photograph #39, September, 2002,
camera facing west, the siphon runs
through the open area in the center of
the photograph.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation
Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation,
address)

Rand Herbert
JRP Historical Consulting,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110,
Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: September 2002

b.

Description:

Intake Trashrack

The intake trashrack on the Contra Costa Canal is located at milepost 0.12 near the head of the canal where it branches off from Rock Slough. This concrete and steel canal intake trashrack is the main intake point for the canal system, and serves to control flow and exclude large pieces of floating debris. It is formed by concrete side walls with steel sheet pilings and a concrete deck, with steel plates and rails and angled slots for flash boards. It is approximately 25' wide and 200' long, spanning the intake canal.



Photograph 40. Intake Trashrack on the Contra Costa Canal,
milepost 0.12, camera facing west, November 1, 2005.

b.

Description (Cont.):

Pumping plants

Four nearly identical lift pumping plants exist along the Contra Costa Canal. They raise water diverted into the canal to an elevation sufficient to allow gravity service to the bulk of the canal. They are three-story rectangular buildings that straddle the canal, approximately 75' wide by 20' deep. Although they were built mainly as utilitarian structures, the quoins on the buildings' exterior corners testify to Moderne influence in their architectural detailing.



Photograph 41. Typical pumping plant on the Contra Costa Canal
(Pumping Plant No. 4 shown), milepost 7.05, camera facing west, November 7, 2005.

Pumping Plants on the Contra Costa Canal

Pumping Plant No.	Milepost	City / Area
1	3.97	Oakley
2	4.72	Oakley
3	5.85	Oakley
4	7.05	Oakley

b.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

*Recorded by Rand Herbert / Kate McLoughlin *Date January 2006 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (Cont.):

Bridges

This form does not address roads and bridges built over the canal by other entities after its original construction by the USBR. There are 11 bridge abutments that survive along the length of the canal that no longer support bridges. The abutments are formed by concrete and are located at the top of the canal's concrete lining.

Bridge Abutments Surviving Along the Contra Costa Canal²

	Milepost	Type
1.	2.88	Timber Bridge Piers
2.	3.08	Footbridge Piers
3.	3.86	Timber & Pile 18' (Falling Down)
4.	16.22	Concrete & Timber Bridge Abutments
5.	18.07	Concrete Bridge Abutments
6.	20.56	Concrete Bridge Abutments, Bridge Removed
7.	33.32	Concrete Bridge Abutments
8.	34.91	Concrete Bridge Abutments
9.	35.82	Concrete Bridge Abutments
10.	38.26	Concrete Bridge Abutments
11.	39.72	Concrete Bridge Abutments

Fifty-five farm (private) bridges that were built by the USBR as a part of the canal's original construction survive along the length of the Contra Costa Canal. They are typically simple structures with single span beams, wooden or asphalt on wooden decks, and wood or steel railings. Few survive outside of the boundaries of the Navy's Concord Naval Weapons Station, as most were removed when city street bridges were constructed to allow passage across the canal as Eastern Contra Costa County underwent suburban development.

Farm (Private) Bridges Built by the USBR Surviving Along the Contra Costa Canal³

	Milepost	Type
1.	5.72	Timber 16' rehab 1958
2.	6.45	Timber 16' (Closed)
3.	7.14	Timber Footbridge
4.	7.24	Timber Pedestrian Bridge 3'
5.	9.34	Timber, Concrete & Rail 16'
6.	11.41	Timber Footbridge 10'
7.	12.60	City of Antioch Ped. Bridge Timber 10'
8.	14.14	Timber 16' rehab. 1965
9.	16.78	Timber Pedestrian Bridge 5'
10.	18.00	Timber 30'
11.	18.66	Timber 16'
12.	19.17	Timber 16'

² Contra Costa Water District "Milepost at Structure Sites," April 1989, and field observations.

³ Contra Costa Water District "Milepost at Structure Sites," April 1989, and field observations.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

*Recorded by Rand Herbert / Kate McLoughlin *Date January 2006 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (Cont.):

	Milepost	Type
13.	20.46	Timber & Steel 20'
14.	21.12	Farm Road, 1 Lane, Asphalt Macadam
15.	21.35	Steel Arch Bridge 36'
16.	21.35	Timber 20'
17.	22.65	Timber 20' Nichols Rd (Chevron) reblt 1989
18.	22.76	Powder Riv. 12' x 7', rehab 1961
19.	23.48	Timber, Concrete & Rail 20' (Navy)
20.	23.97	Timber, Concrete & Rail 16'
21.	24.20	Timber 20' (rehabilitated)
22.	25.02	Two Footbridges 3' / 5' Steel
23.	25.55	Timber, Concrete & Rail 16'
24.	25.86	Timber 16'
25.	26.43	Timber 16', Melburn Street, rehab 1970
26.	27.79	Timber 16' (US Navy)
27.	28.01	Timber 16' (US Navy)
28.	28.49	Timber 30' (US Navy)
29.	29.05	Private Road, Kinne Blvd, 30' asphalt, (US Navy)
30.	29.68	Concrete 24' (US Navy) Guam Way
31.	29.93	Timber 16' (US Navy)
32.	30.25	Concrete 16' (US Navy) Wake Way
33.	30.54	Concrete 16' (US Navy) Midway
34.	31.12	Timber 16' (US Navy)
35.	33.44	Timber 16', Tioga Rd
36.	33.57	Timber 16'
37.	33.93	Timber 16', rehab 1970
38.	34.21	Timber 32', rehab 1971
39.	34.33	Timber 16'
40.	34.58	Timber 16', rehab 1961
41.	34.91	Timber 16'
42.	35.28	Timber 12' (for Ygnacio Canal) rehab 1958
43.	35.28	Timber 12' (for Pine Creek) rehab 1958
44.	37.62	Timber 20', rehab 1958
45.	37.87	Precast concrete 12', (Walnut Creek) rehab 1969
46.	38.24	Concrete 16', Oak Station Apts.
47.	41.33	Concrete 12', (Grayson Creek), rebuilt
48.	41.69	Timber 16', Camino Las Juntas
49.	41.86	Timber 16'
50.	42.15	Pedestrian Bridge Timber 6'
51.	44.02	Timber 12'
52.	45.54	Timber 10'

b.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

*Recorded by Rand Herbert / Kate McLoughlin *Date January 2006 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (Cont.):

	Milepost	Type
53.	45.92	4' Timber
54.	46.12	Timber 12' over drainage channel new 1988
55.	47.61	Timber 20'

USBR Bridges

Bridge 28C0078 carries two lanes of traffic on Canal Road over the Contra Costa Canal. The bridge is located approximately 1100 feet east of Bailey Road and immediately adjacent to freeway State Route 4 in Bay Point. The structure is a reinforced concrete single span tee-beam bridge on U-abutments. It is 36 feet long and 43 feet wide. There is a sidewalk on the north side of the bridge and its railings are formed by concrete walls with metal beam railings with chain link fencing attached to the outside. The United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) originally built this bridge in 1939 as part of its construction of the Contra Costa Canal. The county widened the bridge in 1969 on both the north and south sides when the structure was part of SR4. The Contra Costa Water District removed the concrete canal lining at this location in 2002 and replaced it with a concrete box culvert. The areas around the culvert are filled with earth and broken concrete and only a concrete pipe is visible on either side of the bridge. There is a large utility pipe located on the north side of the bridge and metal conduits are attached to the south side of the bridge.⁴

Bridge 28C0132 carries four lanes of traffic on Railroad Avenue over the Contra Costa Canal in Pittsburg approximately 0.7 miles south of SR4. The single span structure is 28.5 feet long and approximately 60 feet wide. It is a combination structure under its reinforced concrete deck. Its original structural components are reinforced concrete tee-beams and the outside sections are steel girders. The traffic lanes are divided by a median stripe and are flanked by sidewalks with concrete curbs supporting chain link fencing. There are large pipes immediately adjacent to both sides of the bridge. The USBR built the bridge in 1938 during its construction of the Contra Costa Canal. The structure has been widened twice, initially in 1953 and then again by the City of Pittsburg in 1995. The latter widening added five meters (16.4 feet) to the east side of the bridge.⁵

Bridge 28C0201 carries two lanes of traffic on Somersville Road over the Contra Costa Canal at the west end of the City of Antioch, approximately 0.3 miles southwest of Buchanan Road. The three simple span bridge, 49 feet long, and 28 feet wide, is a reinforced concrete tee-beam structure with slab approaches supported by seat abutments and three column bents that flank the canal. There are concrete curbs with deteriorated timber railings and chain link fencing on either side of the roadway. The bridge does not have sidewalks. There is also a pipe that crosses the canal to the west of the bridge, which appears to be of recent construction. The USBR built the bridge in 1938 during its construction of the Contra Costa Canal. There do not appear to have been any major alterations made to the structure. The illustration on the following page is a 1938 section drawing of this bridge.

⁴ The water district's culvert installation is described in Caltrans Bridge Inspection Report, March 12, 2003. The bridge widening as built plans are on BIRIS (Contract 04-177504).

⁵ Caltrans Bridge Inspection Reports, Bridge 28C0132, 1995 and 2000; Contra Costa County Water District, *Forty Years of Public Service: Contra Costa Water District, California*. (Contra Costa: by the authors, 1976).

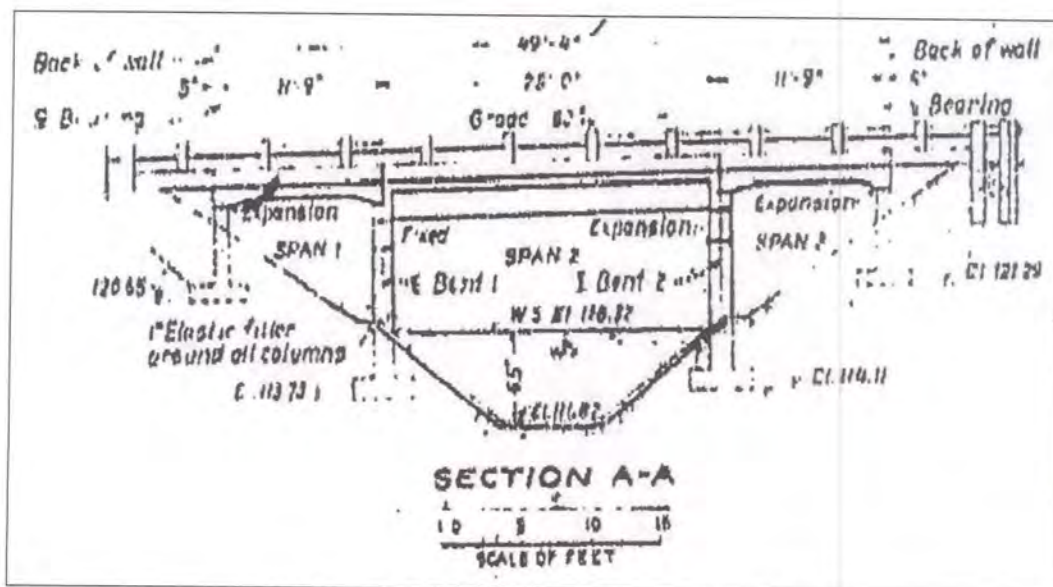
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Description (Cont.):



1938 Drawing of USBR Bridge at Somersville Road.
Courtesy: Caltrans Transportation Library and History Center

Bridge 28C0206 carries two lanes of traffic on Cypress Road over the Contra Costa Canal in Oakley, approximately 0.5 miles west of Main Street / SR4. The bridge is a reinforced concrete single span tee-beam structure, 42 feet long, and approximately 33 feet wide. There are concrete curbs with timber railings and chain link fencing on either side of the roadway. The bridge does not have sidewalks, but there is a contemporary metal truss pedestrian bridge with a timber deck situated near the south side of the bridge. There are also two pipes on the south side of the bridge and metal conduits attached to the north side of the bridge. The USBR built the Cypress Road bridge in 1938 during its construction of the Contra Costa Canal. There do not appear to have been any major alterations made to the structure, although the timber railing appears to have been recently repaired.

Bridge 28C0286 carries Buchanan Road over the Contra Costa Canal, 0.4 miles west of Somersville Road at the west end of Antioch. The single span reinforced concrete tee-beam structure carries two lanes of traffic plus a wide shoulder on the south side. It is 30 feet long and 67 feet wide. The bridge has short concrete curb walls flanking the roadway to which metal highway-style railings and chain link fences are attached. There is a utility pipe located near the south side of the bridge and a waste way gate situated next to the bridge's northeast corner. The USBR built a structure at this location in 1938 as part of its construction of the Contra Costa Canal. Portions of that original structure appear to have been incorporated with later additions to this structure that likely occurred in the 1950s.⁶

Bridge 28C0347 carries Gregory Lane over the Contra Costa Canal, just east of Pleasant Hill Road in Pleasant Hill. The bridge is a single span slab structure resting on concrete abutments that is 23 feet long and 76 feet wide. It carries four lanes of traffic, a short median strip, and sidewalks on either side of the roadway, each with a chain link fence railing. The USBR

⁶ Caltrans bridge log lists bridge 28C0286 with year built date of 1950. This date appears to be from a Caltrans bridge report for this structure from 1977. Caltrans' Bridge Inspection Records Information System (BIRIS) also has original bridge plans from this structure from 1938. These plans show some similarity with the current structure.

b.

Description (Cont.):

constructed the original portion of this bridge in 1939 as part of its construction of the Contra Costa Canal. The City of Pleasant Hill widened the structure in 1975. Leptien-Cronin-Cooper Inc. served as the civil engineers for the bridge widening project.⁷

Bridge 28C0376 carries two lanes of traffic on Canal Road over the Contra Costa Canal 0.5 mile west of Bailey Road in Bay Point. The single simple span reinforced concrete structure is a slab resting on abutments. It is 32 feet long and 28 feet long (**Photograph 42**). The structure has timber railings on its concrete curbs, outside of which are chain link fences. Conduits are attached to either side of the structure. There is also a contemporary timber stringer pedestrian bridge with a timber deck and chain link fences located next to the east side of the bridge. The USBR built the Canal Road bridge in 1938 during its construction of the Contra Costa Canal. There do not appear to have been any major alterations made to the structure.



Photograph 42. Typical bridge over the Contra Costa Canal, showing bridge 28C0376 at Canal Road, milepost 43.07, January 27, 2005.

Bridge 28C0384 carries Wren Avenue over the Contra Costa Canal, just east of 6th Street in Concord. The single span reinforced concrete structure is formed from tee-beams resting on abutments. The bridge is 25 feet long and approximately 33 feet wide. It carries two lanes of traffic and has a newly built sidewalk with an approximately 3 foot tall wall supporting a tall wire mesh fence on the north side of the roadway. The sidewalk includes slender bollards at either end to protect pedestrians from vehicles. The south side has a low curb wall on which timber railing posts support a chain link fence. There is also a utility pipe that crosses the canal adjacent to the south side of the bridge. The USBR originally built this structure in 1939 as part of its construction of the Contra Costa Canal. Harrison Engineering recently completed this City of Concord's sidewalk addition project in October 2004.⁸

⁷ Caltrans bridge report, bridge 28C0347, 1977.

⁸ Harrison Engineering completed the new sidewalk on Bridge 28C0384 in October 2004. See <http://www.harrison-engineering.com/municip.html> (accessed February 2005).

Description (Cont.):

Bridge 28C0396 carries Golf Club Road over the Contra Costa Canal at the intersection with Paso Nogal near the northwest corner of the Diablo Valley College campus. This single span reinforced concrete bridge is a slab structure on abutments. It is 24 feet long and 72 feet wide. It carries two lanes of traffic and has a middle turn lane. Sidewalks with chain link fences at the structure's edge flank the roadway on either side. Both sidewalks are protected from traffic by low concrete walls with metal beam railings. There are also utility pipes located on either side of the structure. The USBR built the original portion of this structure in 1940 as part of its construction of the Contra Costa Canal. Contra Costa County widened the bridge on both sides in 1974.⁹

Bridges Built by the USBR for Public Roads Over the Contra Costa Canal (1937-1951)¹⁰

Bridge	Facility	City / Area	UTM	Year Built	Year Altered	Milepost
28C0078	Canal Road (east of Bailey Road)	Bay Point	10 0593302 E 4208295 N	1939	1969	19.62
28C0132	Railroad Avenue	Pittsburg	10 0597291 E 4207016 N	1938	1953/ 1995	16.43
28C0201	Somersville Road	Antioch	10 0601314 E 4205689 N	1938	-	13.57
28C0206	Cypress Road	Oakley	10 0613729 E 4205365 N	1938	-	1.45
28C0286	Buchanan Road	Antioch	10 0601017 E 4202846 N	1938	1950s	13.84
28C0347	Gregory Lane	Pleasant Hill	10 0580896 E 4200239 N	1939	1975	40.95
28C0376	Canal Road (west of Bailey Road)	Bay Point	10 0592180 E 4208451 N	1938	-	43.07
28C0384	Wren Avenue	Concord	10 0586365 E 4203700 N	1939	2004	31.76
28C0396	Golf Club Road	Pleasant Hill	10 0581447 E 4202846 N	1940	1974	43.07

⁹ Caltrans bridge report, bridge 28C0396, 1980.

¹⁰ Caltrans bridge log for Contra Costa County list bridge 28C0108 as a timber stringer structure carrying Euclid Avenue over the Contra Costa Canal in Concord, built in 1939. This structure was replaced in 2003. Shirleigh Brannon, Caltrans Transportation Library and History Center, personal communications with Raud Tambert, Caltrans Structures Maintenance Department, February 9, 2005. The bridge logs do not list a date for bridge 28C0468. Original bridge plans for this structure are available on BIRIS that show the bridge was built in 1973. Also, Leland Road is not shown as extending west from Railroad Avenue to the Contra Costa Canal on the USGS Pittsburg 15 minute 1953 quadrangle map.

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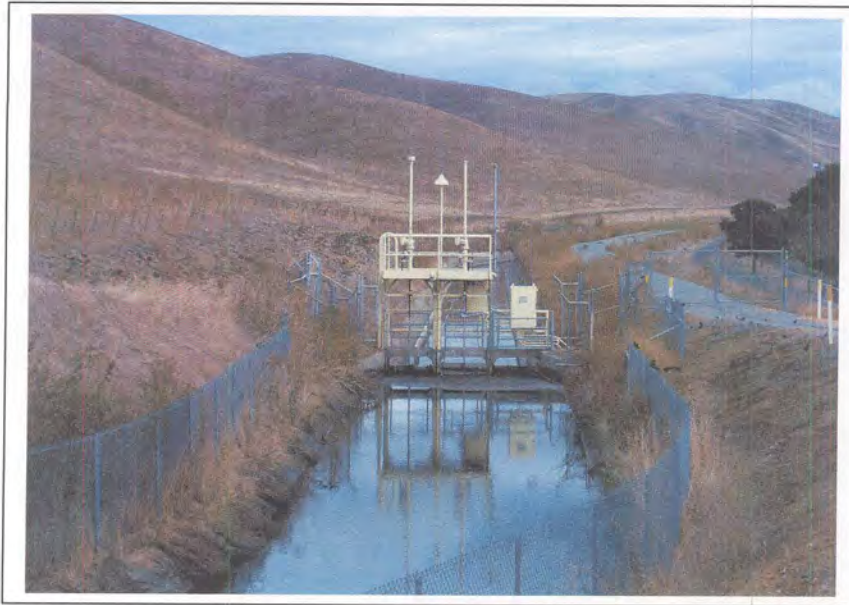
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

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Description (Cont.):

Checks

Checks (or automatic gates) are structures that control flow rates within the canal. Checks 1-8 are currently the only checks in active use. They are motorized check structures formed by concrete foundations with vertically sliding gates (except Check No. 2 which has motorized radial gates) that are remotely controlled by the Contra Costa Water District canal control system.



Photograph 43. Typical active check (Check No. 8) on the Contra Costa Canal, milepost 26.50, camera facing west, November 7, 2005.

Active Checks on the Contra Costa Canal

Check No.	Milepost	Type
1	10.12	Motor Operated (Gates Modified)
2	11.68	Radial Gates Motor Operated
3	13.90	Motor Operated Metal Slide (Gates Modified)
4	15.5	Motor Operated Metal Slide (Gates Modified)
5	17.15	Motor Operated Metal Slide (Gates Modified)
6	20.61	Motor Operated Metal Slide (Gates Modified)
7	23.24	2 Motor Slide Gates; 1 Stop Plank
8	26.50	2 Motor Slide Gates; 1 Stop Plank

The canal once employed a large number of small check structures to control flows and water levels around canal turnouts and other structures. Most are inactive and flow levels are currently controlled by Checks 1-8. Thirty-seven checks survive along the canal but are no longer in use.

Description (Cont.):



Photograph 44. Typical inactive check on the Contra Costa Canal
(Check No. 19 shown), milepost 40.29, camera facing west, November 22, 2005.

Inactive Checks on the Contra Costa Canal

	Check No.	Milepost	Type
1.	Check	11.44	Stop Plank
2.	Check	14.86	Stop Plank
3.	Check	16.49	Stop Plank
4.	Check No. 5	18.02	Stop Plank
5.	Check	19.56	Stop Plank
6.	Check	21.41	Stop Plank
7.	Beginning Transition Check	23.24	Concrete
8.	End Transition Check	23.24	Concrete
9.	Check	24.48	Stop Plank
10.	Check No. 8A	27.79	Stop Plank
11.	Check No. 9	28.59	Stop Plank
12.	Check No. 10	29.12	Stop Plank
13.	Check No. 10A	30.61	Stop Plank
14.	Check No. 11	31.87	Stop Plank
15.	Check No. 12	32.86	Stop Plank
16.	Check No. 12A	33.53	Stop Plank
17.	Check No. 13	35.31	Stop Plank

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Description (Cont.):

	Check No.	Milepost	Type
18.	Check No. 14	36.29	Stop Plank
19.	Check No. 15	36.92	Stop Plank
20.	Check No. 16	37.85	Stop Plank
21.	Check	38.23	Stop Plank
22.	Check No. 17	38.57	Stop Plank
23.	Check No. 18	39.29	1-Stop Plank; 1-Screw Lift Gate
24.	Check	39.78	Stop Plank
25.	Check No. 19	40.29	Stop Plank
26.	Check	40.71	Stop Plank
27.	Check No. 20	41.08	Stop Plank
28.	Check No. 21	42.42	Stop Plank
29.	Check No. 22	43.34	Stop Plank
30.	Check No. 23	43.97	Stop Plank
31.	Check	44.55	Stop Plank
32.	Check	45.08	Stop Plank
33.	Check	46.23	Stop Plank
34.	Check	46.49	Stop Plank
35.	Check	46.75	Concrete
36.	Check No. 24	46.89	Stop Plank
37.	Check	47.17	Stop Plank

b.

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Description (Cont.):

Turnouts

Turnouts are locations at which water was or is diverted from the canal to water users along its path. They are typically a simple wheel controlled valve connected to a pipe or gate in the canal wall. There are 191 turnouts that provide, or once provided, water to consumers from the Contra Costa Canal. Of these, 27 (14%) no longer operate. Turnouts range in size (diameter) from six to sixty inches; of the total, 167 are 24" or smaller, while only 22 are larger than 24". Eleven (6%) are 12" pipe, 55 (29%) are 15" pipe, 47 (25%) are 18" pipe, and 44 (23%) are 24" pipe. The remainder are mostly 30" to 60".



Photograph 45. Typical turnout on the Contra Costa Canal, milepost 39.76, camera facing northwest, November 22, 2005.

Existing Turnouts on the Contra Costa Canal

	Turnout	Milepost	Type/Size
1.	Turnout (Lt)	0.05	Steel / 15"
2.	Turnout (Rt) Irrigation	2.02	unknown
3.	Turnout (Rt) (Oakley Water Plant)	4.02	Concrete Pipe / 30"
4.	Turnout (Lt) (Plugged)	4.15	Concrete Pipe / 15"
5.	Turnout (Lt)	4.79	Concrete Pipe / 15"
6.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	4.85	Concrete Pipe / 18"
7.	Turnout (Rt)	5.07	Concrete Pipe / 18"
8.	Turnout (Rt) (CCWD Lat. 5.3)	5.27	Concrete Pipe / 24"
9.	Turnout (Rt) (CCWD Lat. 5.3)	5.33	Concrete Pipe / 24"
10.	Turnout (Lt)	5.91	Concrete Pipe / 24"

Description (Cont.):

	Turnout	Milepost	Type/Size
11.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	5.97	Concrete Pipe / 18"
12.	Turnout (Rt) (CCWD Lat. 6.2)	6.19	Concrete Pipe / 30"
13.	Turnout (unspecified) (Randall Bold W.T.P.)	6.275	Concrete Pipe / 60"
14.	Turnout (Rt)	6.39	Concrete Pipe / 15"
15.	Turnout (unspecified) (7.1 off 60")	7.076	Concrete Pipe / 60"/27"
16.	Turnout (Lt) (CCWD Lat. 7.1)	7.08	Concrete Pipe / 24"
17.	Turnout (Rt) (CCWD Lat. 7.3)	7.15	Concrete / 24"
18.	Turnout (Rt)	7.23	Concrete Pipe / 30"
19.	Turnout (Gaylord) (Louisiana Pacific)	7.98	Concrete / 30"
20.	Turnout (Rt)	7.98	Concrete Pipe / 15"
21.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	8.63	Concrete / 24"
22.	Turnout (Rt)	9.07	Concrete Pipe / 15"
23.	Turnout (Rt) (Crown Zellerbach) (Gaylord)	9.22	Concrete / 30"
24.	Turnout (Rt) (CCWD – Lat. 9.1)	9.22	Concrete / 24"
25.	Turnout (Rt)	9.37	Concrete Pipe/ 18"
26.	Turnout (Rt)	9.68	Concrete Pipe/ 15"
27.	Turnout (Rt) (Sealed)	10.10	Concrete Pipe/ 12"
28.	Turnout (Rt)	10.38	Concrete Pipe/ 18"
29.	Turnout (Lt) (City of Antioch)	10.53	Concrete Pipe / 24"
30.	Turnout (Lt) (City of Antioch)	10.54	Concrete Pipe / 30"
31.	Turnout (Rt)	10.73	Concrete Pipe/ 15"
32.	Turnout (Rt) (City of Antioch)	10.84	Concrete Pipe / 36"
33.	Turnout (Rt)	11.20	Concrete Pipe/ 15"
34.	Turnout (Rt)	11.39	Concrete Pipe/ 18"
35.	Turnout (Rt)	12.05	Concrete Pipe/ 15"
36.	Turnout (Rt)	13.77	Concrete / 24"
37.	Turnout (Rt) (Dow Chemical) (Fire Service)	13.90	Concrete Pipe / 24"
38.	Turnout (Rt) (CCWD Lat. 14.0) (Dow Chemical)	14.15	Concrete Pipe / 30"
39.	Turnout (Rt)	14.32	Concrete / 24"
40.	Turnout (Rt) (Los Medanos College)	14.81	RCP/PVC Pipe / 15" (modified)
41.	Turnout (Rt) (Praxair)	14.86	RCP/PVC Pipe / 15" (modified)
42.	Turnout (Lt)	15.25	Concrete / 15"
43.	Turnout (Rt) (West. Calif. Cannery)	15.26	Concrete / 24"
44.	Turnout (Rt) (Columbia Steel) (U.S. Steel) (U.S. Posco)	15.28	Concrete Pipe / 24"
45.	Turnout (Rt) (Columbia Steel) (U.S. Steel) (U.S. Posco)	15.28	Concrete Pipe / 30"/18"
46.	Turnout (Rt)	15.48	Concrete / 24"

b.

Description (Cont.):

	Turnout	Milepost	Type/Size
47.	Turnout (Lt)	15.53	Box Type w/ Screwgate
48.	Turnout (Rt)	15.77	Concrete / 18"
49.	Turnout (Rt)	16.28	Concrete / 24"
50.	Turnout (Rt)	16.42	Concrete / 24"
51.	Turnout (Rt)	16.47	Concrete / 24"
52.	Turnout (Rt)	16.96	Concrete / 18"
53.	Turnout Structure (Lt)	17.27	Steel/ 36"
54.	Turnout (Lt) (Pittsburg)	17.27	Concrete / 36"
55.	Turnout (Rt) (PG&E)	17.35	Concrete Pipe / 12"
56.	Turnout (Rt) (Golf Course)	17.52	Concrete / 15"
57.	Turnout (Rt)	17.97	Concrete / 24"
58.	Turnout (Rt)	18.36	Concrete / 18"
59.	Turnout (Rt)	18.82	Concrete / 24"
60.	Turnout (Rt)	19.47	Concrete / 24"
61.	Turnout (Rt) (Shell Oil Co.)	19.73	Concrete / 15"
62.	Turnout (Rt)	19.78	Concrete / 15"
63.	Turnout (Rt)	20.09	Concrete Pipe / 18" (removed)
64.	Turnout (Rt)	20.14	Concrete / 24"
65.	Turnout (Rt)	20.55	Concrete / 18"
66.	Turnout (Rt)	21.38	Concrete / 18"
67.	Turnout (Rt)	21.79	Concrete / 18"
68.	Turnout (Rt)	22.45	Concrete / 24"
69.	Turnout (Rt)	22.89	Concrete / 18"
70.	Turnout (Rt)	23.03	Concrete / 18"
71.	Turnout (unspecified)	23.08	CMP / 8"
72.	Turnout (Rt)	23.20	Concrete Pipe / 15" (Plugged)
73.	Turnout (Rt)	23.23	Concrete / 15"
74.	Turnout (Rt)	23.65	Concrete / 15"
75.	Turnout (Rt)	23.96	Concrete / 18"
76.	Turnout (Rt)	24.18	Concrete / 15"
77.	Turnout (Rt)	24.43	Concrete / 24"
78.	Turnout (Rt)	25.00	Concrete Pipe / 24" (Plugged)
79.	Turnout (Rt) (CCWD) (TWD)	25.40	Conc. to Reinforced / 30"
80.	Turnout (Rt) (Tosco Oil)	25.73	Concrete / 30"
81.	Turnout (Rt) (CCWD Lat. 25.6) (Tosco)	25.79	Concrete / 24-27"
82.	Turnout (Rt)	25.85	Concrete / 15"
83.	Turnout (Rt)	26.14	Concrete / 15"
84.	Turnout (Rt) (CCWD) (TWD)	26.32	Concrete / 20-24"
85.	Turnout (Rt)	26.49	Concrete / 15"
86.	Turnout (Rt)	26.93	Concrete / 18"

Description (Cont.):

	Turnout	Milepost	Type/Size
87.	Turnout (Rt)	27.33	Concrete / 18"
88.	Turnout (Rt)	28.29	Concrete / 15"
89.	Turnout (Lt), Old	28.58	Concrete / 2'x4'
90.	Turnout (Rt)	28.58	Concrete / 18"
91.	Turnout (Rt)	29.36	Concrete / 18"
92.	Turnout (Rt)	29.67	CMP / 18"
93.	Turnout (Rt)	29.95	Conc. Box / 2'6"x2'6"
94.	Turnout (Rt)	30.28	Concrete / 30"
95.	Turnout (Rt)	30.60	Concrete / 30"
96.	Turnout (Rt)	30.68	Concrete / 18"
97.	Turnout (Lt)	31.11	Concrete / 24"
98.	Turnout (Rt)	31.50	Concrete / 16"
99.	Turnout (Rt)	31.61	Conc. Pipe / 30"
100.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	31.74	Concrete / 12"
101.	Turnout (Lt)	31.87	Concrete / 15"
102.	Turnout (Lt)	32.27	Concrete / 15"
103.	Turnout (Lt)	32.30	Concrete / 15"
104.	Turnout (Rt)	32.33	Concrete / 18"
105.	Turnout Pump	32.59	Concrete Pipe / 15"
106.	Turnout (Rt)	32.82	Concrete / 18"
107.	Turnout (Lt)	32.82	Concrete / 15"
108.	Turnout, Wasteway (Lt)	32.85	Slide Gate 2'0"x2'0"
109.	Turnout (Rt)	33.11	Concrete / 15"
110.	Turnout (Rt)	33.27	Concrete / 24"
111.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	33.52	Concrete / 18"
112.	Turnout (Rt)	34.14	Concrete / 24"
113.	Turnout (Rt)	34.52	Concrete / 24"
114.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	34.80	Concrete / 18"
115.	Turnout (Rt)	35.03	Concrete / 15"
116.	Turnout (Lt)	35.27	Concrete / 30"
117.	Turnout (Rt)	35.30	Concrete / 15"
118.	Turnout (Lt) (Group)	35.35	Asphaltic Concrete / 6"
119.	Turnout (Rt)	35.58	Concrete / 15"
120.	Turnout (Rt)	35.85	Concrete / 24"
121.	Turnout (Rt)	36.02	Concrete / 24"
122.	Turnout (Rt)	36.27	Concrete / 15"
123.	Turnout (Rt)	36.63	Concrete / 18"
124.	Turnout (Rt) (CCWD – Lat. 36.6)	36.77	Conc. Pipe / 30"
125.	Turnout (Rt)	36.91	Concrete / 15"
126.	Turnout (Rt)	37.10	unspecified / 12"

b.

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Description (Cont.):

	Turnout	Milepost	Type/Size
127.	Turnout (Rt)	37.31	Concrete / 18"
128.	Turnout (Rt)	37.51	Concrete / 15"
129.	Turnout (Rt)	37.68	Concrete / 15"
130.	Turnout (Lt)	37.74	Concrete / 36"
131.	Turnout (Rt)	37.90	Concrete / 18"
132.	Turnout (Rt)	38.17	Concrete / 24"
133.	Turnout (Rt)	38.23	Concrete / 24"
134.	Turnout (Rt)	38.37	Concrete / 18"
135.	Turnout (Rt)	38.55	Concrete / 24"
136.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	39.18	Concrete / 24"
137.	Turnout (Rt)	39.29	Concrete / 18"
138.	Turnout (Rt)	39.40	Concrete / 15"
139.	Turnout (Rt)	39.52	Concrete / 15"
140.	Turnout (Rt)	39.61	Concrete / 15"
141.	Turnout (Rt)	39.76	Concrete / 24"
142.	Turnout (Lt)	39.92	Concrete / 12"
143.	Turnout (Rt)	39.94	Concrete / 18"
144.	Turnout (Rt)	40.15	Concrete / 18"
145.	Turnout (Rt)	40.26	Concrete / 24"
146.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	40.44	Concrete / 18"
147.	Turnout (Rt)	40.58	Concrete / 24"
148.	Turnout (Rt)	40.71	Concrete / 15"
149.	Turnout (Rt)	40.88	Concrete / 18"
150.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	40.97	Concrete / 24"
151.	Turnout (Rt)	41.06	Concrete / 24"
152.	Turnout (Rt)	41.49	Concrete / 15"
153.	Turnout (Rt)	41.68	Concrete / 18"
154.	Turnout (Rt)	41.86	Concrete / 15"
155.	Turnout (Rt)	42.10	Concrete / 24"
156.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	42.39	Concrete / 15"
157.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	42.59	Concrete / 15"
158.	Turnout (Rt)	42.79	Concrete / 18"
159.	Turnout (Rt)	42.95	Concrete / 36"
160.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	43.17	Concrete / 24"
161.	Turnout (Lt) (Golf Course Pumping Plant)	43.30	Concrete / 24"
162.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	43.34	Concrete / 18"
163.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	43.44	Concrete / 15"
164.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	43.64	Concrete / 18"
165.	Turnout (Rt)	43.75	Concrete / 15"
166.	Turnout (Rt)	43.80	Concrete / 15"

b.

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Description (Cont.):

	Turnout	Milepost	Type/Size
167.	Turnout (Rt)	43.95	Concrete / 15"
168.	Turnout (Rt)	44.00	Concrete Pipe / 15" (Plugged)
169.	Turnout (Rt)	44.16	Concrete / 18"
170.	Turnout (Rt)	44.30	Concrete / 18"
171.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	44.55	Conc. Pipe / 18"
172.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	44.99	Concrete / 24"
173.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	45.07	Concrete / 15"
174.	Turnout (Lt) (Plugged)	45.08	Conc. Pipe / 18"
175.	Turnout (Rt)	45.28	Concrete / 18"
176.	Turnout (Lt)	45.36	Concrete / unspecified"
177.	Turnout (Lt) (CCWD Lat. 45.6)	45.55	Concrete / 12"
178.	Turnout (Rt)	45.86	Concrete / 15"
179.	Turnout (Lt)	46.30	Concrete (Plugged)
180.	Turnout (Rt)	46.49	Conc. Pipe / 18"
181.	Turnout (Rt) (C.C.W.D. Lat. 46.7)	46.69	Concrete / 18"
182.	Turnout (Lt)	46.70	Concrete / unspecified
183.	Turnout (Lt)	46.75	Concrete / 15"
184.	Turnout (Lt)	46.84	Concrete / 12"
185.	Turnout (Rt) (Plugged)	46.89	Conc. Pipe / 15"
186.	Turnout (Lt) (Plugged)	47.02	Concrete / 12"
187.	Turnout (Lt)	47.10	Concrete / 12"
188.	Turnout (Lt)	47.17	Conc. Pipe / 12"
189.	Turnout (Lt)	47.54	Conc. Pipe / 15"
190.	Turnout (Rt)	47.55	Concrete / 12"
191.	Turnout (Rt)	47.64	CMP / 12"

Description (Cont.):

Contra Costa Canal Segments

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project operated by the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water 47.77 miles, from the Delta on the east to Martinez on the west. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, unlined canals typically have sloped sides and an uneven bottom.



Photograph 46. Typical unlined segment of the Contra Costa Canal, milepost 1.1, camera facing west, November 1, 2005.



Photograph 47. Typical concrete lined segment of the Contra Costa Canal, milepost 33.25, camera facing northwest, November 22, 2005.

Description (Cont.):

Recordation Points on the Contra Costa Canal

Recordation Point	Milepost	Type	Photograph No.
1.	0.10	Unlined	2
2.	1.25	Unlined	3
3.	2.40	Unlined	4
4.	3.26	Unlined	5
5.	3.65	Unlined	6
6.	6.07	Lined	7
7.	7.36	Lined	8
8.	13.57	Lined	9
9.	15.70	Lined	10
10.	19.17	Lined	11
11.	21.00	Lined	12
12.	22.60	Lined	13
13.	24.49	Lined	14
14.	25.70	Lined	15
15.	27.40	Lined	16
16.	29.35	Lined	17
17.	31.63	Lined	18
18.	32.34	Lined	19
19.	35.27	Lined	20
20.	36.50	Lined	21
21.	38.50	Lined	22
22.	40.95	Lined	23
23.	42.51	Lined	24
24.	43.45	Lined	25
25.	44.62	Lined	26
26.	45.63	Lined	27
27.	47.08	Lined	28

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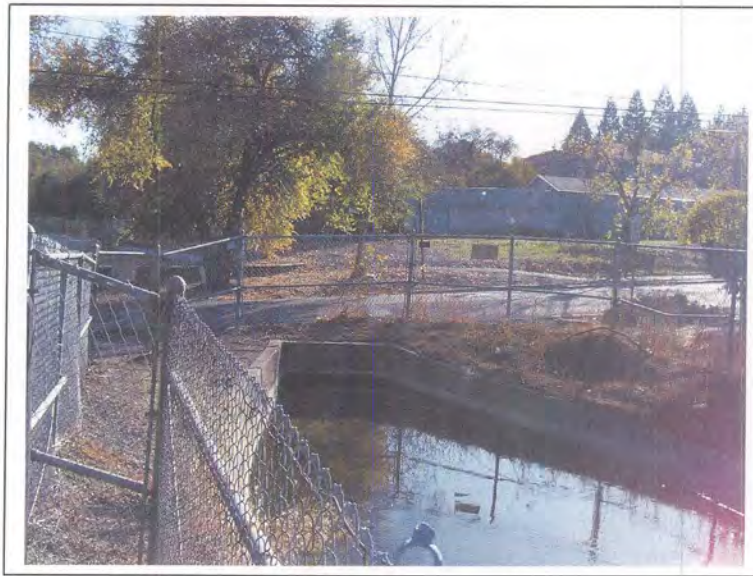
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

*Recorded by Rand Herbert / Kate McLoughlin *Date January 2006 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (Cont.):

Siphons

There are 53 siphons on the Contra Costa Canal, most of which serve to carry the canal a short distance underground where a road or drainage intersect the canal. There are also two wasteways, which allow water to be drained within a section of the canal. Siphons vary in length from short (50' or less) to long (1846' or more than one-third of a mile). Of the total, 37 (69.8%) are less than 300' in length. Another seven (13.2%) are 300' to 520' long. The remaining eight (15.1%) range from 634 to 1848 feet in length.



Photograph 48. Typical siphon on the Contra Costa Canal (siphon inlet headwall at Boyd Road shown), milepost 40.62, camera facing south, November 22, 2005.

Existing Siphons on the Contra Costa Canal

	Siphon	Milepost	Size	Type
1.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Cyprus Road) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Cyprus Road)	1.42 1.48	2-7'0"x6'0" bbls.	Concrete
2.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Burroughs Slough) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Burroughs Slough)	2.01 2.05	2-7'0"x6'0" bbls.	Concrete
3.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Fox Slough) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Fox Slough)	2.55 2.60	2-7'0"x6'0" bbls.	Concrete
4.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Marsh Creek) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Marsh Creek)	3.54 3.59	2-7'0"x6'0" bbls.	Concrete
5.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (A.T. & S.F. RR) Siphon Outlet Headwall (A.T. & S.F. RR)	4.03 4.06	2-6'0"x6'0" bbls. 2-6'0"x6'6" bbls.	Concrete Concrete
6.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Rose Avenue) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Rose Avenue)	4.32 4.34	2-6'0"x6'6" bbls. 2-6'0"x6'0" bbls.	Concrete Concrete
7.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (O' Hara Avenue) Siphon Outlet Headwall (O' Hara Avenue)	4.94 4.96	2-6'0"x6'0" bbls. 2-6'0"x6'6" bbls.	Concrete Concrete

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Description (Cont.):

	Siphon	Milepost	Size	Type
8.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Live Oak Avenue) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Live Oak Avenue)	6.57 6.59	2-6'0"x6'6" bbls.	Concrete
9.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Lindsay Creek) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Lindsay Creek)	6.88 6.90	2-6'0"x6'6" bbls.	Concrete
10.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Lone Tree Way) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Lone Tree Way)	10.47 10.51	2-6'0"x6'6" bbls.	Concrete
11.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Reservoir Draw) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Reservoir Draw)	11.01 11.07	9'3" dia. bbl.	Concrete
12.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Markley Canyon) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Markley Canyon)	13.34 13.37	8'9" dia. bbl.	Concrete
13.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Los Medanos) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Los Medanos)	14.57 14.76	8'9" dia. bbl.	Concrete
14.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Kirker Creek) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Kirker Creek)	15.93 15.97	8'9" dia. bbl.	Concrete
15.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Fahey Draw) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Fahey Draw)	17.42 17.51	8'9" dia. bbl.	Concrete
16.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Hill Street) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Hill Street)	20.71 20.74	8'9" dia. bbl.	Concrete
17.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Camino Andres) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Camino Andres)	21.10 21.14	8'9" dia. bbl.	Concrete
18.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Dutra) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Dutra)	22.19 22.26	8'9" dia. bbl.	Concrete
19.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Arnold Industrial Hwy) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Arnold Industrial Hwy)	27.86 27.90	7'6"x7'6" bbl. 9'x7' bbl.	Concrete Concrete
20.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Seal Creek) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Seal Creek)	29.04 29.08	7'0" dia bbl.	Concrete
21.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Willow Pass Road) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Willow Pass Road)	31.61 31.64	6'9"x6'9" bbl.	Concrete
22.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Concord Boulevard) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Concord Boulevard)	31.95 31.96	6'9"x6'9" bbl.	Concrete
23.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Clayton Road) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Clayton Road)	32.31 32.33	6'9"x6'9" bbl.	Concrete
24.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Cowell Road) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Cowell Road)	32.83 32.83	6'9"x6'9" bbl.	Concrete
25.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Galindo Creek) Siphon Outlet Headwall (Galindo Creek)	32.86 32.90	6'9" bbl.	Concrete
26.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Pine Creek) Siphon Outlet Headwall	35.28 35.29	6'4"x6'4" bbl.	Concrete
27.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Oak Grove Road) Siphon Outlet Headwall	36.01 36.02	6'4"x6'4" bbl. 6'4"x6'4" bbl.	Concrete w/ Trashrack Concrete
28.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Bancroft Road) Siphon Outlet Headwall	37.26 37.28	6'4"x6'4" bbl.	Concrete
29.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Walnut Creek)	37.86	6'3" dia. bbl.	Concrete w/

b.

Description (Cont.):

	Siphon	Milepost	Size	Type
	Siphon Outlet Headwall	37.88	6'3" dia. bbl.	Trashrack Concrete
30.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Cherry Lane) Siphon Outlet Headwall	38.07 38.09	6'0"x6'0" bbls.	Concrete
31.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (unspecified) Siphon Outlet Headwall	38.13 38.15	6'0"x6'0" bbls.	Concrete
32.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (unspecified) Siphon Outlet Headwall	38.19 38.20	6'0"x6'0" bbls.	Concrete
33.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Oak Road) Siphon Outlet Headwall	38.38 38.38	6'0"x6'0" bbls.	Concrete
34.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Jones Road [BART]) Siphon Outlet Headwall	38.52 38.55	6'0"x6'0" bbls.	Concrete (Modified)
35.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (First Avenue) Siphon Outlet Headwall	39.03 39.05	5'6"x5'6" bbl.	Concrete
36.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Geary Road) Siphon Outlet Headwall	39.19 39.28	6'0" dia. bbl.	Concrete
37.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Putnam Boulevard) Siphon Outlet Headwall	39.40 39.42	5'6"x5'6" bbl.	Concrete
38.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Murderers Creek) Siphon Outlet Headwall	39.84 39.86	6'0" dia. bbl.	Concrete
39.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Boyd Road) Siphon Outlet Headwall	40.62 40.64	5'6"x5'6" bbl.	Concrete
40.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Grayson Creek) Siphon Outlet Headwall	41.09 41.42	5'2" dia. bbl.	Concrete
41.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Viking Drive) Siphon Outlet Headwall	42.51 42.53	5'2" dia. bbl.	Concrete
42.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (unspecified) Siphon Outlet Headwall	42.65 42.71	5'2" dia. bbl.	Concrete
43.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (unspecified) Siphon Outlet Headwall	43.38 43.43	5'2" dia. bbl.	Concrete
44.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Chilpancingo Parkway) Siphon Outlet Headwall	43.44 43.50	5'2" dia. bbl.	Concrete
45.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (unspecified) Siphon Outlet Headwall	43.53 43.58	5'2" dia. bbl.	Concrete
46.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Pacheco Creek) Siphon Outlet Headwall	43.98 44.08	5'2" dia. bbl.	Concrete
47.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Arnold Industrial Hwy) Siphon Outlet Headwall	44.62 44.80	4'9" dia. bbl. 4'9" dia. bbl.	Concrete Concrete (Modified)
48.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Martinez-Pacheco Hwy) Siphon Outlet Headwall	45.08 45.28	4'0" dia. bbl.	Concrete
49.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (unspecified) Siphon Outlet Headwall	45.69 45.71	5'0"x3'6" bbl.	Concrete

Description (Cont.):

	Siphon	Milepost	Size	Type
50.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (A.T. & S.F. R.R.) Siphon Outlet Headwall	46.00 46.20	4'0" dia. bbl.	Concrete
51.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Arthur Road) Siphon Outlet Headwall	46.49 46.69	3'3" dia. bbl.	Concrete
52.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Camino Del Sol) Siphon Outlet Headwall	46.89 47.01	3'3" dia. bbl.	Concrete
53.	Siphon Inlet Headwall (Martinez-Pacheco Hwy) Siphon Outlet Headwall	47.20 47.55	3'3" dia. bbl.	Concrete

Existing Wasteways on the Contra Costa Canal

1.	Wasteway (Los Medanos)	13.85	4'0" x 3'0"	Slide Gate & Automatic Siphon
2.	Wasteway (Nichols)	23.22	3'0" x 3'0"	Slide Gate & Automatic Siphon

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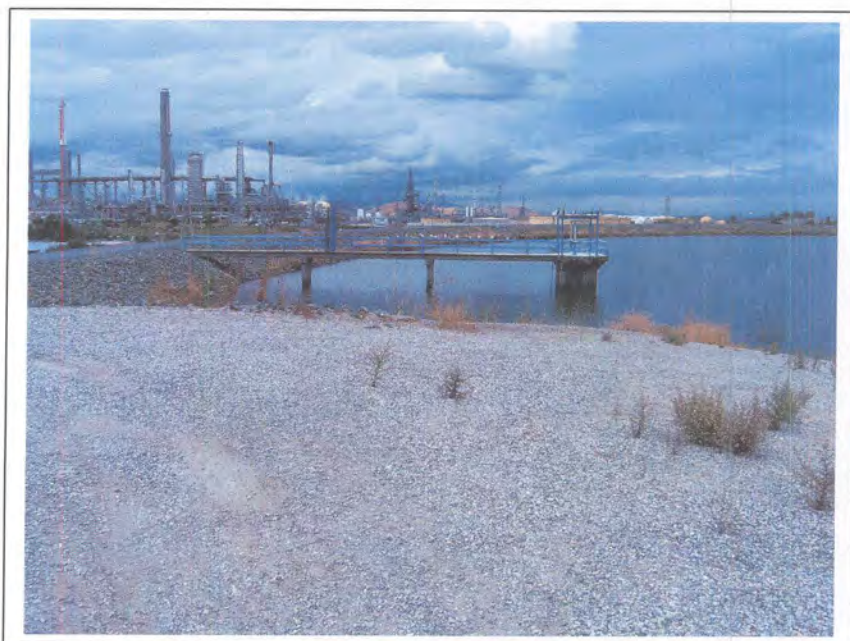
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

*Recorded by Rand Herbert / Kate McLoughlin *Date January 2006 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (Cont.):

Reservoir

Martinez Reservoir is the terminal storage reservoir at the western end of the canal. It lies at the far western end of the canal and spans roughly milepost 47.70 to milepost 48.01. The reservoir holds 265 acre-feet of water, and is formed by an earth dam with a crest length of 1,200 feet and stands 38 feet high. It was built in 1947.



Photograph 49. Martinez Reservoir, terminus of the Contra Costa Canal, milepost 47.2, camera facing west, November 7, 2005.

b.

Description (Cont.):

Clayton Canal

The Clayton Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project under the supervision of the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a 4.85-mile concrete lined canal that once carried water from the Clayton Canal intake works and pumping plant to its terminus near Galindo Creek. The intake works are located on the Contra Costa Canal at milepost 28.39 at the Clayton Canal's northern end and the canal runs to the intersection of Denkinger Road and Clayton Road to the south, at Clayton Canal milepost 4.54, at which point it goes underground. Its final terminus was not visible at the time of recordation but is within 0.02 miles of its intersection with Galindo Creek. At the time of recordation the canal was dry. Much of the canal was inaccessible at the time of fieldwork as a large portion of the Clayton Canal is located on the Naval Weapons Station, Concord. A sketch map shown in **Photograph 89** illustrates the path of the Clayton Canal. As is typical for concrete lined canals, the Clayton Canal exhibits flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom.



Photograph 50. Typical segment of the abandoned Clayton Canal, one of two branch canals of the Contra Costa Canal, approximately Clayton Canal milepost 4.1, camera facing northeast, November 22, 2005.

Recordation Points on the Clayton Canal

Recordation Point	Milepost	Type	Photograph No.
1.	3.50	Lined	29
2.	4.12	Lined	30
3.	4.54	Lined	31

b.

Description (Cont.):

Ygnacio Canal

The Ygnacio Canal, a 5.18-mile canal, and a unit of the Central Valley Project under the supervision of the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that originates at a turnout on the Contra Costa Canal milepost 35.27, near Citrus Avenue in Walnut Creek, California, where the Contra Costa Canal makes a sharp ninety-degree turn and changes its direction from north to south to east to west. The western end of the Ygnacio Canal terminates at the Contra Costa Canal approximately 0.37 miles west of Bancroft Road at milepost 37.66. A map of the Ygnacio Canal and its adjoining trail can be seen in **Photograph 92**. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom. The width of the canal varies along its length, but generally ranges between 30' and 6' wide across the top, edge to edge, at the concrete lining.



Photograph 51. Typical segment of the Ygnacio Canal, one of two branch canals of the Contra Costa Canal, approximately milepost Y3.49, camera facing southeast, November 21, 2005.

Recordation Points on the Ygnacio Canal

Recordation Point	Milepost	Type	Photograph No.
1.	0.01	Lined	32
2.	0.95	Lined	33
3.	1.73	Unlined/Lined	34
4.	2.99	Lined	35
5.	5.07	Unlined	36

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

*Recorded by Rand Herbert / Kate McLoughlin *Date January 2006 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (Cont.):

Significance:

The Contra Costa Canal appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the state level under Criterion A, for its association with the construction and operation of the Central Valley Project, and at the local level under Criterion A for its association with the economic development of eastern Contra Costa County. Its period of significance is 1937 – 1951; 1937, when construction began, to 1951 when it was finally completed and in full operation in terms of contractual deliveries.

The story of the development, planning, political background, and construction of the Central Valley Project (CVP) is well known and often told. The CVP represents one of the most ambitious and successful water development projects ever undertaken. Within the contexts of hydraulic engineering, the politics of public works, state-federal conflict over reclamation policy, and the economics of large-scale irrigation, the CVP is recognized as a great achievement on the national and even the international scale.

Although finally built by the federal government, the concept of a CVP was devised by the State of California to resolve chronic intra-state water shortage problems.¹¹ The history of the project may be traced back as far as the 1870s, but it was not until the late 1920s that the California Legislature recognized that California's water problems were so severe and systemic as to require the direct intervention of the state.

The key building block in development of the CVP was a series of studies undertaken by California's State Engineer Edward Hyatt between 1927 and 1931. Hyatt's vast plan borrowed aspects of USGS engineer Robert Marshall's 1919 plan for canals and irrigation in the Central Valley, but also made substantive changes. Released in 1931, it called for a huge system of canals and reservoirs throughout the state, including most of what became the CVP as well as a transfer system to bring Colorado River water to Southern California.¹² In 1933, California voters approved by initiative the Central Valley aspects of Hyatt's proposal; the project was called the Central Valley Project in this initiative, the origin of that name. However, given the depressed national financial circumstances of the period, the state was unable to market the bonds necessary to fund construction and construction was delayed.

The state then turned to the federal government, suggesting a role for construction of the CVP in President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. Through a complicated series of negotiations, California officials were finally able to secure federal funding for the project, in part by promoting the project as a major job-creation undertaking -- a convincing selling point during the early years of the Great Depression. Throughout these negotiations, state and federal officials wrangled over whether the project should be built by the Corps of Engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), the two major dam and public works builders within the federal government, and whether the system would ultimately be controlled by the state or federal government. In 1935 the federal government decided to proceed with the undertaking as a federal reclamation project, a decision which ensured that the USBR would be the constructing agency and that the system would remain in federal ownership for the foreseeable future.¹³ This also meant that federal reclamation laws would apply to the CVP, most importantly the 160-acre limitation on water deliveries.

¹¹ The text for this section is derived from JRP's original manuscript for text included in *Water Conveyance Systems in California: Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures*, prepared jointly by JRP Historical Consulting and California Department of Transportation, December 2000; Contra Costa, *Forty Years*.

¹² Norris Hundley, *The Great Thirst: Californians and Water, 1770s-1990s* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1992), 243; Contra Costa, *Forty Years*.

¹³ Hundley, *Great Thirst*; Erwin Cooper, *Aqueduct Empire: A Guide to Water in California, Its Turbulent History and Management Today* (Glendale: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1968); Contra Costa, *Forty Years*.

b.

Description (Cont.):

In 1935 President Roosevelt released emergency funds so that construction could begin, with water thus developed subject to the reclamation law's acreage limitation. Two years later, Congress gave the USBR authority to take over the project. Construction of the project proceeded on a piecemeal basis.¹⁴

From the outset, federal officials looked at the CVP in both the short and long term. In the long run, USBR officials regarded the CVP as including, essentially, all elements devised by Hyatt in the late 1920s. In the short run, however, the CVP was restricted to five fundamental units, operating as an integrated system: Shasta Dam, the Delta-Mendota Canal, Friant Dam, the Friant-Kern Canal, and the Contra Costa Canal. The Contra Costa Canal was the smallest segment and unlike the other major canals, being a relatively small conduit designed to deliver water to industries, farms and homes in eastern Contra Costa County. In replacing Suisun Bay water it also served, to a limited degree, to mitigate the effects on that area of pumping water from the Delta and thus further degrading water quality in Suisun Bay. The core of the system involved the coordinated operation of the other four units for the purpose of delivering Sacramento River water to the arid San Joaquin Valley.

The USBR designed the four units to operate in two groups of works. Shasta Dam and the Delta-Mendota Canal operated together to store and deliver Sacramento River water as far south as Fresno County, to irrigate new areas and supply replacement water for San Joaquin River diversions. Friant Dam and the Friant-Kern Canal also operated together to store and divert San Joaquin River water as far as the southern extremes of the San Joaquin Valley near Bakersfield. As noted, these four units worked in conjunction with one another, the Shasta/Delta-Mendota system providing replacement water for that which was displaced by the Friant/Friant-Kern system.¹⁵

Power generated at Shasta Dam and transmitted to CVP pumps provided electricity to supply the lift pumps raising water into the main canal system. The system utilized the natural channels of the Sacramento River and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to move water from Redding to Tracy, the head of the Delta Mendota Canal. The USBR later added the Delta Cross Canal to aid in directing flows more efficiently across the Delta to its pumps at Tracy.¹⁶

Even at the outset, the CVP did more than supply irrigation water. Shasta Dam releases, for example, were seen as facilitating more dependable navigation on the Sacramento River. Furthermore, water was released through turbines, generating surplus power for sale, which helped fund the project. Recreational, fish and wildlife, and other benefits were also seen as part of the basis for the system; and the Contra Costa Canal was constructed largely to provide municipal and industrial water to eastern Contra Costa County. As a reclamation project, however, the system was at its heart designed to deliver water to farmers, the purpose for which the system has operated for nearly half a century.¹⁷

The initial units were finished in the early 1950s. In subsequent decades, the USBR has greatly expanded the system, adding or absorbing reservoirs, canals, pipelines, pumping plants, and other units. Since the 1970s, the State of California's State Water Project has been operated in conjunction with the CVP, the state project drawing from the same Delta pool as the CVP and the stored water mingling in the Sacramento River flows.¹⁸

The great dams at Shasta and Friant are the linchpins of the original as well as the current system. They provide water for the CVP canals. The main canals are radically different in design from any of their predecessors in California, built to carry enormous amounts of water and built to last.¹⁹ The largest of these, such as the Friant-Kern Canal and Delta-Mendota Canal,

¹⁴ Donald Pisani, *From Family Farm to Agribusiness: The Irrigation Crusade in California and the West, 1850-1931* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1984), 434-439; Hundley, *Great Thirst*, 232-257; Contra Costa, *Forty Years*.

¹⁵ U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, "Central Valley Project: Its Historical Background and Economic Impacts" (Sacramento: USBR, Mid-Pacific Region, 1981; Contra Costa, *Forty Years*.

USBR, "Central Valley Project"; Contra Costa, *Forty Years*.

¹⁶ Cooper, *Aqueduct Empire*; USBR, "Central Valley Project," 1981; Contra Costa, *Forty Years*.

¹⁸ Hundley, *Great Thirst*; Contra Costa, *Forty Years*.

¹⁹ The literature on the CVP from an engineering standpoint tends to emphasize the importance of dam designs, although the size and durability are emphasized as well. See, for example, Hunter Rouse's, *Hydraulics in the United States, 1776-1976*, 1976, and Norman Smith's, *Man and Water: A History*

Description (Cont.):

rival natural rivers in their flow capacities and their lengths. The Madera Canal is a relatively minor part of the original CVP units, being the shortest and second smallest canal in terms of flow; only the Contra Costa Canal is smaller than the Madera.

The CVP has had a profound impact on Central Valley agriculture. Delivery of water to the San Joaquin Valley came in 1951 through the Delta-Mendota and Friant-Kern canals, some 14 years after the Bureau began construction on the project.²⁰ They are, of course, dependent upon the massive storage reservoirs at Shasta and Friant. Like all dams at the head of water projects, they are integral parts of the system and should be considered part of the greater whole. Their construction will not, however, be discussed in detail in this section.

The USBR has called the CVP "one of the most extensive artificial water transport systems in the history of the world." Extending through the length of the great Central Valley, these works include three major storage and two regulatory dams, four powerplants, one major and a number of lesser pumping plants, all connected by trunkline canals, and a power transmission system.²¹ Furthermore, the CVP was seen as an integrated unit. "From its inception and formulation," wrote former USBR senior official L.B. Christiansen, "the Central Valley Project has been a single project in concept, design, and operation; it functions as an integrated whole, not as a grouping of separate or independent units." Congress made this explicit in the CVP authorizing legislation.²²

In the years after its initial period of construction (roughly through 1951) a number of major dams constructed by the Corps of Engineers (Folsom, New Melones, Hidden, Buchanan, and Black Butte) have been incorporated into the CVP by their authorizing legislation, although they were not part of the original plan. Other major units, like the Trinity River Division's Trinity and Lewiston dams, and Clear and Spring creek tunnels, were part of a second wave of authorizations in 1955 and not completed until 1964.

Even later were completed units like the Tehama-Colusa Canal. Similarly, in 1960 the CVP and State of California jointly developed the San Luis Unit (45% CVP, 55% State) as an off-stream storage facility in the Los Banos area to augment supplies to both systems and provide water to the San Luis Canal. Other segments remain authorized but not yet completed, such as the Auburn-Folsom South Unit.²³

Contra Costa Canal

The USBR initiated construction of the 46-mile long Contra Costa Canal in November 1937, and as such it was the first CVP canal under construction. The canal, devoted primarily to providing water for industries threatened by salinity intrusions into Suisun Bay, was included in the CVP at least in part as a concession to politically and economically powerful industries which might have otherwise opposed the CVP on the grounds that the project would have increased their problems with salinity. The canal drew upon the "Contra Costa County Conduit" concept promoted by these influential companies and supported by the State Water Plan Authority.

of *Hydro-Technology*, 1975, both of which discuss the CVP in terms of hydraulic engineering: *Contra Costa, Forty Years*.

²⁰ Pisani, *Farm to Agribusiness*, 434-439; Hundley, *Great Thirst*, 232-257; *Contra Costa, Forty Years*.

²¹ USBR, *Delta-Mendota Canal: Technical Record of Design and Construction* (CVP - California: Denver, Colorado, June 1959); *Contra Costa, Forty Years*.

²² USBR, "Central Valley Project," 4.

²³ USBR, "Central Valley Project," 3-4, 7. Folsom Dam, along with Nimbus Dam, Sly Park Dam, and the American River Fish Hatchery, are part of the American River Division authorized in October 1949 and completed in 1955. The Folsom South Canal is not part of this unit. The USBR's Solano and Orland projects are not part of the CVP, even though built by the USBR.

Description (Cont.):



Photograph 52. Photograph caption reads: "CC-1-CV View from the head of Rock Slough, the intake of the Contra Costa Canal. Site proposed tide gage is in the immediate foreground. May, 1936. B. D. Glaha, Photo." *Courtesy: Contra Costa Water District*

The USBR opened an office in Antioch in 1936 to begin surveys of the proposed route. Over the next two years design studies gradually settled on a canal design capable of carrying 350 cfs; while this was above the USBR's design, the Contra Costa Water District agreed to pay an extra \$500,000 to expand the canal.²⁴ Construction was underway in 1938, even before the canal's final capacity had been set. By 1940 the facility had reached Pittsburg, and test pumping began in July of that year.²⁵

The canal had reached 38 miles west of the Rock Slough intake when the CVP as a whole was classified as a "limited defense activity"; in May of 1942 work was suspended for the duration of World War II. Construction began again on the Contra Costa Canal system after the War Production Board returned control of the CVP to the USBR in September 1945, and was completed in 1948.²⁶

According to the USBR, the purpose of the Contra Costa Canal within the CVP was to deliver water to " ... an upland agricultural area, many industrial plants in the upper Bay region, and a number of Contra Costa County municipalities." The

²⁴ The Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors approved the organization of an agency to manage the distribution of water from this canal, the Contra Costa County Water District [CCCWD], in 1936; Contra Costa, *Forty Years*.

Turrentine Jackson and Alan Paterson, *The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Evolution and Implementation of Water Policy, An Historical Perspective* (Davis: California Water Resources Center, University of California, 1977), 37-40; Contra Costa, *Forty Years*.

²⁶ Jackson and Paterson, *The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta*, 37-40; House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, *Central Valley Project Documents, Part II: Operating Documents*, 85th cong., 1st sess., H. Doc. 246, 1957, 56, 62; Teknekron, Inc., "An Overview of the Contra Costa Water District." Overview prepared by Rand F. Herbert (November 1977), 8; Contra Costa, *Forty Years*.

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Contra Costa County Water District purchases the water from the USBR and sells it to local retailers as it has since the first "interim contract" with the Bureau between 1948 and 1951, and by a finalized agreement since that date.²⁷



Photograph 53. Photograph caption reads : "CC-2-CV Looking along canal location from head of Rock Slough. May, 1936. B. D. Glaha, Photo." *Courtesy: Contra Costa Water District*

The Contra Costa Canal gradually diminishes in size as it wends its way west from its intake at Rock Slough in the Delta to its terminus in Martinez. In its current configuration it is predominantly open concrete lined with occasional piped segments lain underground. It is relatively broad in the Delta near its intake, and narrow near its end in Martinez. Siphons, like those on Kirker Creek, under SR4, or just west of Interstate 680, carry the canal across important drainages or across gaps, while smaller or intermittent waterways pass beneath the canal in culverts. Wasteways and turnouts are provided at regular intervals to drop water to consuming industries along the margin of Suisun Bay; some of these have channelized structures at their junction with the canal, and take advantage of original natural drainages farther downhill. At Port Chicago the canal swings south and passes through Concord and Pleasant Hill before swinging north to Pacheco and terminating in Martinez Reservoir.²⁸

Soon after construction of the canal, many of the major industries in the vicinity switched from the use of river water supplies to fresher water supplied by the canal when offshore salinity rose. Starting in the 1920s, industrialists and boosters in eastern Contra Costa County had organized to find a means to obtain adequate freshwater for industrial development and growth. Water from Suisun Bay and the West Delta was seasonally too salty for use. While at first these groups focused on ideas such as massive dams or other barriers to separate the salt water of the bay from the fresh water of the Delta, construction of the canal solved the problem and for all intents and purposes ended widespread demand for a bay barrier. Industries such as Hickmott Canning Company, established in Antioch in 1940, and Interspace, established in Oakley in 1940, used no offshore water,

Jackson and Paterson, *Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta*, 37-40; USBR, "Technical Record of Design and Construction: Delta-Mendota Canal" (Denver, 1959), 2; Teknekron, "Contra Costa Co. Water District," 8; Contra Costa, *Forty Years*.

²⁸ Michael C. Robinson, *Water for the West: The Bureau of Reclamation, 1902-1977* (Chicago: Public Works Historical Society, 1979), 67-69; USGS, Antioch North, Honker Bay, Vine Hill, 7.5 m. quadrangles; JRP field observations 1993-94, 2002; Contra Costa, *Forty Years*.

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relying instead on the canal. The canal continues to serve major industrial companies and the agricultural needs of Contra Costa County. Changes in land use patterns that grew out of post-World War II urbanization diminished the demand for irrigation water and increased demand for industrial and municipal water supplies. The population of Contra Costa County nearly tripled in the post-war era rising from 100,450 people in 1940, to 298,984 by 1950. The Contra Costa Canal was an important component in supporting this growth and became the most important source of fresh water for Contra Costa County. The Contra Costa Canal currently serves as a primary source of water for nearly 450,000 residents throughout Clayton, Clyde, Concord, Pacheco, Port Costa, Pleasant Hill, Martinez, and Walnut Creek, as well as Antioch, Pittsburg, and Oakley.²⁹

Over the years since the construction of the CVP and major portions of the State Water Project (SWP), integration of planning and operations had developed so that the two major systems work together to manage the huge proportion of California's water they control. As noted, the CVP provides basic water supplies for a number of irrigation districts that were established specifically to take advantage of the newly developed supply provided. Likewise, the SWP provides water to more than 30 separate water agencies under contract. Through state jurisdiction over irrigation districts and post-1914 water rights, joint operating agreements, and supply of water under contract, the integration of major water systems in California has profoundly altered the distribution of this scarce resource across the state.³⁰

Caltrans as-built plans for SR4 from 1961 show that a section of the Contra Costa Canal outside the APE, west of I-680 and north of SR4, was relocated to the northwest to create space for the construction of a two-clover SR4/Pacheco Boulevard junction.³¹

An important set of structures on the canal are the USBR-built bridges on public ways. As discussed above, the USBR began construction of the Contra Costa Canal in 1937 and built the first 38 miles west of the Rock Slough intake before work was suspended in 1942 for the duration of World War II. Canal construction of the remaining eight miles was finished between 1945 and 1948, and the canal was at full operation to its contractual deliveries in 1951. USGS Quadrangle maps from the 1950s showing the path of canal reveal that the structure intersected many roads, railroads, and other features at the time of its initial completion. The canal likely had over 60 bridges across it, many of which the USBR built. The bridges included at least five railroad bridges and many small bridges, that were likely not on public roads, which led to agricultural land or other locations that were presumably private property. Period descriptions of the canal's construction focused on the delivery of water and its uses. Bridge construction was standard practice as part of canal building, as it was necessary to keep existing roadways operational. Bridges were among the associated features built along with the canal as part of the larger project. As with the canal construction itself, the bridges were representative of the wider goals of the project that included the enhancement of Contra Costa's economy. The USBR designed the roadway bridges in its Denver, Colorado offices in accordance with "Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges" by the American Association of State Highway Officials, 1935 edition. They were simple reinforced concrete structures that were longer at the east end of the canal where the channel was wider. Over time, Contra Costa County, cities, and the Division of Highways / Caltrans built additional bridges over the canal, such on Taylor Boulevard in Pleasant Hill (28C0074) in 1961 or Harbor Street in Pittsburg (28C0093) in 1966 as part of new road construction. The county, cities, and the state replaced many other original roadway bridges from the 1960s onward as the demand for improved bridges grew with increased traffic that occurred as the county's population and economy expanded during the late twentieth century. Original roadway bridges along the canal were

²⁹ Jackson and Paterson, *Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta*, 40, 130.; Contra Costa Water District "The Source of Your Water" (Contra Costa Water District: 2003) Available from <http://www.ccwater.com/waterquality/where.asp>; Internet; accessed April 30, 2003; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census of the United States 1940, Volume II, Characteristics of the Population, Part I, United States Summary, Alabama - District of Columbia* (Washington D. :Government Printing Office 1913) 242.; U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Seventeenth Census of the United States 1950, Volume II, Characteristics of the Population, Part 5, California* (Washington D.C. :Government Printing Office, 1952) 5-162

³⁰ DWR, *The State Water Project*, 4-5; Contra Costa, *Forty Years*.

³¹ California Division of Highways. "Plans for Construction of State Highway in Contra Costa County in Martinez on Arnold Industrial Highway at Morello Avenue and Vine Hill Way." Caltrans District 4, Oakland, 1966. Sheet 13, 18, & 26.

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replaced as early as the late 1960s and early 1970s, such as at Bailey Road in Bay Point (28C0077) and Treat Boulevard in Concord (28C0356). Today Caltrans bridge logs and bridge inspections records show that there are 37 state and local agency roadway bridges that cross the Contra Costa Canal, nine of which date, at least in part, to the canal's original construction period.

The structural designs of the bridges that the USBR built as part of the Contra Costa Canal's construction were common for their type and method of construction when they were built in the 1930s and 1940s. Reinforced concrete had been increasingly used for bridges in California since the 1910s. Construction of concrete structures with embedded reinforcing steel rods, first invented for building construction in warehouses, for example, had proved to be an extremely effective means of improving concrete's natural tensile weakness. Reinforced concrete greatly benefited bridge construction, which required increasingly higher load capacities as motor vehicle use increased during the early twentieth century. By the 1930s, reinforced concrete bridges accounted for a majority of new bridges that the Division of Highways, local agencies, and federal agencies constructed in California.

Reinforced concrete bridges were built in the form of arches, slabs, tee-beams, and girders. Slabs are rigid monolithic horizontal elements on which the roadway directly sits. Concrete tee-beams (or T-beams) are concrete girders that have a "T" shape in section where the top of the girder helps form the road surface. Concrete girders are horizontal members situated beneath a bridge's deck, supported on either end and/or in the middle. They carry stresses and loads in much the same way that steel girders do. One major variation of the concrete girder is the concrete box girder, first built in the 1930s, where horizontal supports are enclosed at the bottom and top to form a hollow space in the middle as viewed in section. Most reinforced concrete was built during the first half of the twentieth century using the cast-in-place method, where liquid concrete was poured into wooden forms built at the bridge's location. Pre-cast methods were developed during the mid-twentieth century, where reinforced concrete could be poured elsewhere and moved into place after it was set. Structurally, girders and slabs can be simple spans or continuous spans. Simple spans are supported on either end. Continuous concrete spans are generally longer than simple spans and are supported in more than two locations. Continuous concrete provides more rigidity in bridge designs and could be used for quick construction as well as in wider spans.³²

Reinforced concrete tee-beam bridges, such as the canal bridges at Somersville Road in Antioch (main span) (28C0201) and at Cypress Road in Oakley (28C0206), both built in 1938, are among the most abundant type of existing bridge in California built during the 1930s. Tee-beam bridges were inexpensive to build and had low maintenance costs. They were generally used for spans shorter than 25 meters (80 feet) and required form work that was only a little more complex than that for slabs. Concrete slabs, such as the canal bridge at Canal Road 0.5 miles west of Bailey Road in Bay Point (28C0376) also built in 1938, were also inexpensive to construct and maintain. They were also the simplest types of spans to erect and were commonly used as approach spans on tee-beam structures, such as seen on the Somersville Road Bridge.³³

Bridges in California are usually evaluated under two NRHP criteria: Criterion A, for their role in local or regional history, especially their contribution as links within the transportation system, and Criterion C, relating to possible significance in the field of engineering. Bridges are infrequently, if ever, found to be significant under Criteria B or D. Important historic persons associated with bridges are usually involved with their design, thus making them significant as a "work of a master"

³² Carl W. Condit, *American Building: Materials and Techniques from the Beginning of the Colonial Settlements to the Present*, 2nd Ed. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982), 258; Carl W. Condit, *American Building Art: The 20th Century*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1961), 99-100, 208.

³³ Assessment of bridge types on a state-wide basis is from analysis of the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory database that Caltrans provided to JRP for its use in the Caltrans state-wide historic bridge inventory update conducted between 2002 and 2004. This database includes data collected from the Caltrans bridge logs that are available online at: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/>. Assessment of relative construction and maintenance costs of various bridge types can be found in: Department of Public Works, Division of Highways Bridge Department, *Bridge Planning and Design Manual*, Vol. 2, 1955-1966, (revised January 1961).

Description (Cont.):

under Criterion C. Historic structures, such as bridges, can occasionally be recognized for the important information they might yield regarding historic construction materials or technologies making them significant under Criterion D. Bridges in California built during the mid-twentieth century, however, are extremely well documented, so they are not themselves principal sources of important information in this regard.

Under Criterion A, California roadway bridges are potentially significant if they are importantly associated with trends and/or events in transportation development, regional/local economic development, or community planning. The Contra Costa Canal is historically significant at a state level as a part of the CVP, and at a local level for its importance in the economic and industrial development of eastern Contra Costa County; without the supply of fresh water it supplied, industrial development and urbanization / suburbanization would have been more limited. The canal's period of significance is from 1937, when construction on the canal began, through 1951, when permanent contracts for water deliveries were signed. The canal provided the necessary supply of freshwater to meet the growing municipal and industrial demand of the county while continuing, to a limited and decreasing extent, to serve agriculture. The canal's bridges permitted the continued use of existing transportation routes. The canal, and its component parts built as a part of its original construction including its original extant bridges (28C0078, 28C0132, 28C0201, 28C0206, 28C0376, 28C0286, 28C0347, 28C0384, and 28C0396), thus would appear to be significant under Criterion A, though, as discussed below, not all of these structures retain historic integrity to convey that significance. This evaluation is consistent with other evaluations of CVP units, such as the Friant-Kern Canal and Friant Dam, both of which appear to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP.

Under Criterion C, California roadway bridges are possibly significant for their importance within the field of bridge engineering and design. This significance derives from a bridge embodying distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master engineer, designer, or builder. Attributes of a bridge that contribute to its significance of type, period, and method of construction include: 1) its rarity, the number of remaining examples of a particular bridge construction type; 2) whether it represents innovative design techniques or use of construction methods that advanced the art and science of bridge engineering; 3) whether it is a bold engineering achievement representing measures taken to overcome imposing design and construction challenges or environmental complexities; and 4) its aesthetic quality achieved in a bridge's individual design or with its appropriateness within the natural or man-made setting. The nine bridges that cross the Contra Costa Canal inventoried here are not rare for their types. Within Contra Costa County alone there are more than a 30 simple span reinforced concrete tee-beam bridges and more than 40 simple span reinforced concrete slab bridges, nearly half of which of both types are more than 45 years old and many of which date to same period as those built on the Contra Costa Canal. Many of these older bridges have been widened or altered over the years.³⁴ These tee-beam and slab construction found on the Contra Costa Canal bridges does not represent either an innovative or bold engineering achievement. Both bridge types were commonly used when they were constructed and these structures had only modest spans in a highly controlled largely man made environment, the Contra Costa Canal. The bridges are also not aesthetic achievements, as their designs are not important for their appropriateness with their surroundings. In addition, the bridges are not the work of a master engineer, designer, or builder. Therefore, the nine Contra Costa Canal bridges inventoried on these forms (28C0078, 28C0132, 28C0201, 28C0206, 28C0376, 28C0286, 28C0347, 28C0384, and 28C0396) do not appear to be significant under Criterion C.

Although the nine bridges evaluated here appear to be significant under Criterion A, not all of them retain the historic integrity to convey their significance. As stated above, only three of the nine retain historic integrity: bridges 28C0201, 28C0206, and 28C0376. These three structures retain elements of all seven aspects of historic integrity. They are in their original locations within settings that have changed modestly. They retain their original designs and materials which help convey the workmanship of their construction. Together these aspects help convey the feeling of the canal's period of

³⁴ See Caltrans bridge logs, available online at: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/>.

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significance and provide a direct association with that period. The other six bridges (28C0078, 28C0132, 28C0286, 28C0347, 28C0384, and 28C0396) have lost sufficient historic integrity to convey their significance. Although they are all at their original locations, most are in settings that have extensively changed since the period of significance. All six have been modified so that their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been greatly diminished and that they do not convey the overall sense of feeling and, association of the period of the canal's original construction.

The character defining features of the bridges that are significant for their association with the Contra Costa Canal, and which retain historic integrity to convey that significance (bridges 28C0201, 28C0206, and 28C0376), are their original structural components. The character defining features of the Somersville Road Bridge (28C0201) are its original reinforced concrete tee-beam structure with slab approaches supported by seat abutments and three column bents that flank the canal. There are also concrete curbs and timber railings at the deck adjacent to the roadway which are original to the bridge's construction. The character defining features of the Cypress Road Bridge in Oakley (28C0206) are its reinforced concrete single span tee-beam structure on concrete abutments, with concrete curbs and timber railings at the roadway. The character defining features of the Bailey Road Bridge in Bay Point (28C0376) are its single simple span slab reinforced concrete structure resting on concrete abutments and its concrete curbs with timber railings that flank the roadway. Several elements on or adjacent to these structures do not contribute to their significance. These features include their road surfaces which have been modified, the cyclone fencing added adjacent to the timber railings, contemporary utility pipes and conduits on or adjacent to the bridges, and adjacent pedestrian bridges built well after the canal's period of significance. Some of the timber used in the railings on these bridges has been replaced over time, using similar materials (some pressure treated) and the dimensions of the original railings.

Evaluation

The Contra Costa Canal is an original and integral unit of the CVP. The Contra Costa Canal is of historic significance at a state level as a part of the CVP, and at a local level for its importance in the economic and industrial development of eastern Contra Costa County; without the supply of fresh water it supplied, industrial development and urbanization / suburbanization would have been more limited in the eastern county. As noted, this area had been a major area of support for Bay barrier schemes (physical barriers to keep salt water from intruding from the bay into the Delta); its integration into the CVP essentially ended this movement, as it provided freshwater for industries and interests that had clamored for the barrier solution. The canal provided the necessary supply of freshwater to meet the growing municipal and industrial demand of the county while continuing, to a limited and decreasing extent, to serve agriculture. The canal, and its component parts built as a part of its original construction, thus would appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. This evaluation is consistent with other evaluations of CVP units, such as the Friant-Kern Canal and Friant Dam, both of which appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. While their current status is unknown, major CVP features such as Shasta Dam, the Delta-Mendota Canal, and Madera Canal would be appear to meet the criteria for listing as part of the CVP should they be evaluated. This form, however, addresses only the Contra Costa Canal.³⁵

While the canal is associated with the service of a number of federal Bureau of Reclamation engineers, it would not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. The Contra Costa Canal is a more than 40-mile long concrete structure, and while one of the smallest units of the CVP in terms of the amount of water transported, is nevertheless one of its original features, and has remained largely unaltered. While a long structure, the canal's designers and builders used construction techniques and water transportation designs, such as concrete lining, pump lifts and siphons that were

³⁵ JRP has evaluated Friant Dam, the Friant-Kern Canal, and the Madera Canal; however, it is not known at this time if these evaluations have received concurrence from SHPO. Friant Dam and the Friant-Kern Canal were both found to appear to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP for their association with the CVP; the Madera Canal did not appear to meet the criteria because at the time of its evaluation it was less than 50 years old and not considered exceptionally significant; however, it is now reaching 50 years of age, and is likely to be found to meet the criteria for listing if reevaluated.

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well established by the time of its construction.³⁶ Therefore it would not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its importance in the history of design and construction of such water conveyance systems.

The canal has suffered some changes, however, taken as a whole the canal over its more than 40 mile length has a relatively good level of integrity. The structure, when originally built, flowed through open fields and sparsely populated sections of Contra Costa County. The canal now wends its way west through a combination of open fields, densely populated residential areas and past commercial buildings; thus, it can be concluded that its setting and feeling has suffered some loss of integrity. Similarly, modern structures (such as the highway culvert under Interstate 680) or the local access bridge have been installed at locations on the canal, and many of the small bridges carrying county roads or city streets over the canal have been replaced or heavily modernized. Other aspects of integrity – workmanship, design, materials, location, and association, remain good. In terms of the canal's original workmanship, design, materials, and construction features have, with the exception of a few locations, remained the same as when it was originally constructed. It is in its original location, and it is still associated with the Central Valley Project and the Contra Costa Water District.

This property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code and appears to meet the significance criteria as outlined in these guidelines.

This report is not meant to provide a formal evaluation of the CVP and the lead agency will not be requesting SHPO's concurrence on the eligibility of the CVP as a whole.

³⁶ For example, several irrigation districts at the northern end of the San Joaquin Valley began taking water from the San Joaquin River to higher lands to the west through the use of canals and pump lifts in the first decades of the 20th century.

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Photographs (cont):

Intake Trashrack



Photograph 54. Intake trashrack, milepost 0.12, camera facing west, November 1, 2005.



Photograph 55. Deck of the intake trashrack, milepost 0.12, camera facing northwest, November 1, 2005

Photographs (cont):

Pumping Plants



Photograph 56. Pumping Plant No. 1, milepost 3.97, camera facing south, November 1, 2005.



Photograph 57. Pumping Plant No. 2, milepost 4.72, camera facing southwest, November 9, 2005.

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Photograph 58. Pumping Plant No. 3, milepost 5.85, camera facing northwest, November 9, 2005.



Photograph 59. Pumping Plant No. 4, milepost 7.05, camera facing west, November 7, 2005.

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Photographs (cont):

Bridges



Photograph 60. Bridge abutment, pedestrian bridge and trashrack on the Contra Costa Canal, milepost 24.48, camera facing west, November 7, 2005.



Photograph 61. Modern access bridge, camera facing east, September 12, 2002.

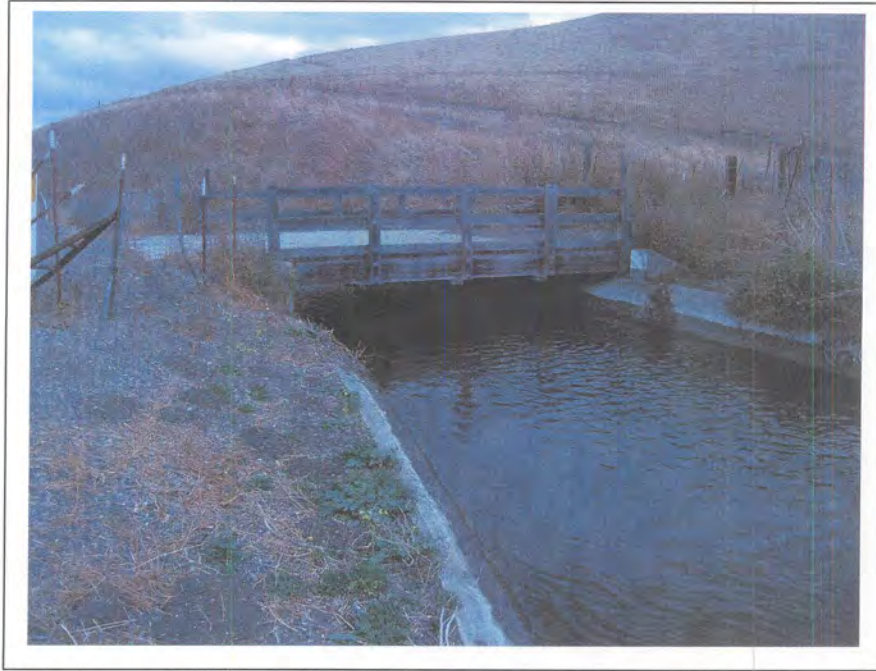
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Photographs (cont):



Photograph 62. Typical Farm bridge, milepost 25.55, camera facing west, November 7, 2005.



Photograph 63. Typical unaltered bridge over the Contra Costa Canal, showing bridge 28C0376 at Canal Road, milepost 43.07, January 27, 2005.

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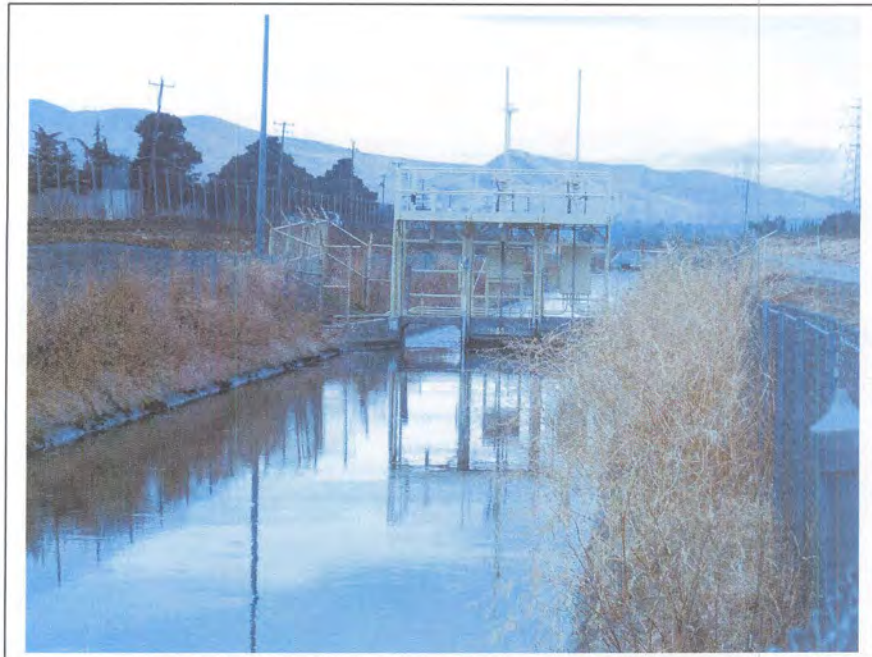
*Recorded by Rand Herbert / Kate McLoughlin *Date January 2006 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont):



Photograph 64. Typical altered USBR bridge over the Contra Costa Canal, showing bridge 028C0286 at Buchanan Road, milepost 13.84, January 27, 2005.

Checks



Photograph 65. Check number 3 on the Contra Costa Canal, milepost 13.904, camera facing west, November 7, 2005.

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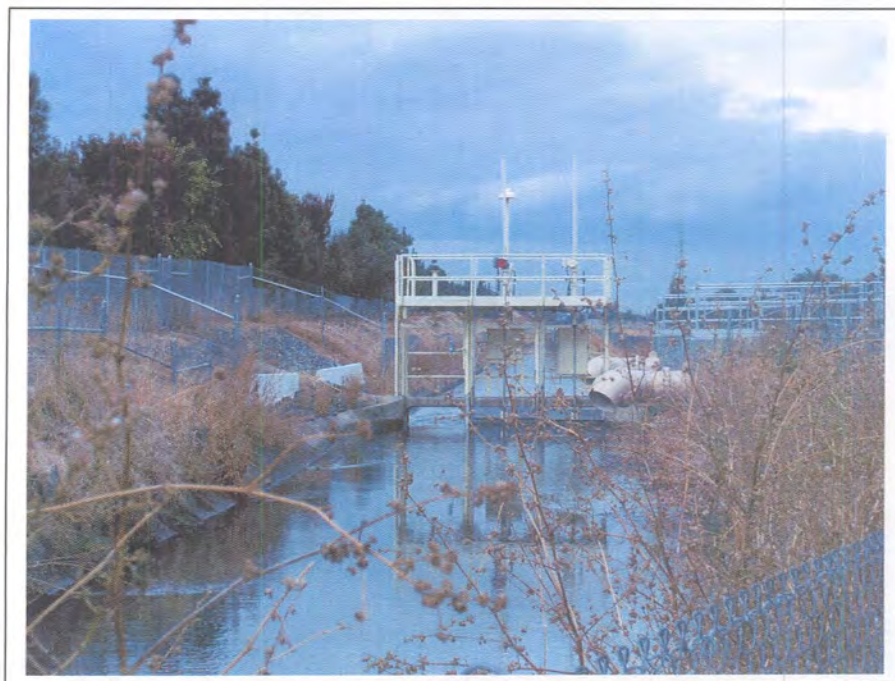
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

*Recorded by Rand Herbert / Kate McLoughlin *Date January 2006 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont):



Photograph 66. Check number 4 on the Contra Costa Canal, milepost 15.498, camera facing west, November 7, 2005.



Photograph 67. Check number 5 on the Contra Costa Canal, milepost 18.016, west of Leland Road, camera facing west, November 7, 2005.

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Photographs (cont):



Photograph 68. Check number 6 on the Contra Costa Canal, milepost 20.491, camera facing west, November 7, 2005.



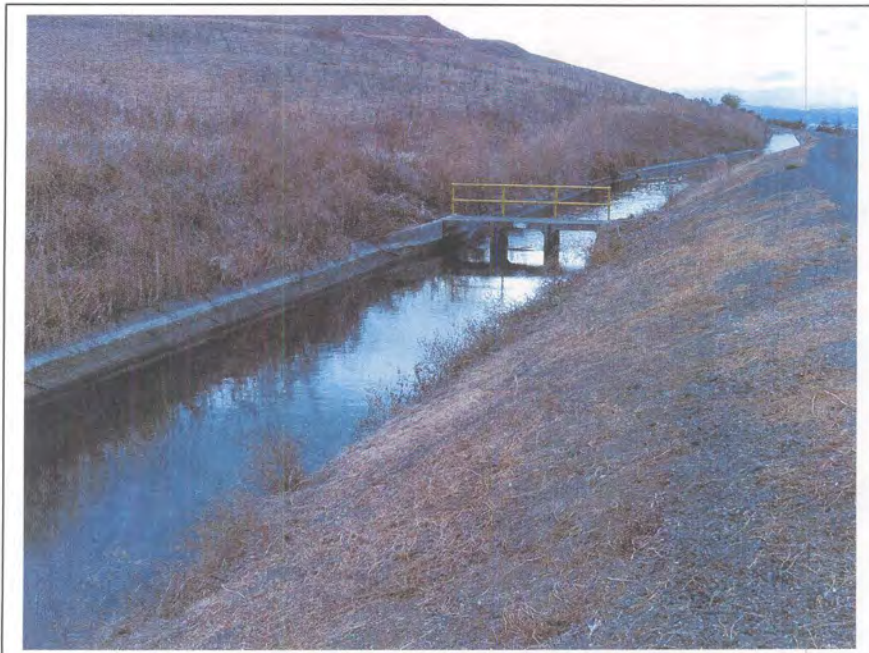
Photograph 69. Check number 7 on the Contra Costa Canal, milepost 23.108, camera facing west, November 7, 2005.

Photographs (cont):



Photograph 70. Check number 8 on the Contra Costa Canal, milepost 26.385, camera facing west, November 7, 2005.

Inactive Checks



Photograph 71. Typical inactive check on the Contra Costa Canal, milepost 24.48, camera facing west, November 7, 2005.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

*Recorded by Rand Herbert / Kate McLoughlin *Date January 2006 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont):



Photograph 72. Typical inactive Check structure on the Contra Costa Canal, milepost 14.86, camera facing west, November 7, 2005.



Photograph 73. Typical inactive check structure on the Contra Costa Canal, milepost 17.17, camera facing west, November 7, 2005.

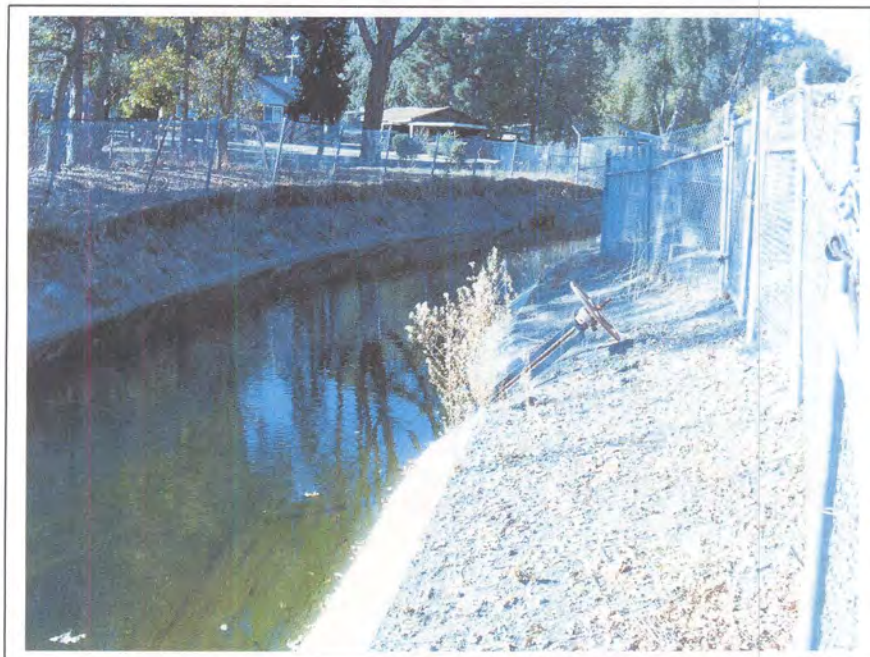
b.

Photographs (cont):



Photograph 74. Typical inactive check on the Contra Costa Canal
(Check No. 19 shown), milepost 40.29, camera facing west, November 22, 2005.

Turnouts



Photograph 75. Typical turnout on the Contra Costa Canal,
milepost 39.76, camera facing northwest, November 22, 2005.

b.

Photographs (cont):



Photograph 76. An example of a typical turnout structure on the Contra Costa Canal, milepost 40.15, camera facing northwest, November 22, 2005.

Siphons



Photograph 77. Example of a typical siphon on the unlined portion of the Contra Costa Canal, milepost 2.05, camera facing southeast, November 1, 2005.

b.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-07-002695 (REVISED)

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

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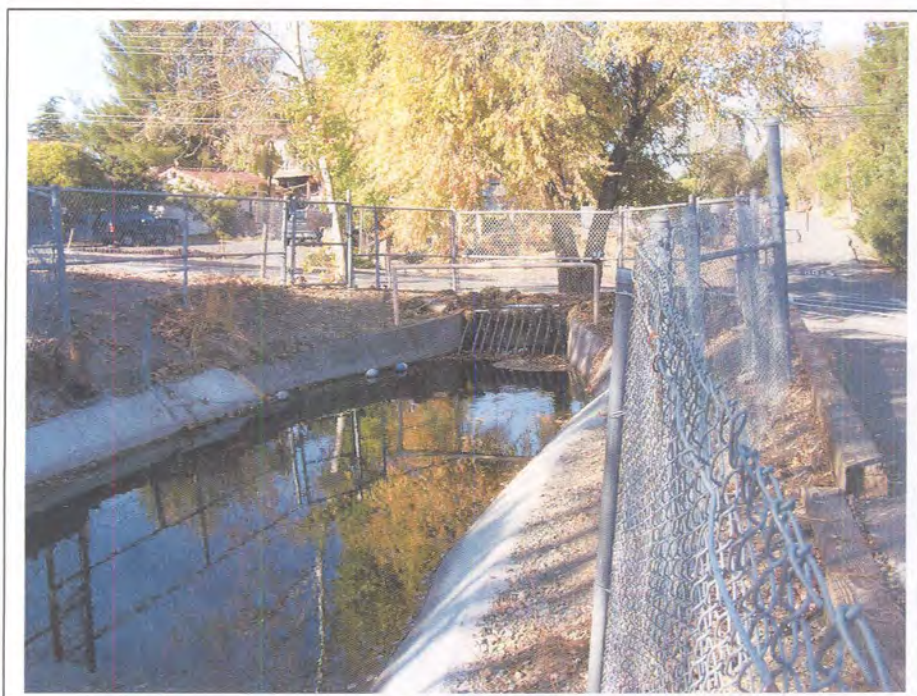
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

*Recorded by Rand Herbert / Kate McLoughlin *Date January 2006 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont):



Photograph 78. Example of a typical siphon on the Contra Costa Canal, spanning Walnut Creek, milepost 37.88, camera facing east, November 21, 2005.



Photograph 79. Example of a typical siphon with trashrack on the Contra Costa Canal (Boyd Road shown), milepost 40.62, camera facing north, November 22, 2005.

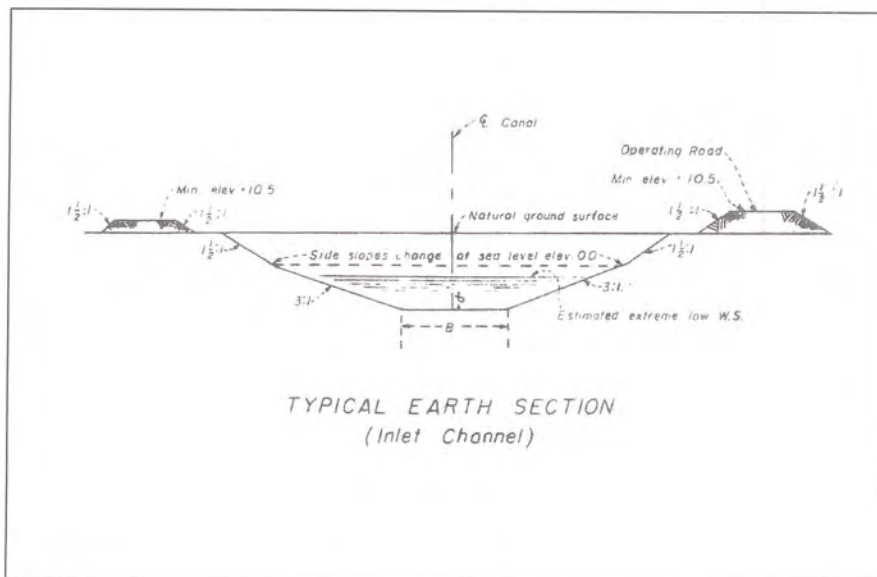
b.

Photographs (cont):



Photograph 80. Tunnel No. 1 on the Contra Costa Canal east of Pumping Plant No. 4, approx. milepost 7.9, camera facing west, November 7, 2005.

Contra Costa Canal



Photograph 81. Cross-section showing typical earth lined section of the Contra Costa Canal.³⁷

³⁷ Contra Costa Water District "Milepost at Structure Sites," April 1989.

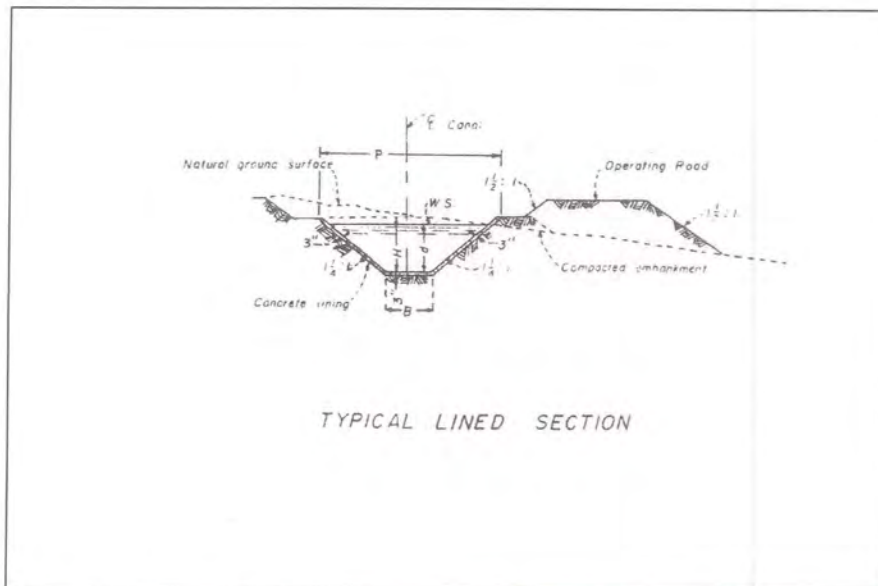
b.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

*Recorded by Rand Herbert / Kate McLoughlin *Date January 2006 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont):



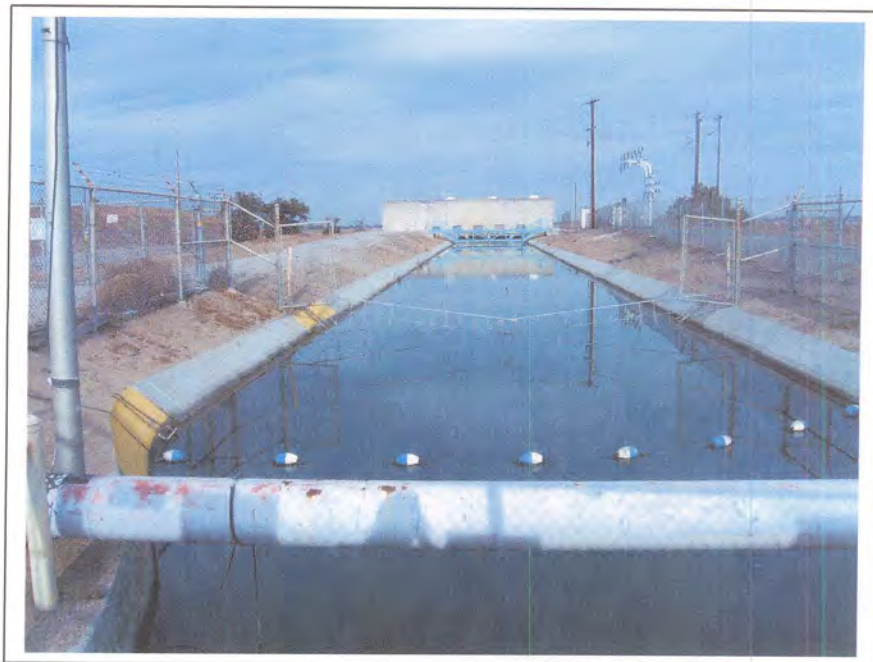
Photograph 82. Cross-section showing typical concrete lined section of the Contra Costa Canal.³⁸



Photograph 83. Area of canal entering siphon to carry water under SR4, September 20, 2002, camera facing south.

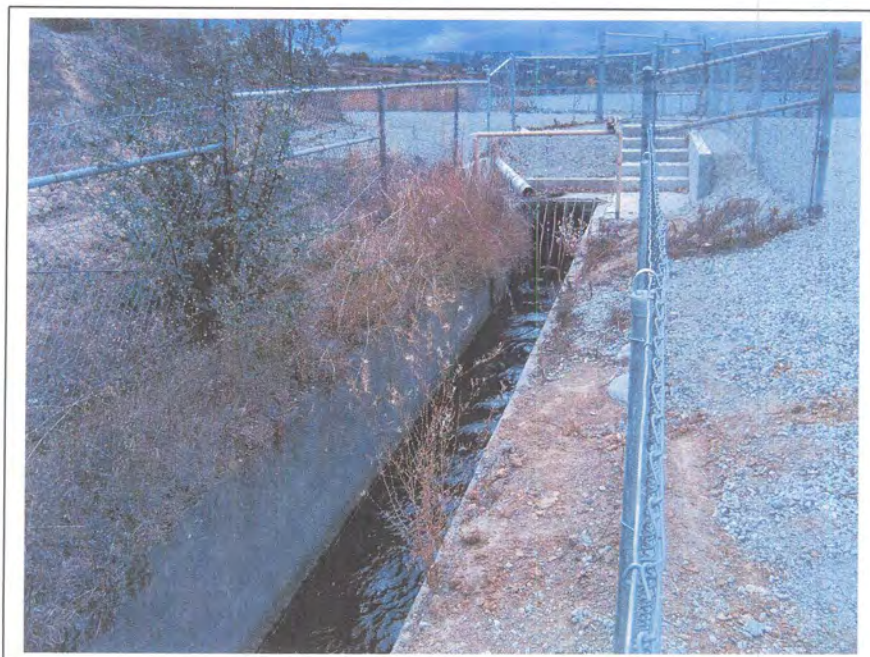
³⁸ Contra Costa Water District "Milepost at Structure Sites," April 1989.

Photographs (cont):



Photograph 84. First lined section of the Contra Costa Canal behind Pumping Plant No. 1, milepost 3.97, camera facing east, November 1, 2005.

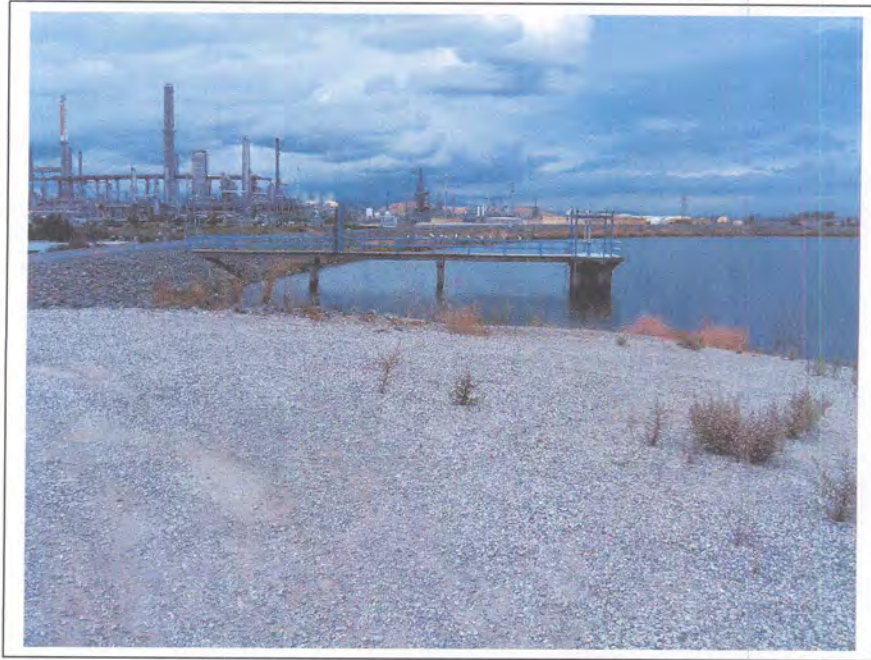
Reservoir



Photograph 85. Portion of final canal segment before the Martinez Reservoir, terminus of the Contra Costa Canal (reservoir can be seen in background), milepost 47.0, camera facing west, November 7, 2005.

b.

Photographs (cont):



Photograph 86. Martinez Reservoir, terminus of the Contra Costa Canal, showing terminal siphon, spanning roughly milepost 47.70 to milepost 47.73, camera facing west, November 7, 2005.

Clayton Canal



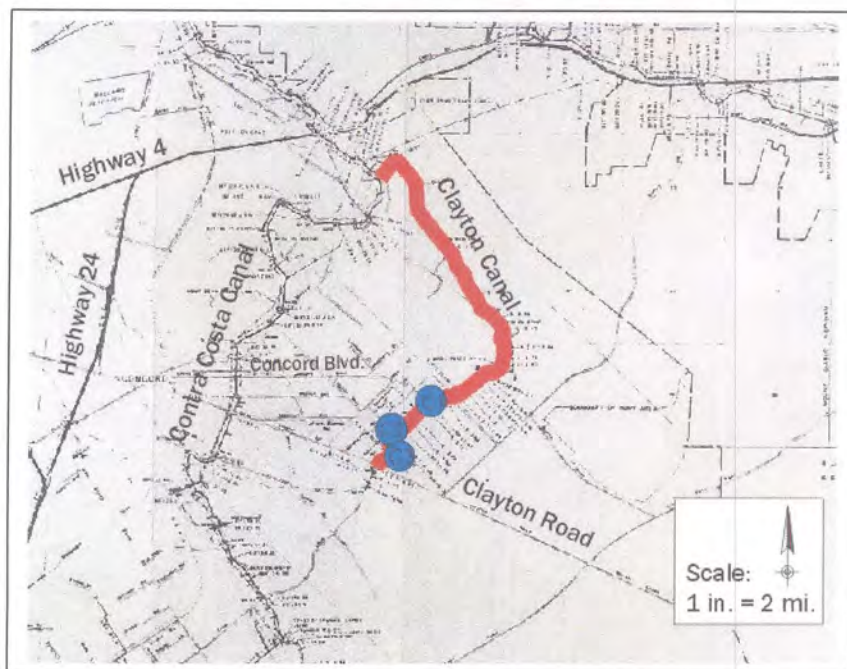
Photograph 87. Detail of segment of the Clayton Canal, at the corner of Denkinger Road and Denkinger Court, camera facing northeast, November 22, 2005.

b.

Photographs (cont):



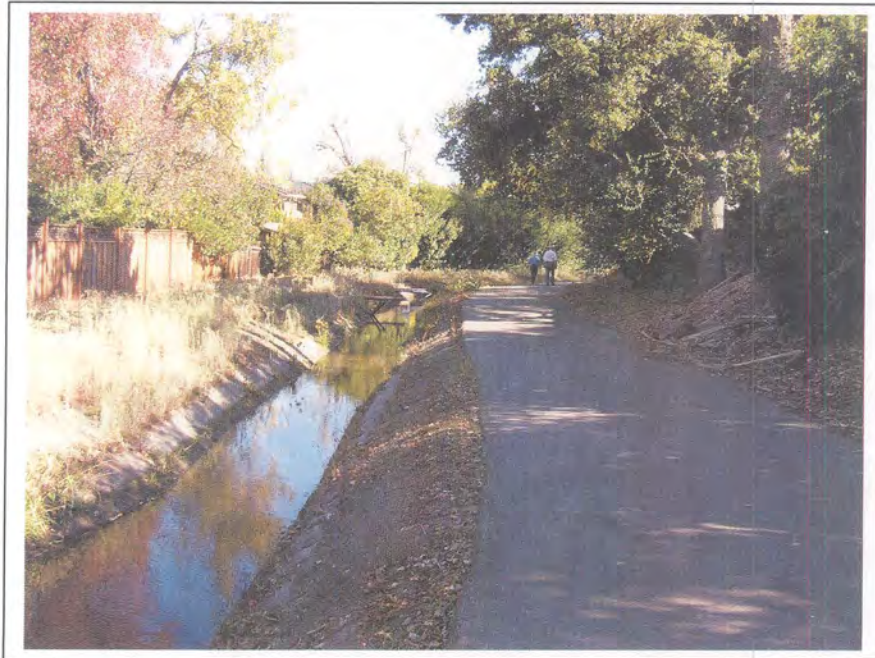
Photograph 88. Typical segment of the Clayton Canal, Concord Boulevard shown in background, camera facing northeast, November 22, 2005.



Photograph 89. Map of the Clayton Canal showing Recordation Points, taken from Contra Costa Water District "Milepost at Structure Sites," April 1989.

Photographs (cont):

Ygnacio Canal

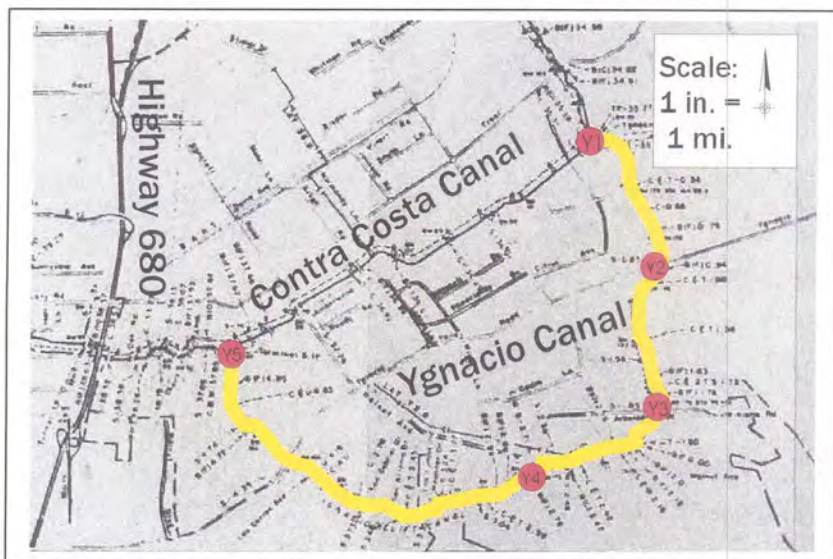


Photograph 90. Typical section of the Ygnacio Canal, approximately milepost 3.10, camera facing east, November 21, 2005.



Photograph 91. Typical section of the Ygnacio Canal, approximately milepost 1.44, camera facing east, November 21, 2005.

Photographs (cont):



Photograph 92. Map of the Ygnacio Canal showing Recordation Points taken from Contra Costa Water District "Milepost at Structure Sites," April 1989.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-07-002695 (REVISED)

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Trinomial _____

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Contra Costa Canal

*Recorded by Rand Herbert / Kate McLoughlin *Date January 2006 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

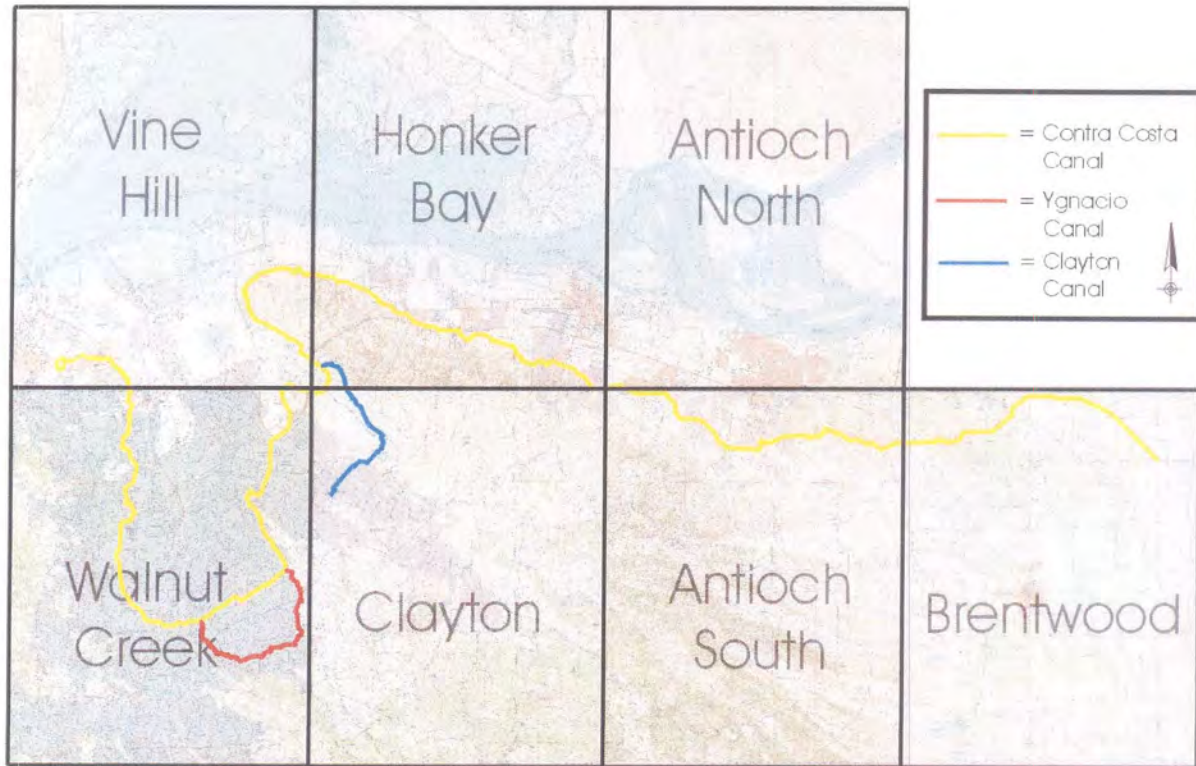
Sketch Maps³⁹

³⁹ Fifty-one detailed linear sketch maps of the Contra Costa Canal follow this page. Features evaluated in this form by JRP are highlighted in yellow. Recordation Points are illustrated in red.

Quad Maps⁴⁰

⁴⁰ Fifteen USGS quad maps illustrating the path of the Contra Costa, Clayton, and Ygnacio Canals follow this page. They are reproduced from original quad maps on a 1:1 scale.

b.



This map key shows the path of the Contra Costa Canal across seven USGS quad maps. This page precedes 15 pages of 11" x17" sections of the above quad maps copied on a scale of 1:1. They are arranged to follow the canal's path from west to east. Only sections showing the canal were copied. Citation information can be found below and on the Primary Record page (page 1) of the DPR form in Appendix B.

Antioch North Date: 1978

Antioch South Date: 1953

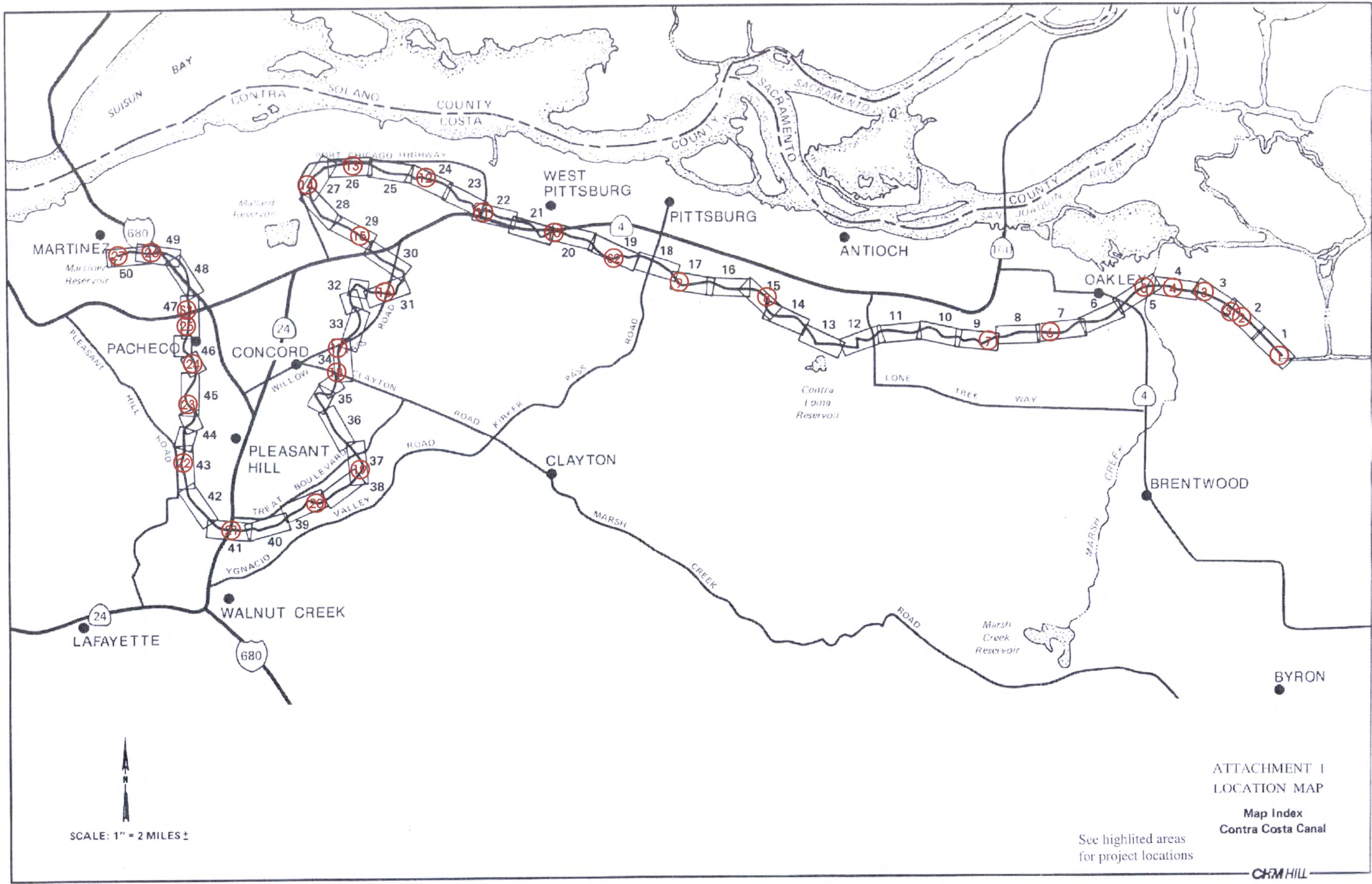
Brentwood Date: 1954, photorevised 1968; 1978

Clayton Date: 1953, photorevised 1980, minor rev. 1994

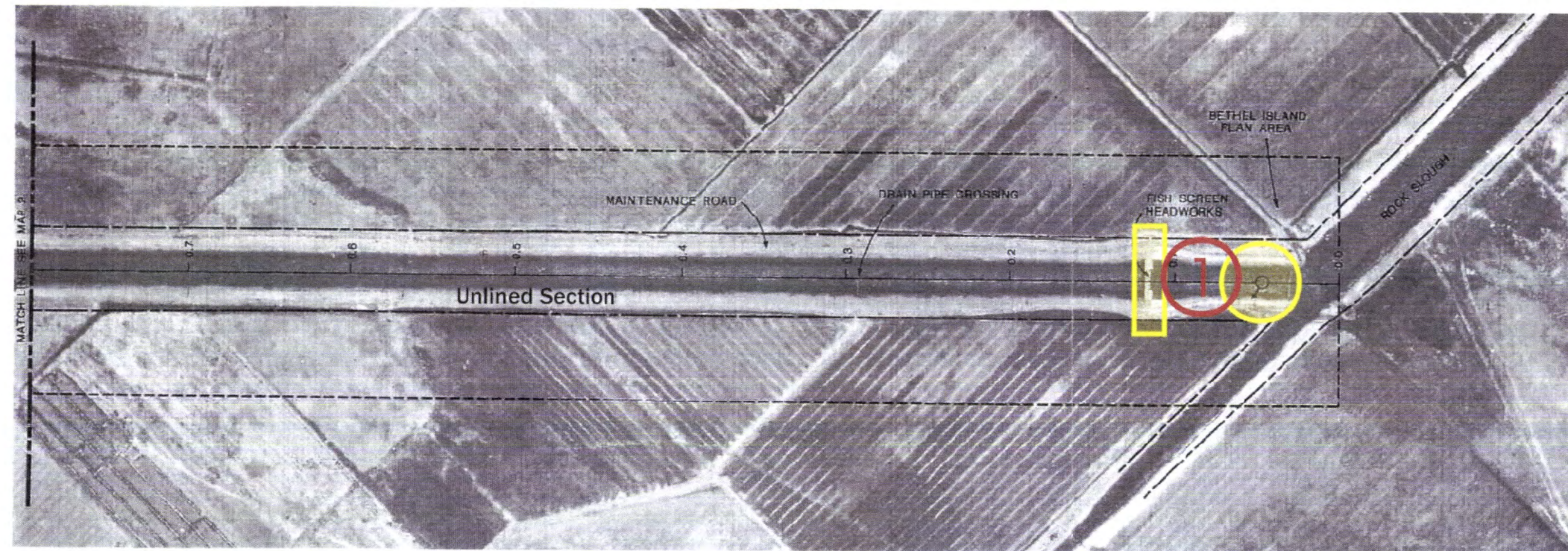
Honker Bay Date: 1953, photorevised 1980

Vine Hill Date: 1959, photorevised 1980

Walnut Creek Date: 1995



AGRICULTURAL/OPEN LANDS		EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
AGRICULTURAL LANDS	BETHEL ISLAND SPECIFIC PLAN AREA	GENERAL PLAN		
		POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
		RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
ROCK SLOUGH		SCENIC RESOURCES		
GENERALLY HIGH LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL		GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



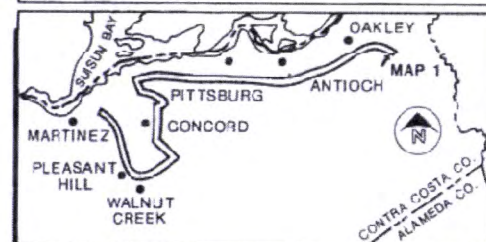
LEGEND

	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE INLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

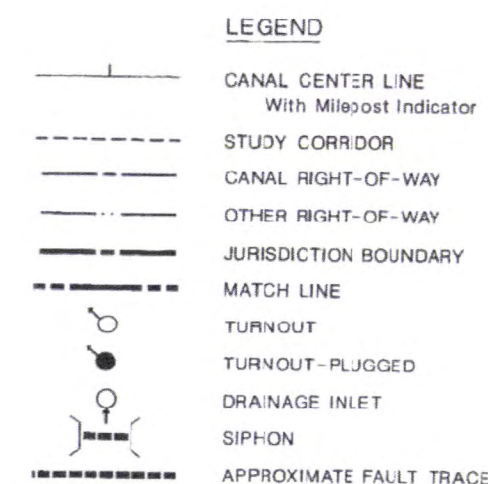
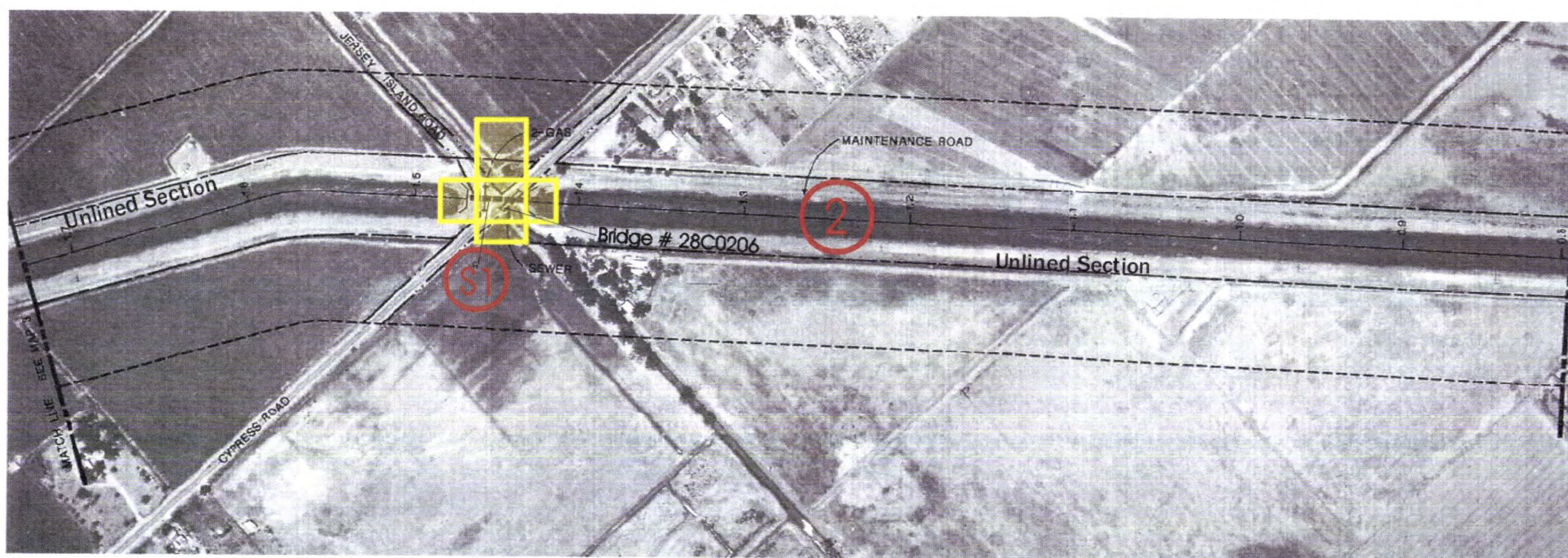
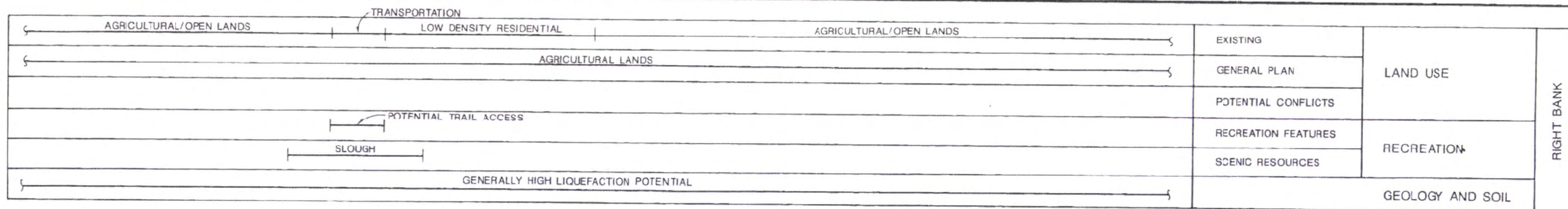
NOTES

A public trail is proposed along the canal.

0.7 40+00		0.6 30+00	0.5	0.4 20+00	0.3	0.2 10+00	0.1	0.0	MILEPOST STATION	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
AGRICULTURAL/OPEN LANDS									EXISTING	LAND USE	
AGRICULTURAL LANDS									GENERAL PLAN		
									POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
									RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
ROCK SLOUGH									SCENIC RESOURCES		
GENERALLY HIGH LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL									GEOLOGY AND SOIL		

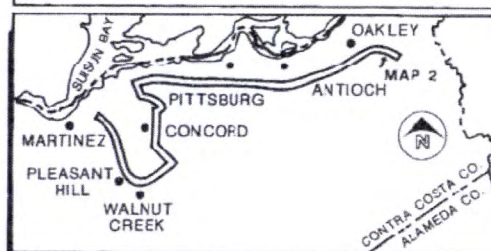
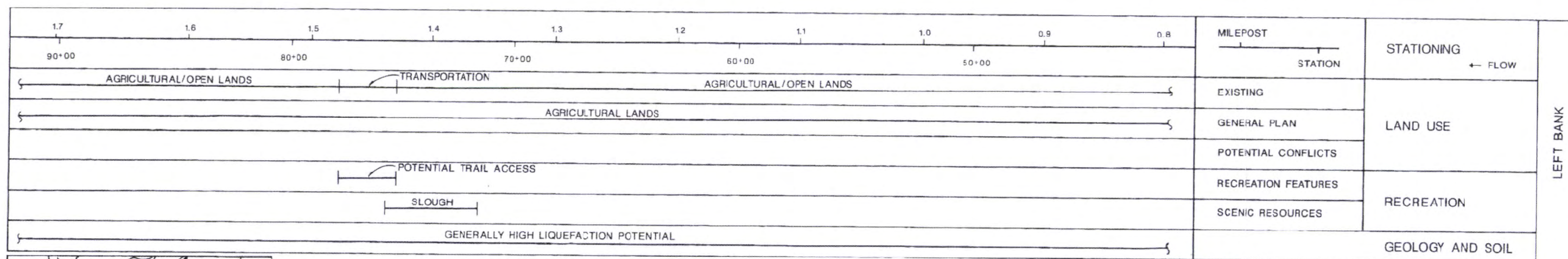


b.



NOTES

A public trail is proposed along the canal.



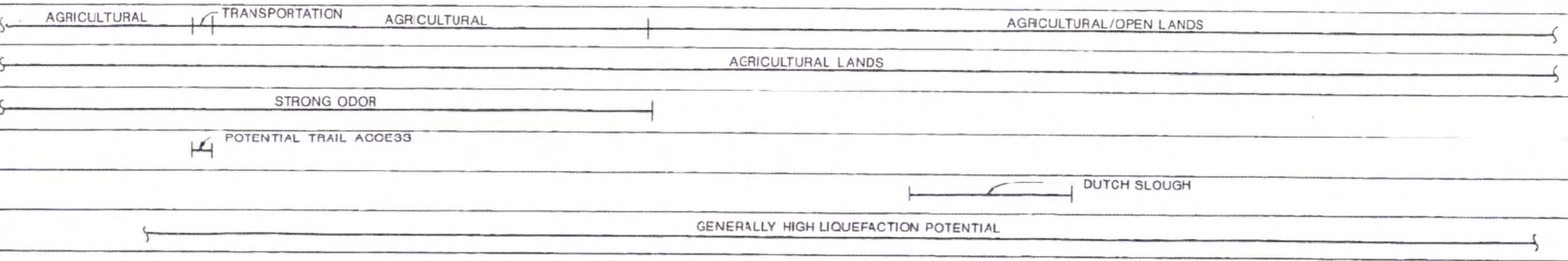
MAP 2

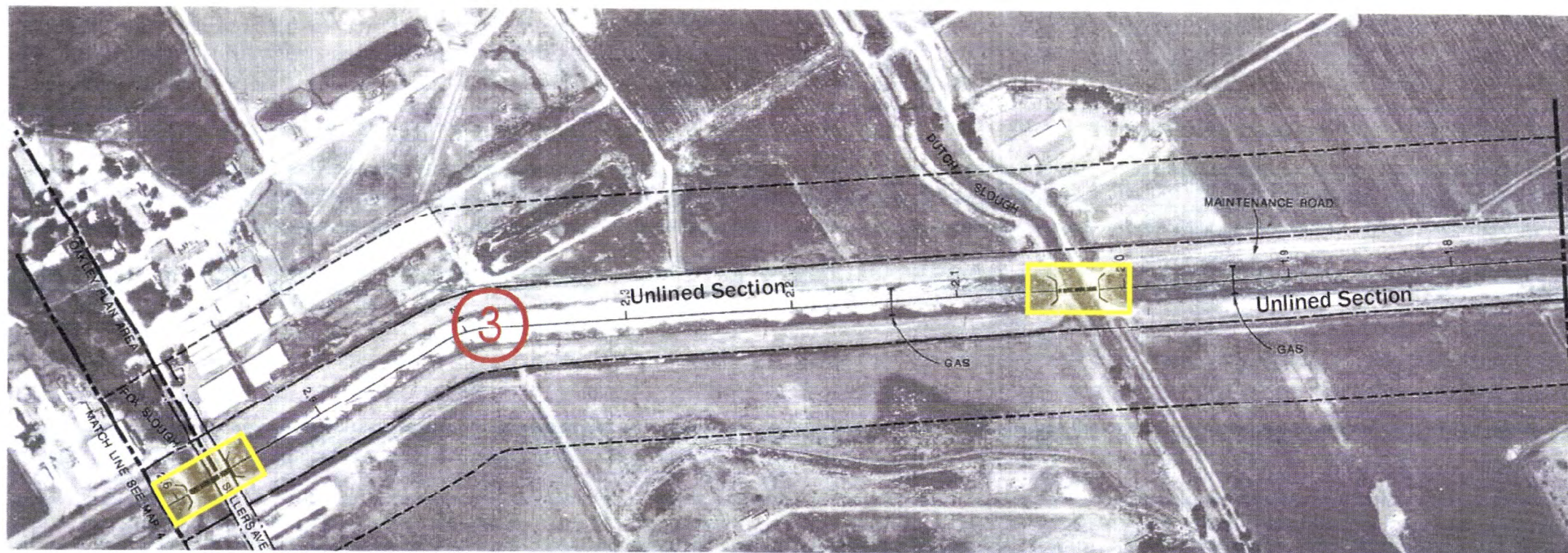
CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

b

 The diagram shows a horizontal profile of a riverbank. From left to right, it includes: a section labeled 'AGRICULTURAL' with a small vertical line; a section labeled 'TRANSPORTATION' with a small vertical line; a section labeled 'AGRICULTURAL' with a small vertical line; a long section labeled 'AGRICULTURAL/OPEN LANDS' with a small vertical line; a section labeled 'AGRICULTURAL LANDS' with a small vertical line; a section labeled 'STRONG ODOR' with a small vertical line; a section labeled 'POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS' with a small vertical line; a section labeled 'DUTCH SLOUGH' with a small vertical line; and a long section labeled 'GENERALLY HIGH LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL' with a small vertical line.	EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
	GENERAL PLAN		
	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
	RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
	SCENIC RESOURCES		
	GEOLOGY AND SOIL		

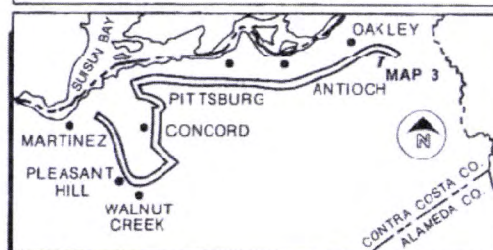


- LEGEND**
- CANAL CENTER LINE
With Milepost Indicator
 - STUDY CORRIDOR
 - CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
 - MATCH LINE
 - TURNOUT
 - TURNOUT-PLUGGED
 - DRAINAGE INLET
 - SIPHON
 - APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

A public trail is proposed along the canal.

2.6 2.5 2.4 2.3 2.2 2.1 2.0 1.9 1.8									MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
130+00 120+00 110+00 100+00									STATION		
AGRICULTURAL LANDS TRANSPORTATION AGRICULTURAL LANDS									EXISTING	LAND USE	
AGRICULTURAL LANDS									GENERAL PLAN		
STRONG ODOR									POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS									RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
DUTCH SLOUGH									SCENIC RESOURCES		
GENERALLY HIGH LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL									GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



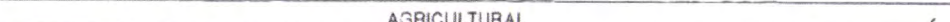
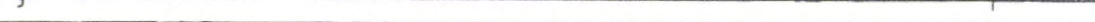
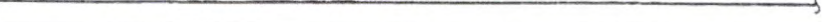
MAP 3

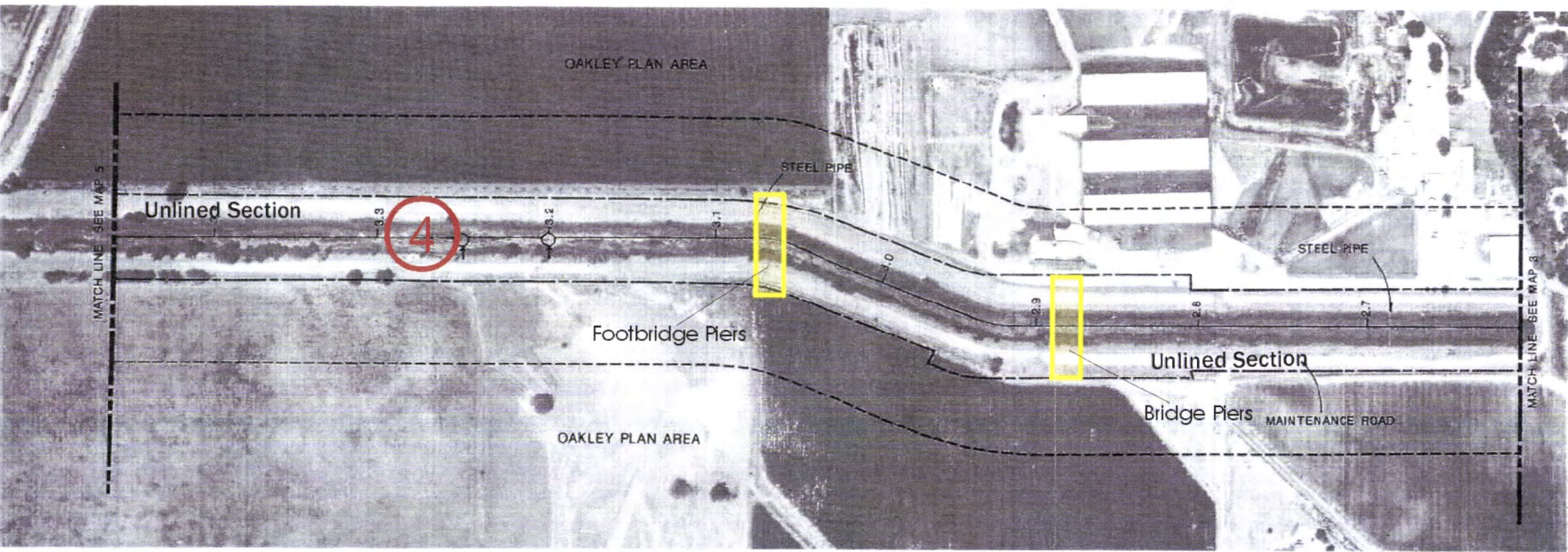
CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

b

		EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
		GENERAL PLAN		
		POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
		RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
		SCENIC RESOURCES		
		GEOLOGY AND SOIL		

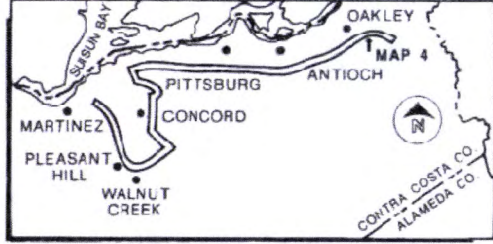


- LEGEND**
- CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
 - STUDY CORRIDOR
 - CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
 - MATCH LINE
 - TURNOUT
 - TURNOUT-PLUGGED
 - DRAINAGE INLET
 - SIPHON
 - APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

A public trail is proposed along the canal.

3.4 3.3 3.2 3.1 3.0 2.9 2.8 2.7 180+00 170+00 160+00 150+00 140+00								MILEPOST STATION	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
AGRICULTURAL OPEN LANDS AGRICULTURAL								EXISTING	LAND USE	
LIGHT INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURAL LANDS								GENERAL PLAN		
FUTURE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STRONG ODOR								POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
								FECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
								SCENIC RESOURCES		
								GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



MAP 4

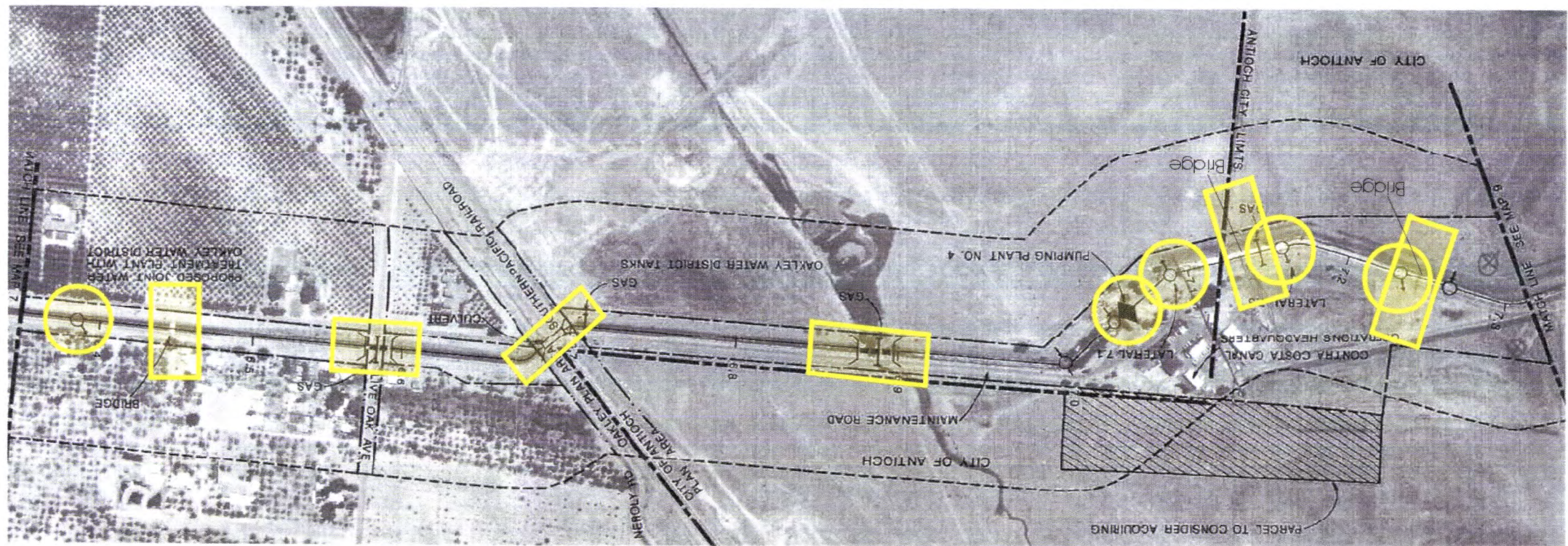
b

CANAL FACILITY PLAN

MAP 8



LEFT BANK	STATIONING	← FLOW	AGRICULTURAL/OPEN LANDS	WATER	TANKS	INDUSTRIAL	AGRICULTURAL LANDS	AGRICULTURAL LANDS	350+00	340+00	MILEPOST	STATION	LAND USE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	DELTA EXPRESSWAY, JWTP CONVEYANCE & LOS VAQUEROS CONVEYANCE FACILITIES	NEBOLY ROAD RECONSTRUCTION & ACCESS TO JWTP	POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS	RECREATION FEATURES	SCENIC RESOURCES	GEOLOGY AND SOIL	
														RECREATION	RECREATION FEATURES	SCENIC RESOURCES	RECREATION	SCENIC RESOURCES			
														CONVEYANCE FACILITIES	JWTP GRIT BASIN &						GENERALLY HIGH LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL
														RESIDENTIAL (4 DU/AC MAX)							
														LOW DENSITY							
														FUTURE URBANIZATION AREA #2							
														S.F. LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (1-2.9 DU/AC)							
														PROPOSED FREEWAY EXTENSION							
														GENERAL PLAN							
														POTENTIAL CONFLICTS							
													RECREATION FEATURES								
													SCENIC RESOURCES								



1. A public trail is proposed along the canal.
2. The City of Antioch has designated the canal right-of-way as open space.

NOTES

CANAL CENTER LINE	With Milepost Indicator	_____
STUDY CORRIDOR		-----
CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY		_____
OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY		_____
JURISDICTION BOUNDARY		=====
MATCH LINE		-----
TURNOUT		○
TURNOUT-PLUGGED		●
DRAINAGE INLET		○
SIPHON		⎓
APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE		-----

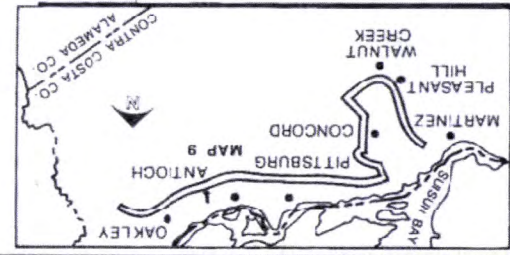
LEGEND

RIGHT BANK	GEOLOGY AND SOIL			
	RECREATION	SCENIC RESOURCES		
		RECREATION FEATURES		
	LAND USE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
		GENERAL PLAN		
		EXISTING		

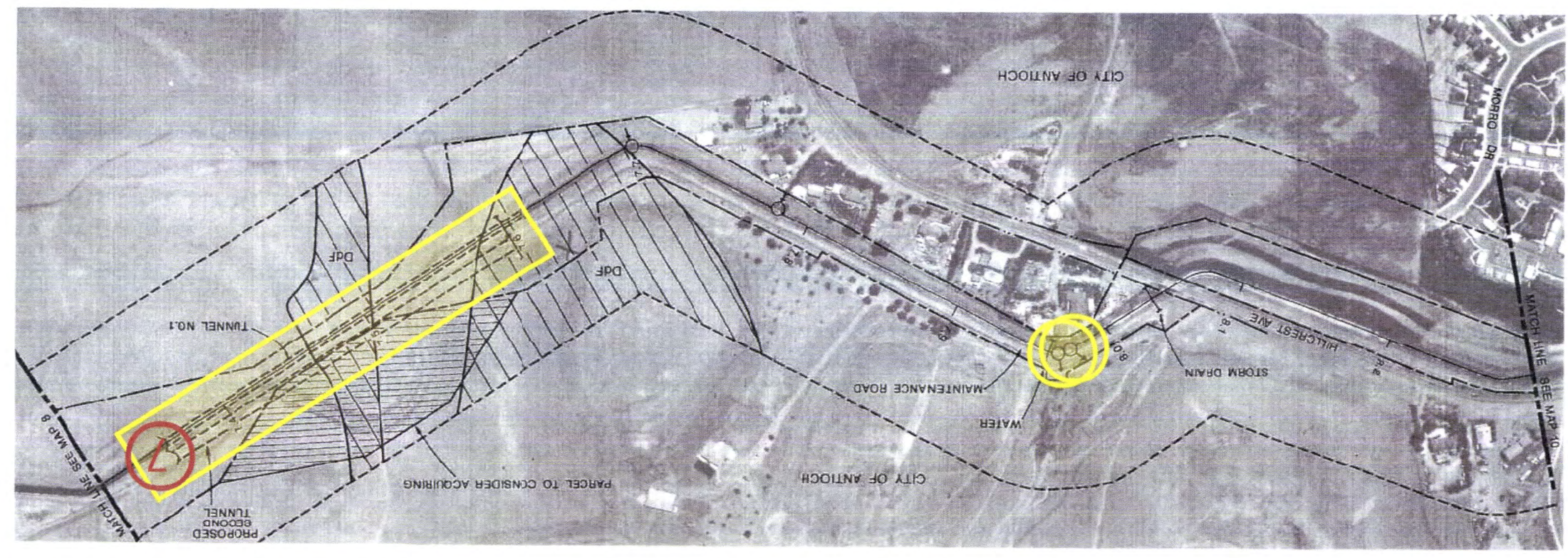


CANAL FACILITY PLAN

MAP 9



LEFT BANK	STATIONING		MILEPOST		FLOW	
	430+00		420+00		410+00	
	400+00		390+00			
	7.4		7.5		7.6	
	7.7		7.8		7.9	
	8.0		8.1		8.2	
	AGRICULTURAL/OPEN LANDS		COMMERCIAL		LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	
	TRANSPORTATION		AGRICULTURAL/OPEN LANDS		LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	
	EXISTING		GENERAL PLAN		POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	
	LAND USE		POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS		OPEN SPACE BELOW HOUSING	
RECREATION		POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS FROM PROPOSED CONNECTING TRAIL		EROSIVE SOIL		
GEOLOGY AND SOIL		EROSIVE SOIL		Df		



- NOTES
1. See TM 6 for explanation of erosive soil types.
 2. A public trail is proposed along the canal.
 3. The City of Antioch has designated the canal right-of-way as open space.
 4. The City of Antioch has proposed a connecting trail from the north at approximately milepost 7.3 and from the south at approximately milepost 7.5.

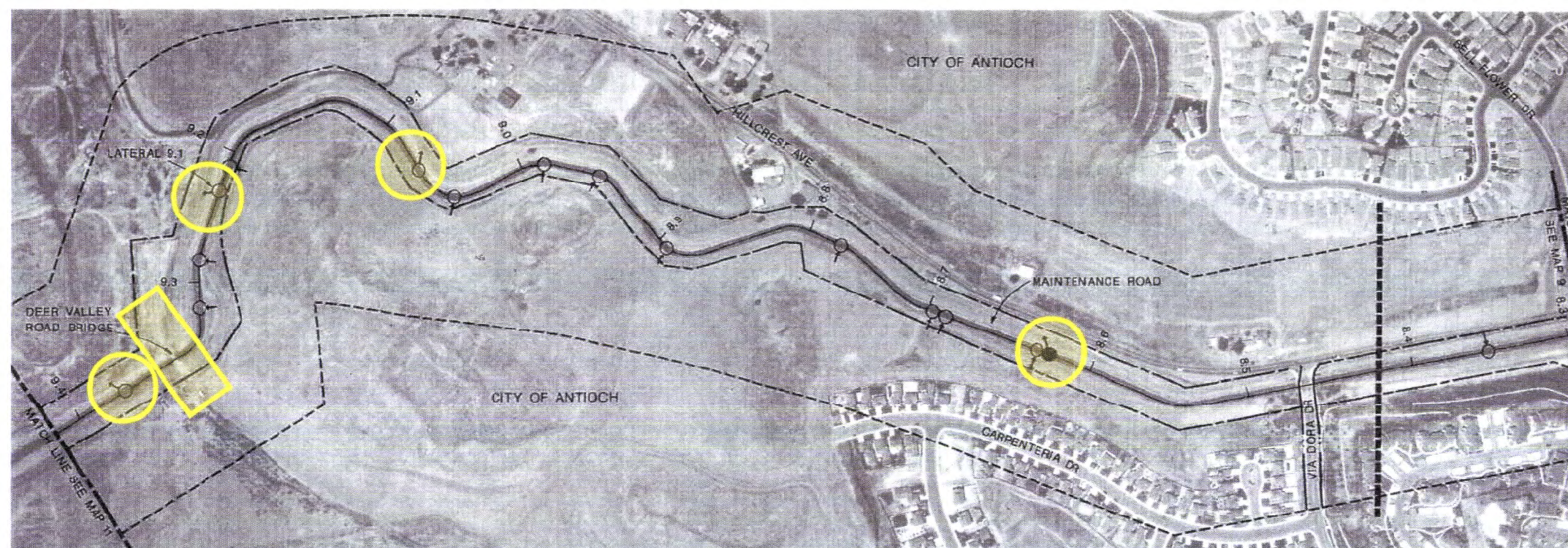
LEGEND

767-228-139

- CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
- STUDY CORRIDOR
- CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
- OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
- JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
- MATCH LINE
- TURNOUT
- TURNOUT-PLUGGED
- DRAINAGE INLET
- SIPHON
- APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

RIGHT BANK	LAND USE	EXISTING	AGRICULTURAL/OPEN LANDS	RESIDENTIAL	LOW DENSITY	TRANSPORTATION	COMMERCIAL	LOW DENSITY	RESIDENTIAL	CONVENIENCE	LOW DENSITY	RESIDENTIAL (4 DU/AC MAX)	COMMERCIAL	RAPID GROWTH AREA	FUTURE COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT	OPEN SPACE POTENTIAL (CANAL IS BELOW GROUND)	HILLTOP (POTENTIAL REST STOP)	EXCELLENT VIEWS FROM HILLTOP, MT. DIABLO	POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS FROM PROPOSED CONNECTING TRAIL	EROSIVE SOIL	EROSIVE SOIL	DdF	DdF	GEOLOGY AND SOIL	
		GENERAL PLAN	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (4 DU/AC MAX)																						
		POTENTIAL CONFLICTS																							
	RECREATION																								

AGRICULTURAL/OPEN LANDS		COMMERCIAL	OPEN SPACE	TRANSPORTATION	OPEN LANDS	EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
PROPOSED ARTERIAL STREET						GENERAL PLAN		
MED. LOW DENSITY RES. (6 DU/AC MAX)	NEIGHBORHOOD/COMMUNITY COMMERCIAL	OFFICE	OPEN SPACE		LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (4 DU/AC MAX)	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
RAPID GROWTH AREA		POTENTIAL CONFLICTS WITH FUTURE COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT		RAPID GROWTH AREA			RECREATION	
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS FROM PROPOSED STREET		POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS FROM PROPOSED CONNECTING TRAIL		OPEN SPACE		RECREATION FEATURES		
		PUBLIC STREET ADJOINS R.O.W.-ACCESS POTENTIAL		VIEWS OF OPEN HILLSIDE		SCENIC RESOURCES		
							GEOLOGY AND SOIL	
DAVIS FAULT								

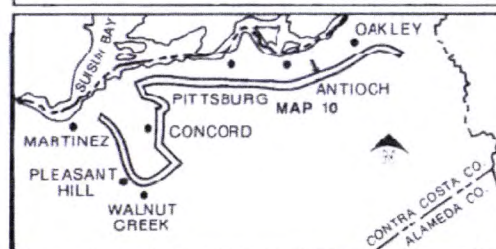


LEGEND

	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE INLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

- NOTES**
1. A public trail is proposed along the canal.
 2. The City of Antioch has designated the canal right-of-way as open space.
 3. The City of Antioch has proposed a connecting trail crossing the canal at approximately milepost 8.8.

9.4	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.3	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
490+00480+00470+00460+00450+00440+00												STATION		
RESIDENTIAL												EXISTING	LAND USE	
PROPOSED ARTERIAL STREET												GENERAL PLAN		
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (4 DU/AC MAX)												POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
RAPID GROWTH AREA													RECREATION	
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS FROM PROPOSED STREET												RECREATION FEATURES		
OPEN HILL TOP												SCENIC RESOURCES		
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS FROM PROPOSED CONNECTING TRAIL														
OPEN HILLSIDE BELOW HOUSING													GEOLOGY AND SOIL	
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS														
VIEWS OF OPEN HILLSIDE														
DAVIS FAULT														



MAP 10

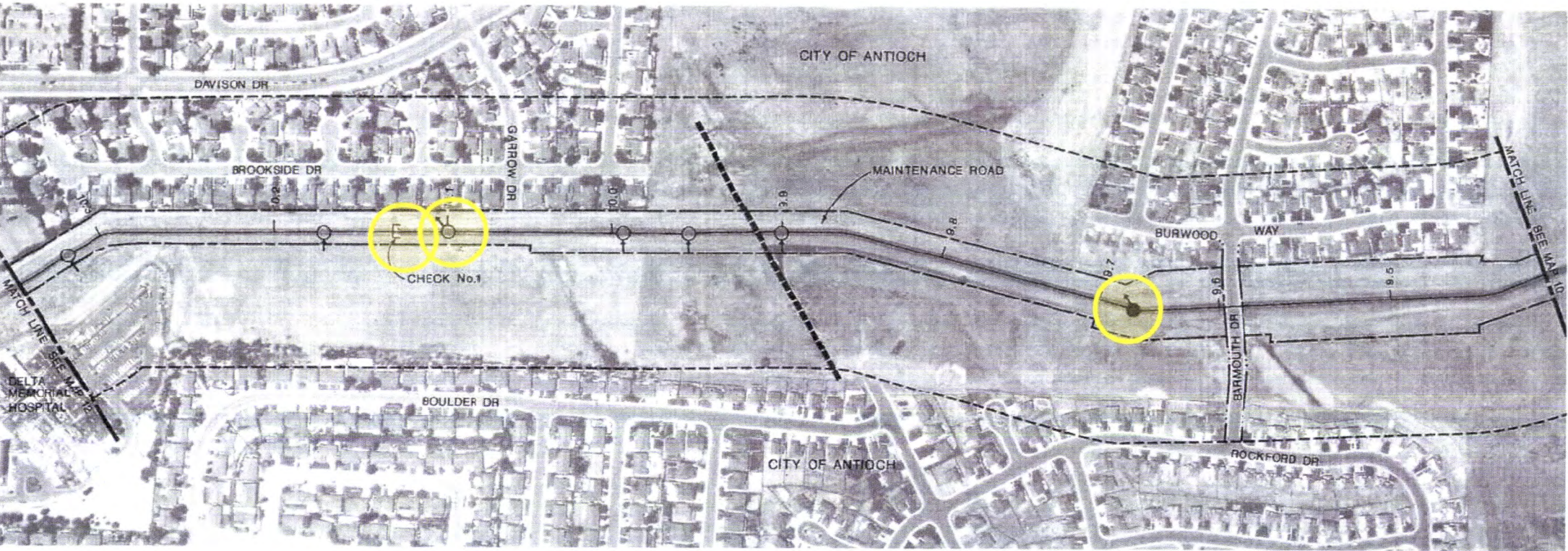
CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

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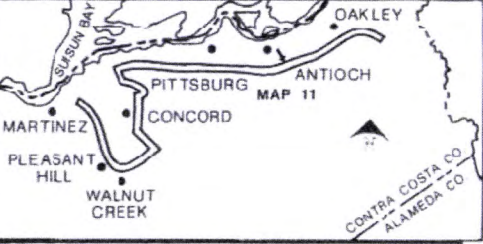
OFFICE		LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		TRANSPORTATION		OPEN LANDS		LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		TRANSPORTATION		OPEN LANDS		EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
OFFICE		MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (6DU/AC MAX)										GENERAL PLAN				
RAPID GROWTH AREA														POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS														RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
STATE OF CALIFORNIA SPECIAL STUDIES (ALQUIST-PRIOLO) ZONE														SCENIC RESOURCES		
ANTIOCH FAULT														GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



- LEGEND**
- CANAL CENTER LINE
With Milepost Indicator
 - STUDY CORRIDOR
 - CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
 - MATCH LINE
 - TURNOUT
 - TURNOUT-PLUGGED
 - DRAINAGE INLET
 - SIPHON
 - APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

- NOTES**
1. A public trail is proposed along the canal.
 2. The City of Antioch has designated the canal right-of-way as open space.

10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.5	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK	
540+00	530+00	520+00	510+00	500+00					STATION			
DELTA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL		OPEN LANDS				TRANSPORTATION		OPEN LANDS		EXISTING		LAND USE
OFFICE			LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (4 DU/AC MAX)							GENERAL PLAN		
FUTURE COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT										POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
						POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS				RECREATION FEATURES		RECREATION
										SCENIC RESOURCES		
						STATE OF CALIFORNIA SPECIAL STUDIES (ALQUIST-PRIOLO) ZONE						GEOLOGY AND SOIL
						ANTIOCH FAULT						



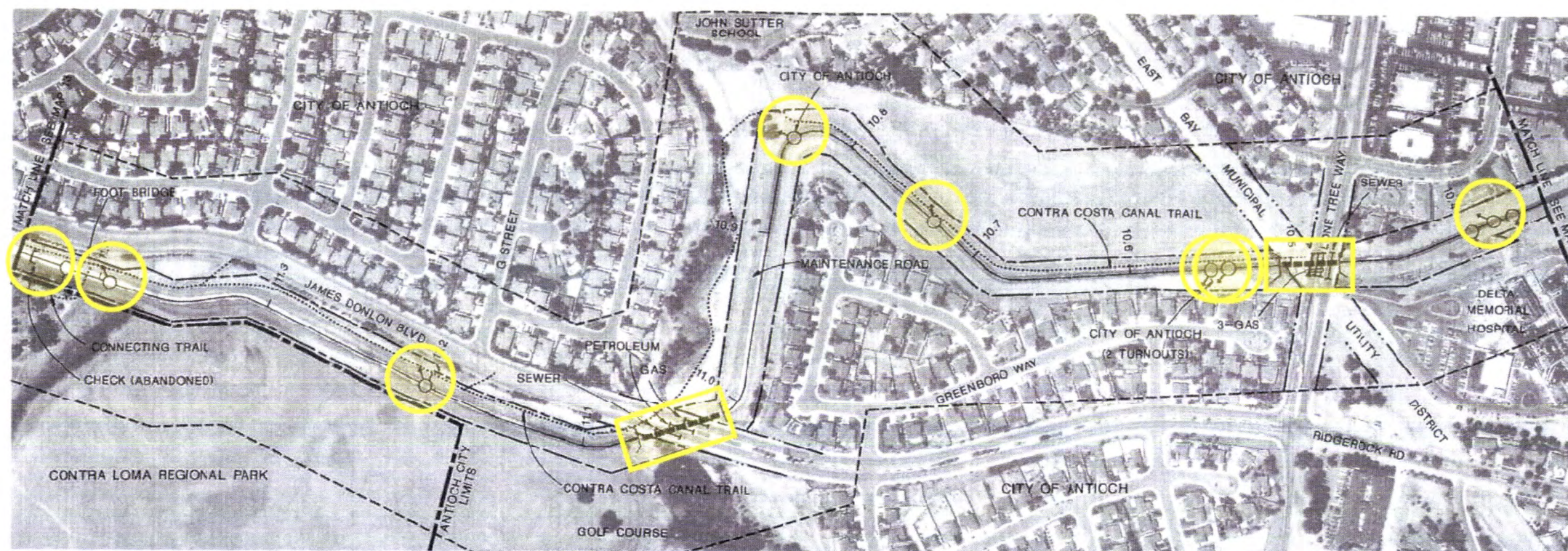
MAP 11

CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

					EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
					GENERAL PLAN		
					POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
PUBLIC STREET ADJOINS CANAL R.O.W.-TRAIL ACCESS					RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
PARK					SCENIC RESOURCES		
					GEOLOGY AND SOIL		

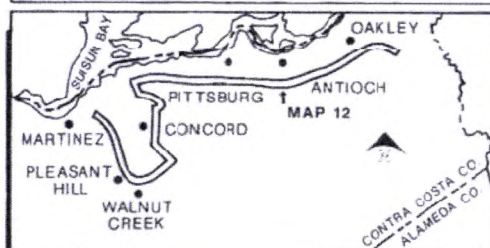


LEGEND

	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE INLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

- NOTES**
1. The City of Antioch has designated the canal r.o.w. as open space.
 2. The City of Antioch has designated the E.B.M.U.D. r.o.w. as open space north of the canal r.o.w.
 3. A public trail is proposed along the E.B.M.U.D. right-of-way.
 4. A public trail is proposed along the canal east of Lone Tree Way.

11.4 600+00	11.3	11.2 590+00	11.1	11.0 580+00	10.9 570+00	10.8	10.7	10.6 560+00	10.5	10.4 550+00		
											MLEPOST STATION	STATIONING ← FLOW
PARK AND OPEN SPACE											LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	DELTA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
TRANSPORTATION											TRANSPORTATION	PUBLIC/SEMI-PUBLIC
OPEN SPACE											MEDIUM LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (6 DU/AC MAX)	OFFICE
CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRAIL												
BRIDGE CROSSING												
CONTRA LOMA REGIONAL PARK												
OPEN SPACE											TRAIL ACCESS	POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS
DRAINAGEWAY											E.B.M.U.D. R.O.W.	
											EXISTING	LAND USE
											GENERAL PLAN	
											POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	RECREATION
											RECREATION FEATURES	
											SCENIC RESOURCES	GEOLOGY AND SOIL



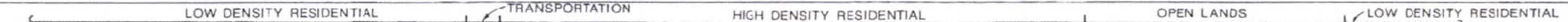
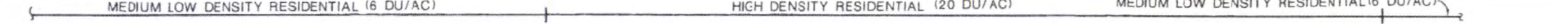
MAP 12

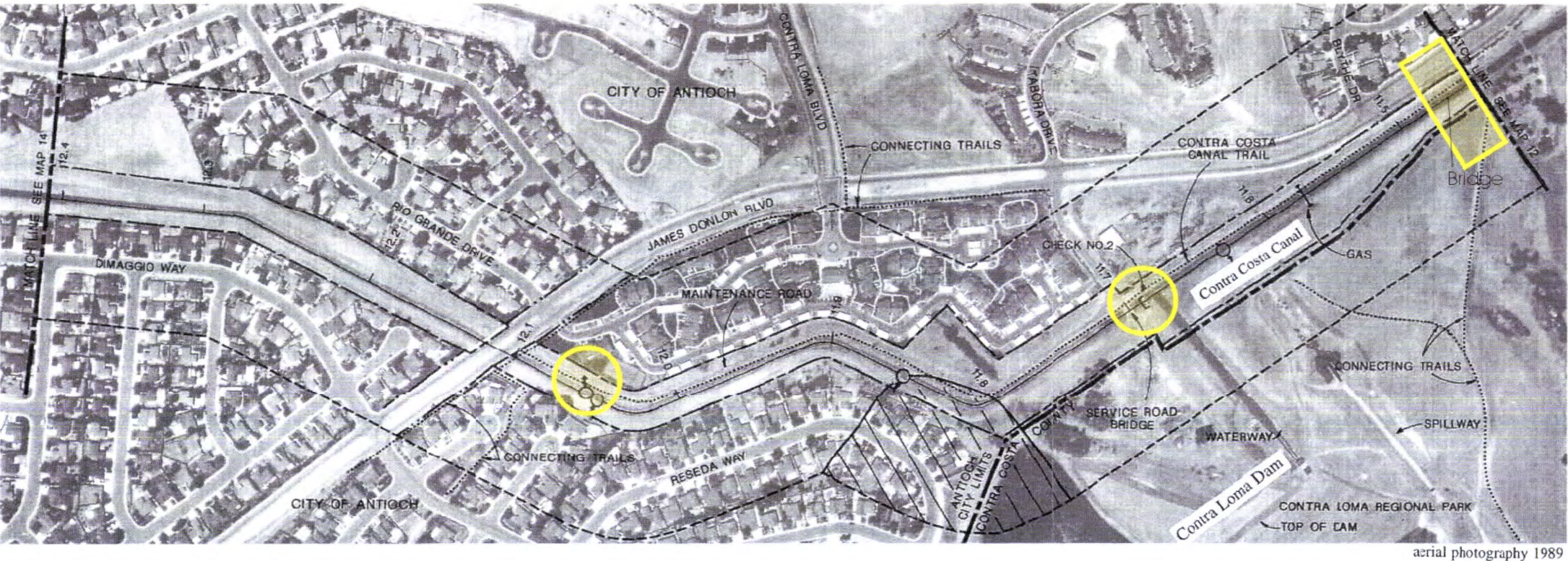
CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

b

	EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
	GENERAL PLAN		
	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
	RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
	SCENIC RESOURCES		
	GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



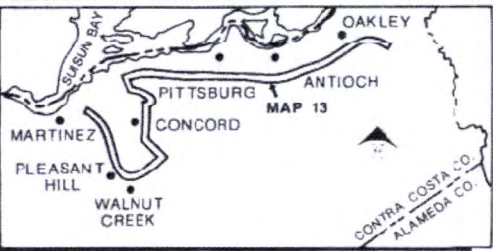
LEGEND

- CANAL CENTER LINE
With Milepost Indicator
- STUDY CORRIDOR
- CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
- OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
- JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
- MATCH LINE
- TURNOUT
- TURNOUT-PLUGGED
- DRAINAGE INLET
- SIPHON
- APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

- The City of Antioch has designated the canal right-of-way as open space.
- A public trail is proposed along the canal north of James Donlon Boulevard.
- See TM 6 for explanation of erosive soil types.

12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
650+00	640+00	630+00	620+00	610+00						STATION		
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		TRANSPORTATION	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL			PARKS AND RECREATION				EXISTING	LAND USE	
		MEDIUM LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (6 DU/AC)			PARKS AND RECREATION				GENERAL PLAN			
										POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
TRAIL ACCESS					CONTRA LOMA REGIONAL PARK AND CONNECTING TRAILS					RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
					VIEWS TO CONTRA LOMA RESERVOIR AND OPEN SPACE					SCENIC RESOURCES		
					EROSIVE SOIL AcF					GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



MAP 13

CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

b

TRANSPORTATION	TRANSPORTATION	OPEN SPACE	EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	OPEN LANDS	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	OPEN LANDS	OPEN SPACE	
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	
MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (10 DU/AC MAX)	MEDIUM LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (6 DU/AC MAX)	MEDIUM LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (6 DU/AC MAX)	MEDIUM LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (6 DU/AC MAX)	MEDIUM LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (6 DU/AC MAX)	
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS	OPEN LANDS AND POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS	POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS	OPEN SPACE, POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS, AND CROSSING	POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS	
OPEN LANDS	OPEN SPACE	OPEN SPACE	OPEN SPACE	OPEN SPACE	
RECREATION FEATURES				RECREATION	
SCENIC RESOURCES				SCENIC RESOURCES	
GEOLOGY AND SOIL				GEOLOGY AND SOIL	

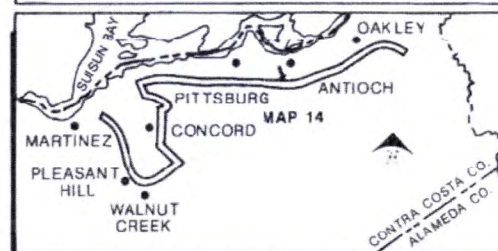


LEGEND

	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY COFRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE NLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

- NOTES**
1. The City of Antioch has designated the canal right-of-way as open space.
 2. There is a trail system under construction in the city park on Gentry Dr. south of and adjoining the canal.
 3. A public trail is proposed along the canal.

13.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4	MILEPOST	STATIONING	LEFT BANK
700+00	690+00	680+00	670+00	660+00	650+00					STATION	← FLOW	
CONTRA COSTA SANITARY LANDFILL										EXISTING	LAND USE	
OPEN SPACE										GENERAL PLAN		
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS										POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
LITTER AND TRASH, GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION										RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
PUBLIC OPEN SPACE										SCENIC RESOURCES		
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS										GEOLOGY AND SOIL		
OPEN SPACE												
PARK												
PARK												
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL												
TRANSPORTATION												
MEDIUM LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (6 DU/AC MAX)												
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS AND CROSSING												



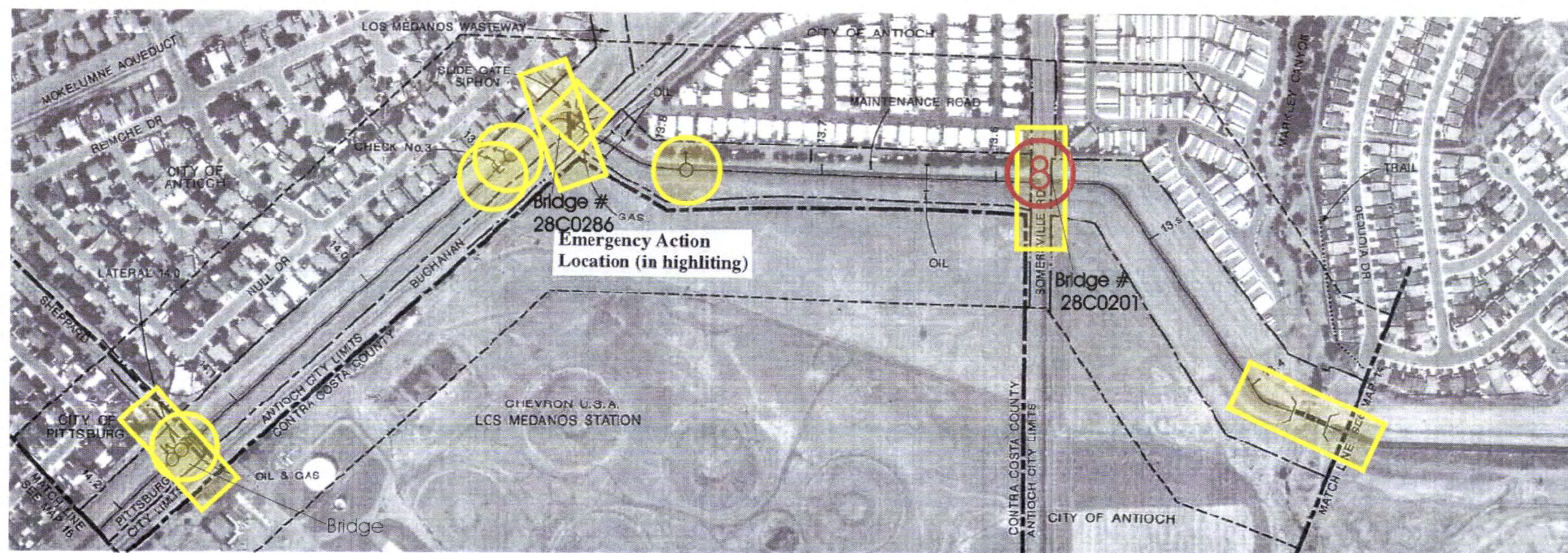
MAP 14

CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

										EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
										GENERAL PLAN		
										POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
										RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
										SCENIC RESOURCES		
										GEOLOGY AND SOIL		

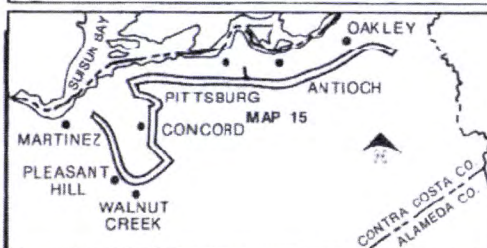


LEGEND	
	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE INLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

1. A public trail is proposed along the canal.
2. The City of Antioch has designated the canal right-of-way as open space.
3. A public trail is proposed along Somersville Road south of the canal.
4. A possible trail is suggested along the Los Medanos Wasteway north of the canal.

14.2	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.4	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
740+00 730+00 720+00 710+00									STATION		
INDUSTRIAL									EXISTING	LAND USE	
PUBLIC/SEMI-PUBLIC									GENERAL PLAN		
SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL HIGH (5.0-7.3 DU/AC)									POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
POTENTIAL GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION FROM CHEVRON FACILITY									RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
ADJOINS R.O.W. - POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS									SCENIC RESOURCES		
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS TO PROPOSED TRAIL ON SOMERSVILLE ROAD									GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



ATTACHMENT 1

MAP 15

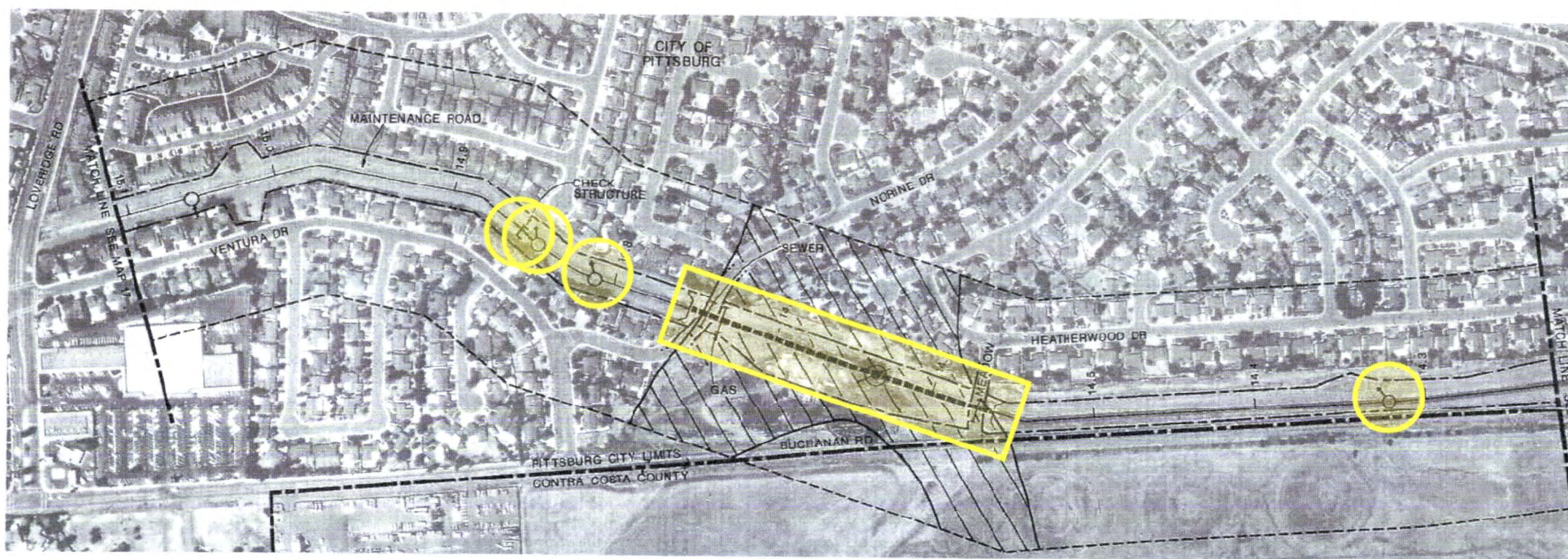
CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

b

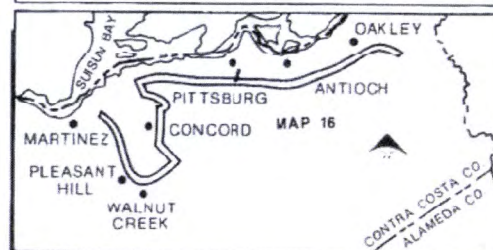
Diagram illustrating land use and transportation features along a canal. The diagram is divided into several horizontal sections. The top section shows land use zones: HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL, MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL, LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL, and TRANSPORTATION. Below this, a horizontal line represents the canal with labels for RESIDENTIAL MEDIUM DENSITY (5.1-14.0 DU/AC) and RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY (3.1-5.0 DU/AC). Further down, a section labeled NO TRAIL ACCESS POTENTIAL FROM NEIGHBORHOOD is shown. The bottom section details access and crossing potential, including undeveloped parcels, public streets, and potential trail access points. A section of erodible soil is also indicated.		EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
		GENERAL PLAN		
		POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	RECREATION	
		RECREATION FEATURES		
		SCENIC RESOURCES	GEOLOGY AND SOIL	



- LEGEND**
- CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
 - STUDY CORRIDOR
 - CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
 - MATCH LINE
 - TURNOUT
 - TURNOUT-PLUGGED
 - DRAINAGE INLET
 - SIPHON
 - APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

- NOTES**
1. A public trail is proposed along the canal.
 2. See TM 6 for explanation of erosive soil types.

15.1 15.0 14.9 14.8 14.7 14.6 14.5 14.4 14.3 790+00 780+00 770+00 760+00 750+00 LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRIAL OPEN TRANSPORTATION OPEN LAND RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY (3.1-5.0) MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL MEDIUM (12.0-20.9 DU/AC) S.F. RESIDENTIAL HIGH (5.0-7.3 DU/AC) PUBLIC/SEMI-PUBLIC UNDEVELOPED PARCEL FACING VENTURA DR.- ACCESS & CROSSING POTENTIAL CANAL UNDER GROUND HERE POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS PUBLIC STREET ADJOINS CANAL R.O.W.-ACCESS POTENTIAL EROSIVE SOIL RbD	MILEPOST STATION EXISTING GENERAL PLAN POTENTIAL CONFLICTS RECREATION FEATURES SCENIC RESOURCES	STATIONING FLOW LAND USE RECREATION GEOLOGY AND SOIL	LEFT BANK



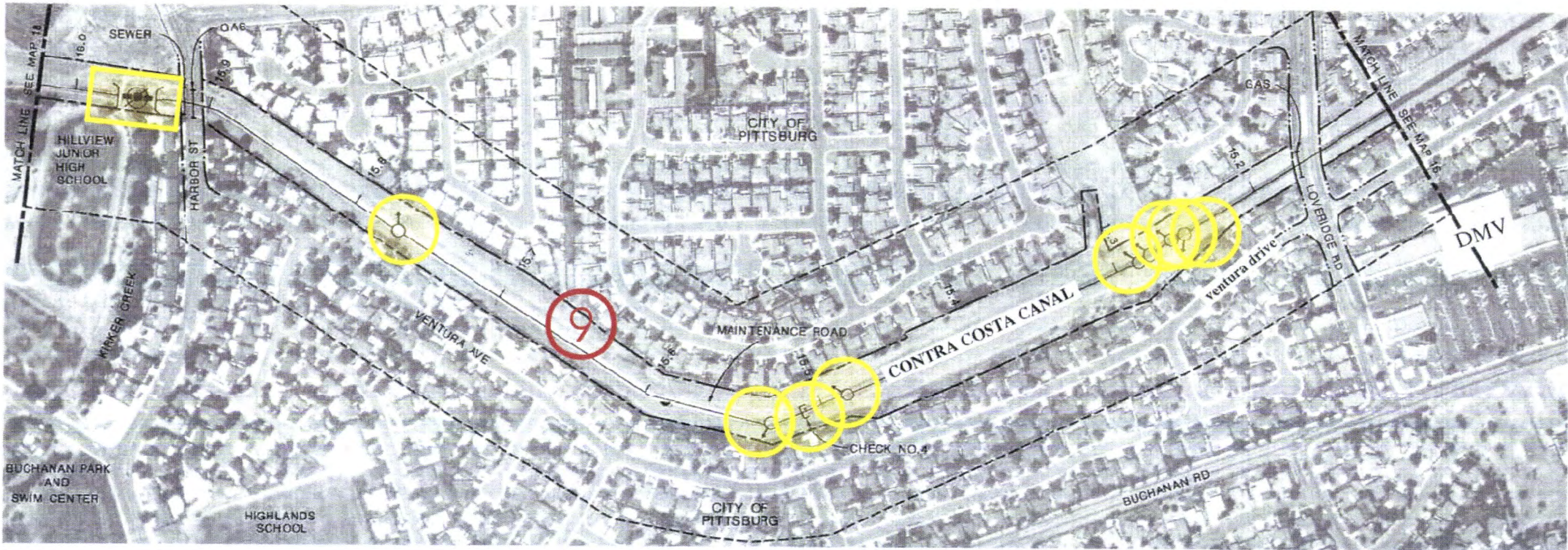
MAP 16

CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

← OPEN SPACE TRANSPORTATION		MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		OPEN SPACE	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	TRANSPORTATION HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
← PARKS		RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY (3.1-5.0 DU/AC)				RESIDENTIAL MEDIUM DENSITY (5.1-14.0 DU/AC)		GENERAL PLAN		
		NC TRAIL ACCESS POTENTIAL FROM NEIGHBORHOOD						POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS				OPEN SPACE & ACCESS POTENTIAL		POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS		RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
				OPEN SPACE				SCENIC RESOURCES		
								GEOLOGY AND SOIL		

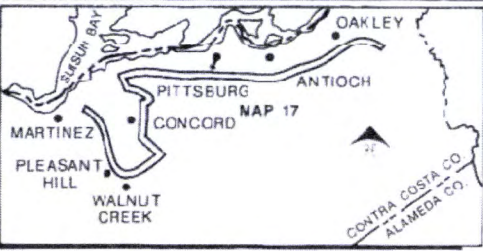


- LEGEND**
- CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
 - STUDY CORRIDOR
 - CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
 - MATCH LINE
 - TURNOUT
 - TURNOUT-PLUGGED
 - DRAINAGE NLET
 - SIPHON
 - APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

A public trail is proposed along the canal.

16.0	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.2	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
									STATION		
OPEN LANDS	830+00	820+00	810+00	800+00	790+00				EXISTING	LAND USE	
SCHOOL									GENERAL PLAN		
TRANSPORTATION									POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL									RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
PUBLIC									SCENIC RESOURCES		
										GEOLOGY AND SOIL	
OPEN LANDS											
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS											
VEGETATED											



MAP 17

b

							EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY (3.1-5.0 DU/AC)							GENERAL PLAN		
POTENTIAL CONFLICT WITH FUTURE COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT							POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
TRAIL CONNECTION AND CROSSING							RECREATION FEATURES		
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS							SCENIC RESOURCES		
							GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



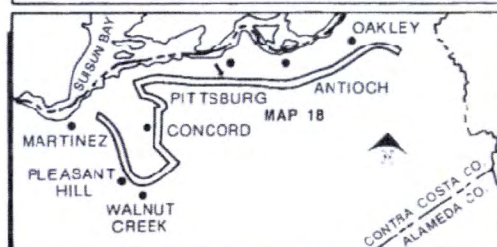
LEGEND

- CANAL CENTER LINE
With Milepost Indicator
- - - STUDY CORRIDOR
- - - CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
- - - OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
- - - JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
- - - MATCH LINE
- TURNOUT
- TURNOUT-PLUGGED
- DRAINAGE INLET
- SIPHON
- - - APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

A public trail is proposed along the canal.

17.0	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.1	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK						
										STATION								
880+00										870+00	860+00		850+00	840+00				
TRANSPORTATION										HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL			COMMERCIAL	TRANSPORTATION	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	SCHOOL		
RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY (3.1-5.0 DU/AC)										SCHOOL		COMMERCIAL		RESIDENTIAL MEDIUM DENSITY (5.1-14.0 DU/AC)		COMMERCIAL	RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY (3.1-5.0 DU/AC)	PUBLIC
PUBLIC												COMMUNITY COMMERCIAL						
SCHOOL										TRAIL CONNECTION AND CROSSING		POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS		SCHOOL				
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS														PUBLIC STREET ABUTS CANAL R.O.W. POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS				



MAP 18

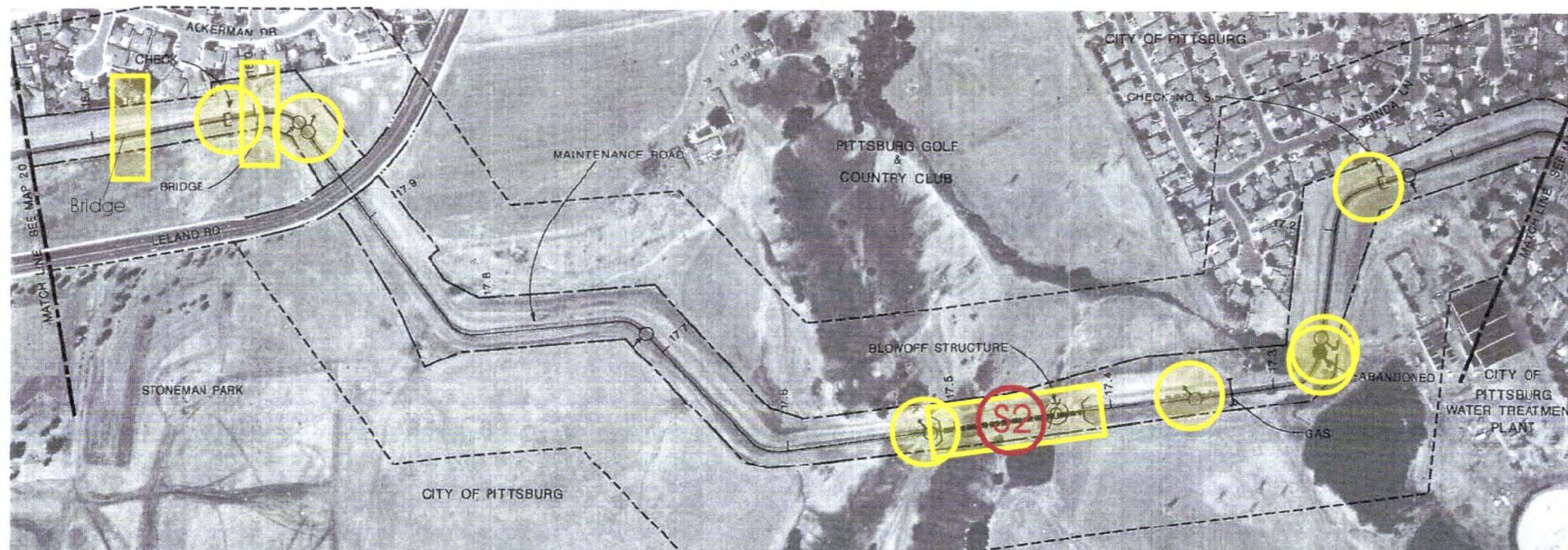
CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

b

									EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK			
												GENERAL PLAN		
NO TRAIL ACCESS POTENTIAL FROM NEIGHBORHOOD												POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
			STONEMAN PARK, PITTSBURG GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB, TRANSMISSION RIGHT-OF-WAY						RECREATION FEATURES			RECREATION		
			PARK AND OPEN SPACE						SCENIC RESOURCES					
												GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



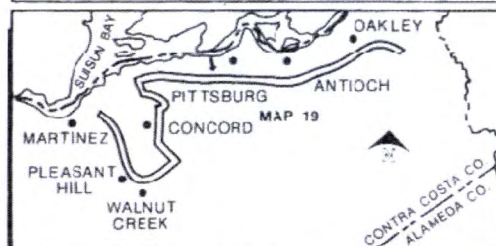
LEGEND

	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE INLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

A public trail is proposed along the canal.

18.1	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.1	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK				
											STATION						
940+00											930+00	920+00		910+00	900+00	EXISTING GENERAL PLAN POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	LAND USE
OPEN SPACE											UTILITY	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL					
PARKS											OPEN SPACE	UTILITY		RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY(3.1-5.0 DU/AC)			
STONEMAN PARK, PITTSBURG GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB, TRANSMISSION RIGHT-OF-WAY											OPEN						
PARK AND OPEN SPACE											RECREATION FEATURES			SCENIC RESOURCES	RECREATION		
											GEOLOGY AND SOIL						



MAP 19

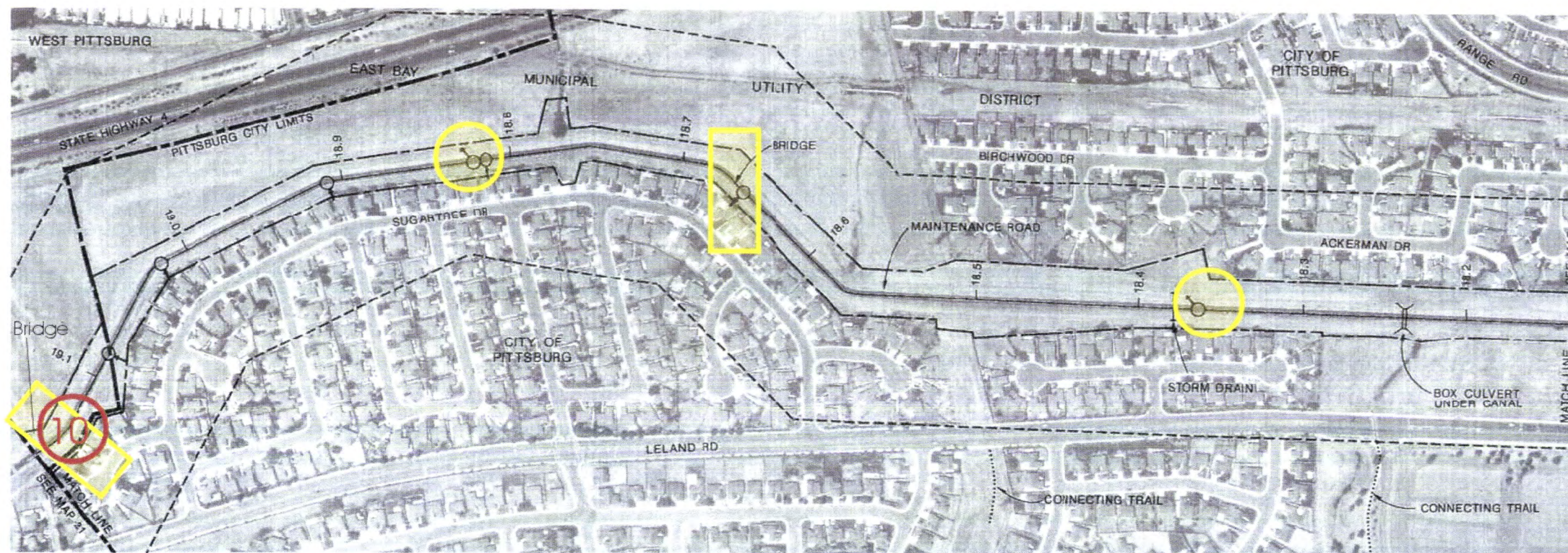
CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

b

OPEN LANDS		MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK	
S.F. RESIDENTIAL	RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY (3.1-5.0 DU/AC)			GENERAL PLAN			
HIGH DENSITY (5.0-7.3 DU/AC)							POTENTIAL CONFLICTS
RAPID GROWTH AREA		NO TRAIL ACCESS POTENTIAL FROM NEIGHBORHOOD			RECREATION FEATURES		RECREATION
E.B.M.U.D. R.O.W. & PROPOSED TRAIL		OPEN SPACE	POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS UNDER TRANSMISSION LINES		SCENIC RESOURCES		
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS FROM E.B.M.U.D. R.O.W. PROPOSED TRAIL					GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



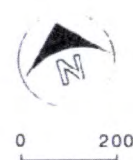
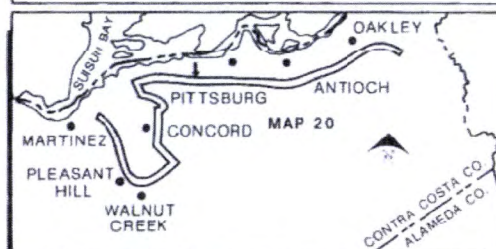
LEGEND

	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE INLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

1. A public trail is proposed along the canal.
2. A public trail is proposed along the E.B.M.U.D. right-of-way.

19.1	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.3	18.2	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK	
1000+00	990+00	980+00	970+00	960+00	950+00	940+00	930+00	920+00	910+00	STATION			
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL					OPEN SPACE		LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		OPEN SPACE		EXISTING		LAND USE
RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY (3.1-5.0 DU/AC)									PARKS		GENERAL PLAN		
NO TRAIL ACCESS POTENTIAL FROM NEIGHBORHOOD											POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS FROM SUGARTREE DRIVE					OPEN SPACE		POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS UNDER TRANSMISSION LINES		STONEMAN PARK		RECREATION FEATURES		RECREATION
											SCENIC RESOURCES		
											GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



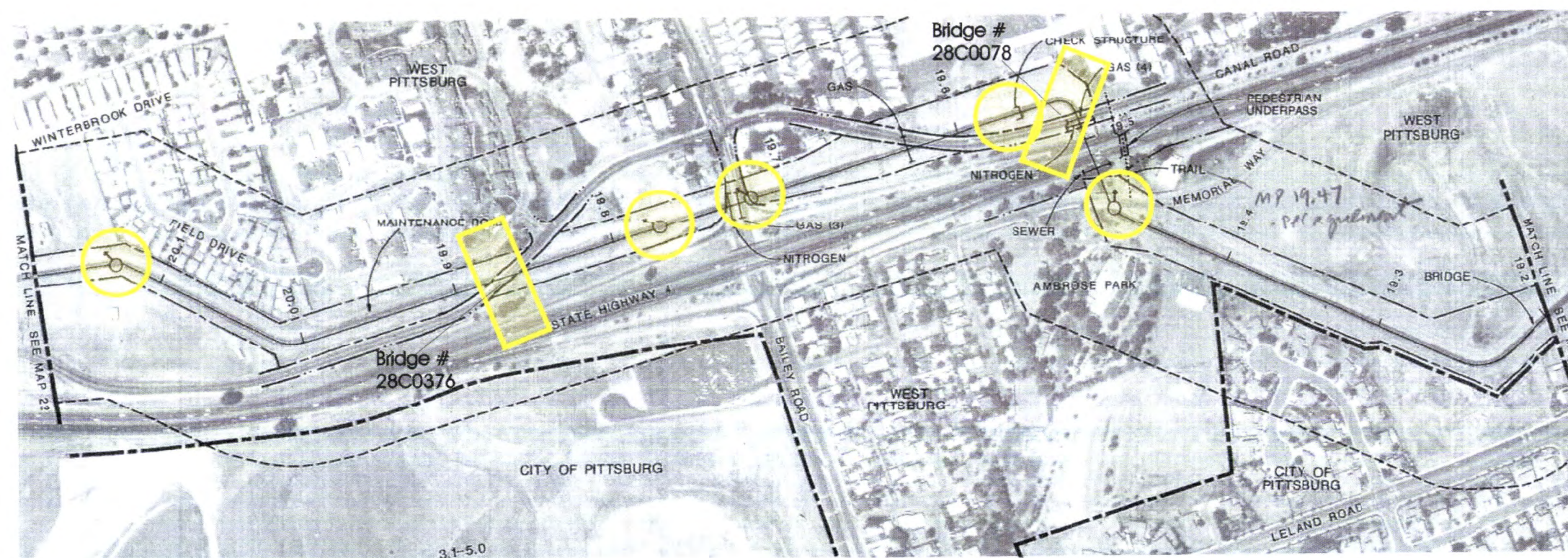
MAP 20

CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

							EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
GENERAL PLAN							POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
POTENTIAL CONFLICTS									
RECREATION FEATURES							RECREATION		
SCENIC RESOURCES									
GEOLOGY AND SOIL									

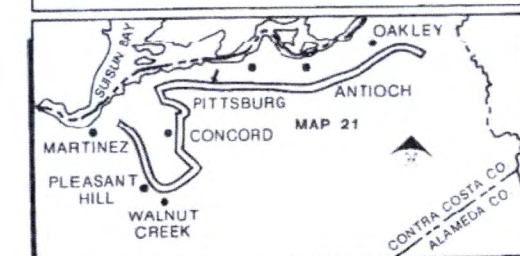


LEGEND

	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE INLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

- NOTES**
1. The West Pittsburg General Plan designates the canal as public & semi-public.
 2. A public trail is proposed along the canal.

20.1	20.0	19.9	19.8	19.7	19.6	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.2	MILEPOST	
1050+00		1040+00		1030+00		1020+00		1010+00			
CHURCH		TRANSPORTATION				PARK		LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		OPEN LAND	EXISTING
S.F. RESIDENTIAL HIGH DENSITY (5.0-7.3 DU/AC)		COMMUNITY COMMERCIAL			S.F. RESIDENTIAL-HIGH DENSITY (5.0-7.3 DU/AC)		PARK & RECREATION		RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY (3.1-5.0 DU/AC)		GENERAL
RAPID GROWTH AREA								RAPID GROWTH AREA		POTENTIAL	
		POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS				AMBROSE PARK		TRAIL UNDERPASS		RECREATION	
						AMBROSE PARK				SCENIC	

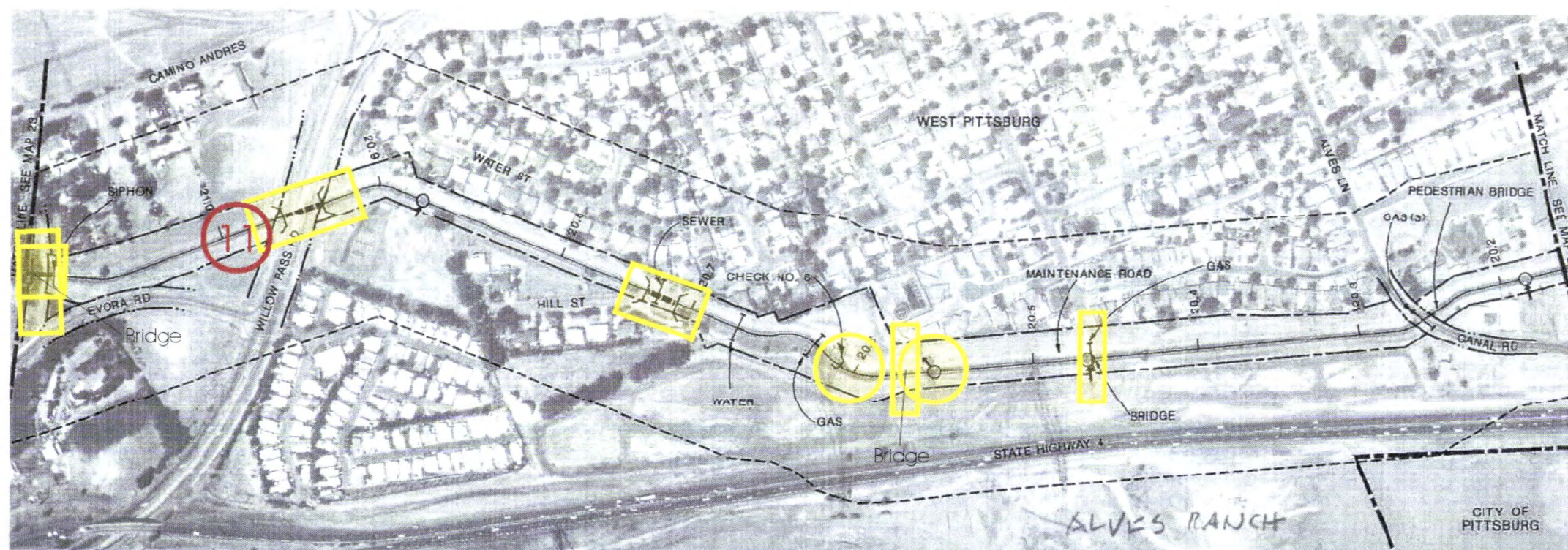


→ Exst'g drainage system (creeks, culverts, etc.)
 Verify by Engineering Analysis
 Capacity, including effects of sedimentation over time
 Impacts to CCWD: Added overtopping - with sediments to canal system (if overtopping)
 CCWD prefers 100yr (min) Recurrence Flood Volumes
 Visit us at www.ccwater.com

MAP 21



TRANSPORTATION		TRANSPORTATION		TRANSPORTATION		EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK		
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		CHURCHES					GENERAL PLAN	
SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL-HIGH DENSITY (5.0-7.3 DU/AC)										
RAPID GROWTH AREA							POTENTIAL CONFLICTS			
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS		POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS		POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS		POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS			RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION
							SCENIC RESOURCES			
							GEOLOGY AND SOIL			

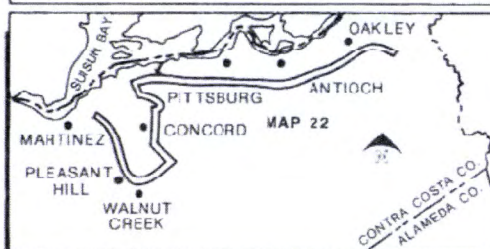


LEGEND

	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE INLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

- NOTES**
1. The West Pittsburg General Plan designates the canal as public and semi-public.
 2. A public trail is proposed along the canal.

21.0 20.9 20.8 20.7 20.6 20.5 20.4 20.3 20.2									MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
1100+00 1090+00 1080+00 1070+00 1060+00									STATION		
TRANSPORTATION LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL UTILITY OPEN LANDS LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL OPEN LANDS OPEN LANDS AND TRANSPORTATION CHURCHES 											



MAP 22

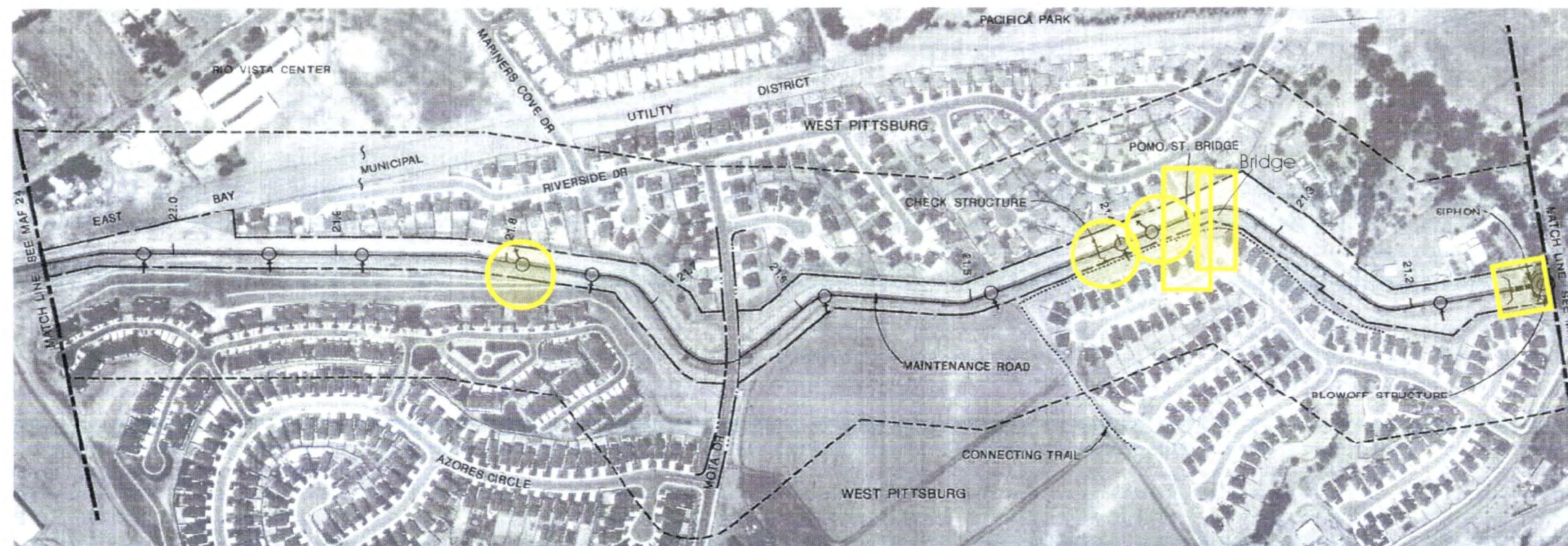
CANAL FACILITY PLAN



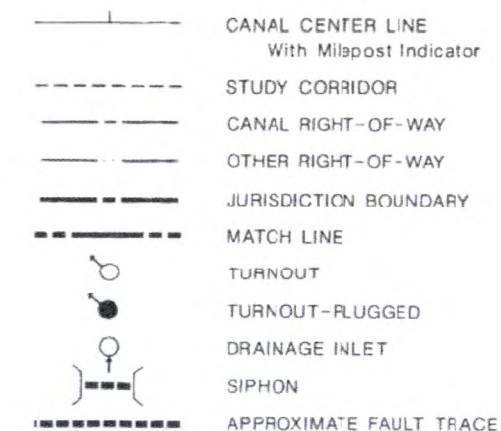
CHM HILL

6

					EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
S.F. RESIDENTIAL-HIGH DENSITY (5.0-7.3 DU/AC)					GENERAL PLAN		
RAPID GROWTH AREA					POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
ADJOINS E.B.M.U.D. R.O.W.					RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
VIEWS OF BAY FROM CANAL					SCENIC RESOURCES		
					GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



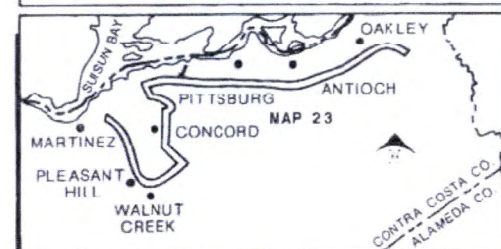
LEGEND



NOTES

1. A public trail is proposed along the canal.
2. The West Pittsburg General Plan designates the canal public and semi-public.
3. A public trail is proposed along the E.B.M.U.D. r.o.w.

22.0 21.9 21.8 21.7 21.6 21.5 21.4 21.3 21.2									MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
1150+00 1140+00 1130+00 1120+00 1110+00									STATION		
MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL TRANSPORTATION OPEN LAND MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL TRANSPORTATION MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL									EXISTING	LAND USE	
M.F. RESIDENTIAL-LOW DENSITY (7.4-11.9 DU/AC) GENERAL OPEN SPACE S.F. RESIDENTIAL-HIGH DENSITY (5.0-7.3 DU/AC)									GENERAL PLAN		
									POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS PARK POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS									RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
VIEWS OF BAY FROM CANAL VIEWS OF BAY FROM OPEN SPACE BETWEEN RESIDENTIAL UNITS ON HILL VIEWS OF BAY									SCENIC RESOURCES		
									GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



CANAL FACILITY PLAN

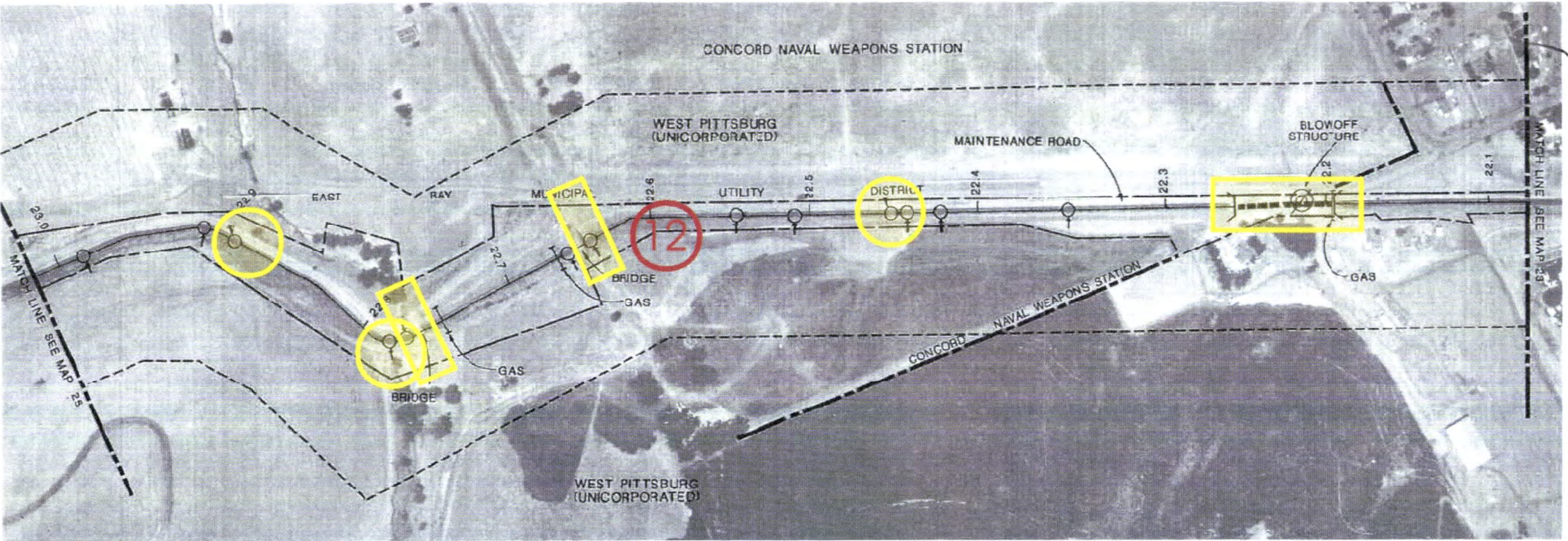


MAP 23

CHM HILL

b

CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATION		LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC		S.F. MED. DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (3.0-4.9 DU/AC)	GENERAL PLAN		
			POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
ADJOINS E.B.M.U.D. R.O.W.		ADJOINS E.B.M.U.D. R.O.W.	RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
VIEWS OF THE BAY FROM THE CANAL			SCENIC RESOURCES		
			GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



LEGEND

CANAL CENTER LINE
With Milepost Indicator

STUDY CORRIDOR

CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY

OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY

JURISDICTION BOUNDARY

MATCH LINE

TURNOUT

TURNOUT-PLUGGED

DRAINAGE INLET

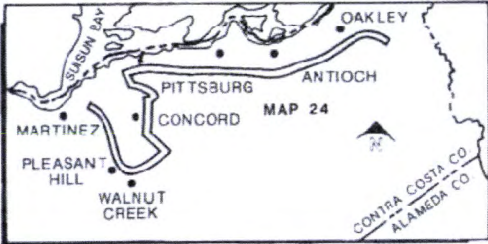
SIPHON

APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

- NOTES
1. The West Pittsburg General Plan designates the canal right-of-way as public and semi-public land.

2. A public trail is proposed along the canal.

23.0	22.9	22.8	22.7	22.6	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.2	22.1
1200+00	1190+00	1180+00	1170+00	1160+00					
CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATION	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL				EXISTING				
PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC	GENERAL OPEN SPACE				GENERAL PLAN				
					POTENTIAL CONFLICTS				
VIEWS OF OPEN ROLLING HILLSIDES					RECREATION FEATURES				
					SCENIC RESOURCES				
					POSSIBLE LANDSLIDE ZONE (UPSLOPE OF CANAL)				

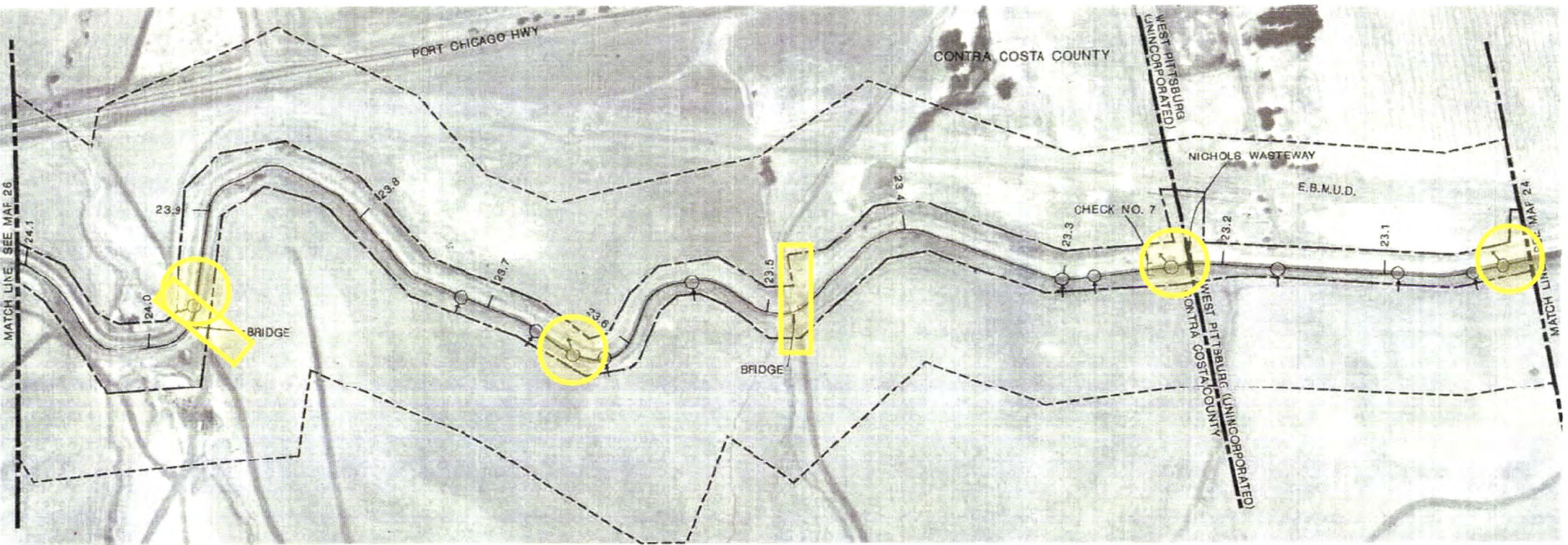


MAP 24

CANAL FACILITY PLAN

CONTRA COSTA
WATER DISTRICT

CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATION	EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC	GENERAL PLAN		
	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
	RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
VIEWS TO THE BAY	SCENIC RESOURCES		
	GEOLOGY AND SOIL		

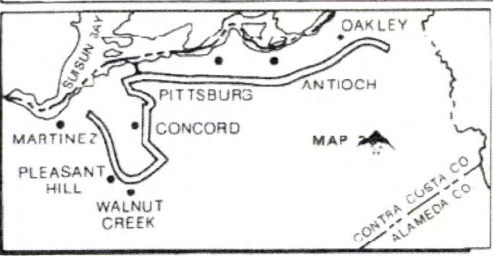


- LEGEND**
- CANAL CENTER LINE
With Milepost Indicator
 - - - STUDY CORRIDOR
 - - - CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - - - OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - - - JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
 - - - MATCH LINE
 - TURNOUT
 - TURNOUT-PLUGGED
 - DRAINAGE NLET
 - SIPHON
 - - - APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

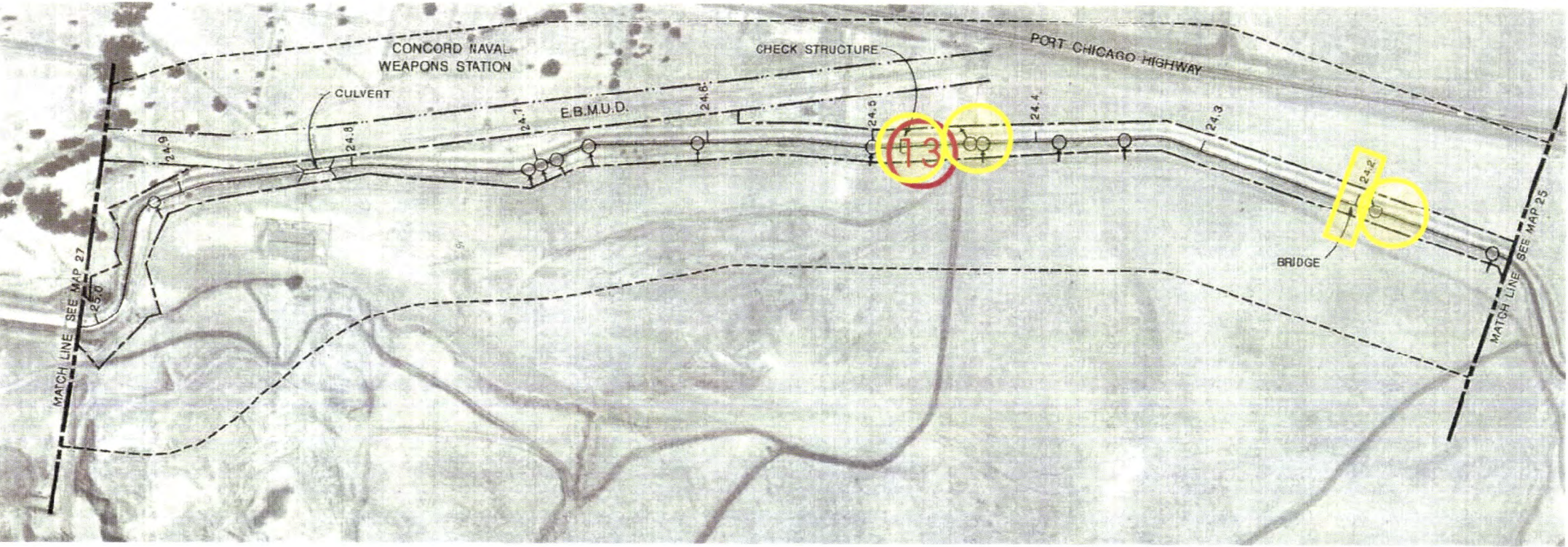
A public trail is proposed along the canal.

24.1	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.3	23.2	23.1		MILEPOST		STATION	← FLOW	LEFT BANK	
			1250+00		1240+00		1230+00		1220+00		1210+00						
CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATION												EXISTING	LAND USE				
PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC												GENERAL PLAN					
												POTENTIAL CONFLICTS					
												RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION				
VIEWS OF OPEN ROLLING HILLS												SCENIC RESOURCES					
												GEOLOGY AND SOIL					



MAP 25

CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATION	EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
PUBLIC & SEMI-PUBLIC	GENERAL PLAN		
	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
	RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
	SCENIC RESOURCES		
	GEOLOGY AND SOIL		

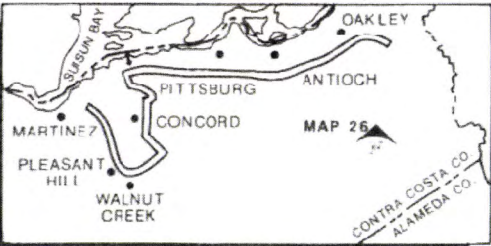


- LEGEND**
- CANAL CENTER LINE
With Milepost Indicator
 - STUDY CORRIDOR
 - CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
 - MATCH LINE
 - TURNOUT
 - TURNOUT-PLUGGED
 - DRAINAGE INLET
 - SIPHON
 - APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

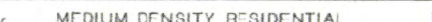
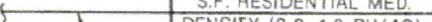
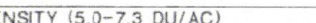
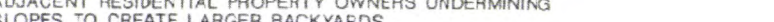
NOTES

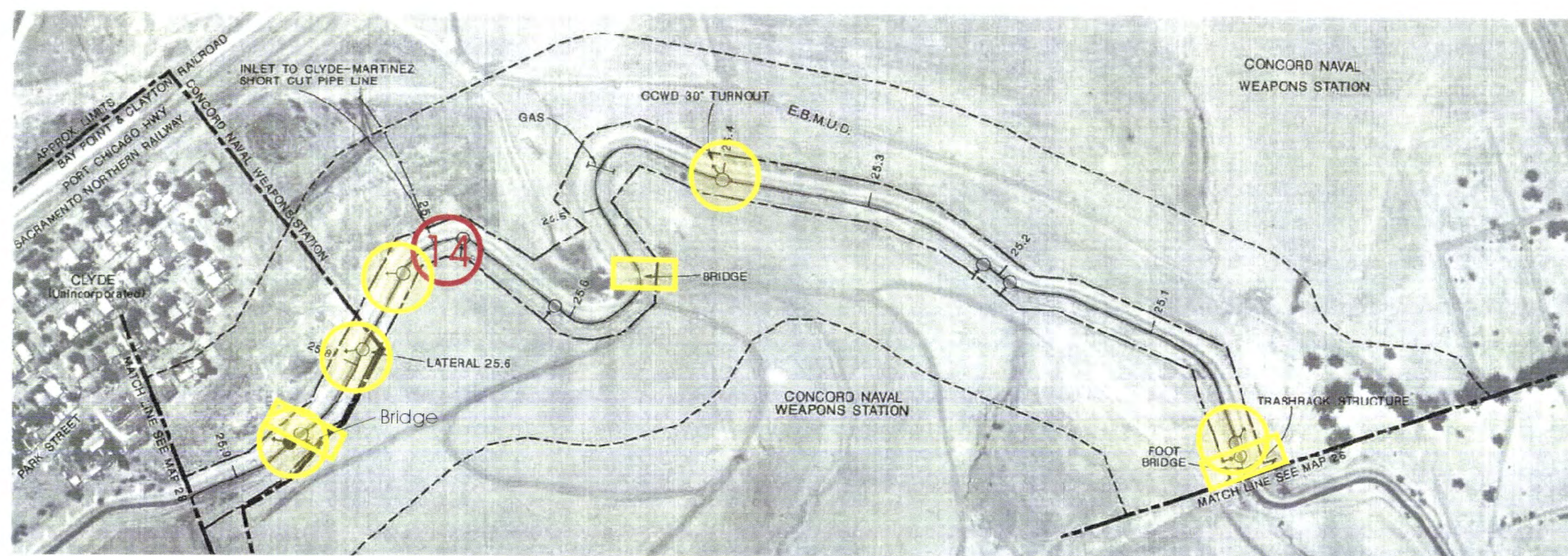
A public trail is proposed along the canal.

25.024.924.824.724.624.524.424.324.2 1310+001300+001290+001280+001270+00	MILEPOST STATION	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATION	EXISTING	LAND USE	
PUBLIC & SEMI-PUBLIC	GENERAL PLAN		
	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
	RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
	SCENIC RESOURCES		
	GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



MAP 26

		EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
		GENERAL PLAN		
		POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
		RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
		SCENIC RESOURCES		
		GEOLOGY AND SOIL		

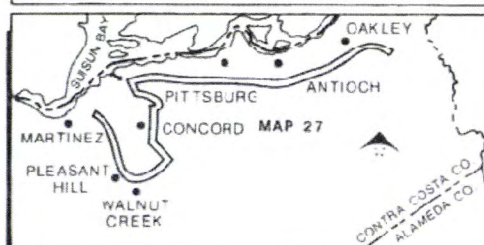


LEGEND

	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE INLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES
A public trail is proposed along the canal.

25.925.825.725.625.525.425.325.225.1 1360+001350+001340+001330+001320+00									MILEPOST STATION	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
AGRICULTURAL/ OPEN LANDS CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATION									EXISTING	LAND USE	
AGRICULTURAL LANDS PUBLIC & SEMI-PUBLIC									GENERAL PLAN		
									POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
									RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
VIEWS OF THE BAY FROM THE CANAL									SCENIC RESOURCES		
									GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



MAP 27

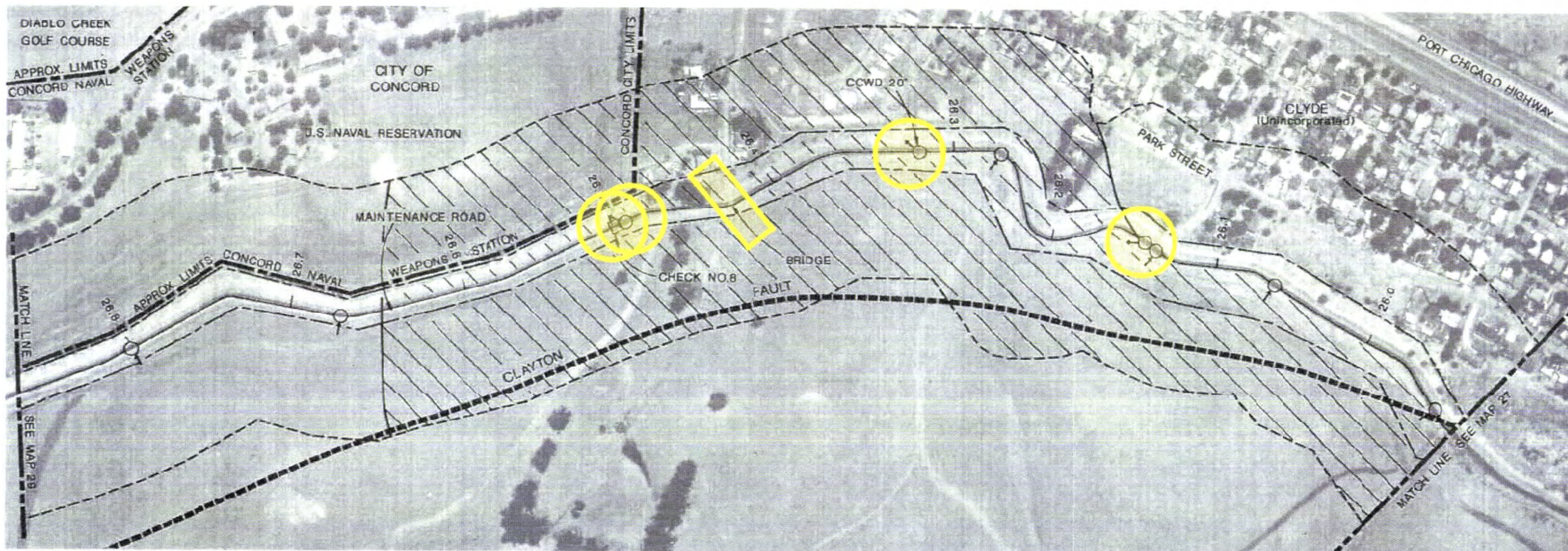
CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

b

CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATION	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK	
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION - OPEN SPACE	SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL-HIGH DENSITY (5.0-7.3 DU/AC)	GENERAL PLAN			
	GRADING BELOW THE CANAL WHICH MAY AFFECT SLOPE STABILITY	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS			
	POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS TO CLYDE & D.C. GOLF COURSE	POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS	RECREATION FEATURES		RECREATION
HILLS AND GRASSLANDS TO WEST; VISTA OF SUISUN BAY, CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATION			SCENIC RESOURCES		
	EROSIVE SOIL - ACF	CLAYTON FAULT	GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



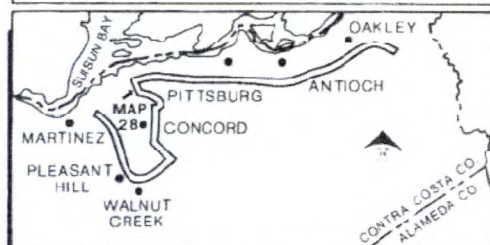
LEGEND

	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE INLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

1. See TM 6 for explanation of erosive soil types.
2. A public trail is proposed along the canal.

26.8	26.7	26.6	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.2	26.1	26.0
1410+00	1400+00	1390+00	1380+00	1370+00				
AGRICULTURAL/OPEN LANDS								
AGRICULTURAL LANDS								
HILLS AND GRASSLANDS TO EAST; VISTA OF SUISUN BAY, CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, DIABLO CREEK GOLF COURSE								
CLAYTON FAULT								
EROSIVE SOIL - ACF								
LANDSLIDE ZONE								
GEOLOGY AND SOIL								
STATIONING ← FLOW								
EXISTING								
GENERAL PLAN								
POTENTIAL CONFLICTS								
RECREATION FEATURES								
SCENIC RESOURCES								
LAND USE								
RECREATION								
LEFT BANK								



MAP 28

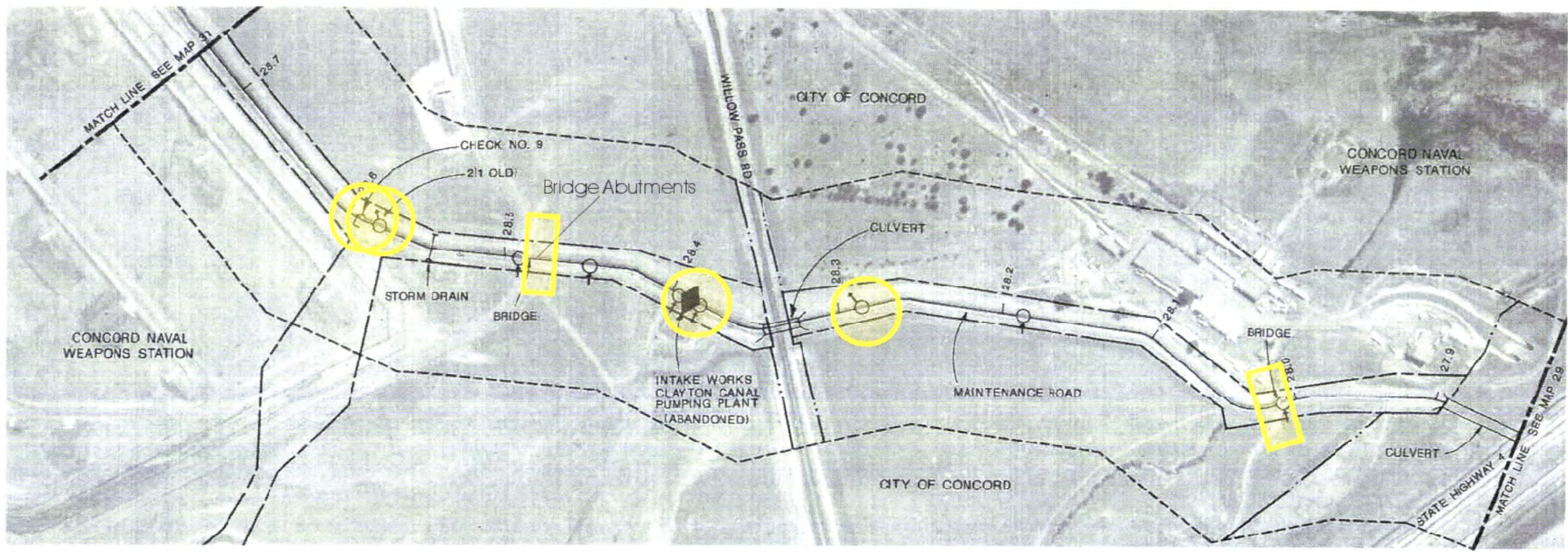
CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

6

				EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
				GENERAL PLAN		
				POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
				RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
				SCENIC RESOURCES		
				GEOLOGY AND SOIL		

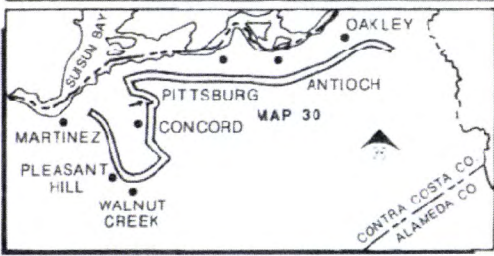


- LEGEND**
- CANAL CENTER LINE
With Milepost Indicator
 - - - STUDY CORRIDOR
 - CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
 - - - MATCH LINE
 - TURNOUT
 - TURNOUT-PLUGGED
 - DRAINAGE NLET
 - SIPHON
 - - - APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

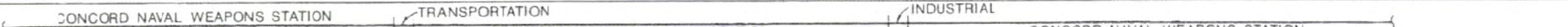
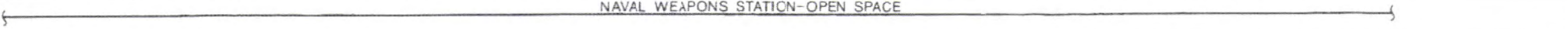
NOTES

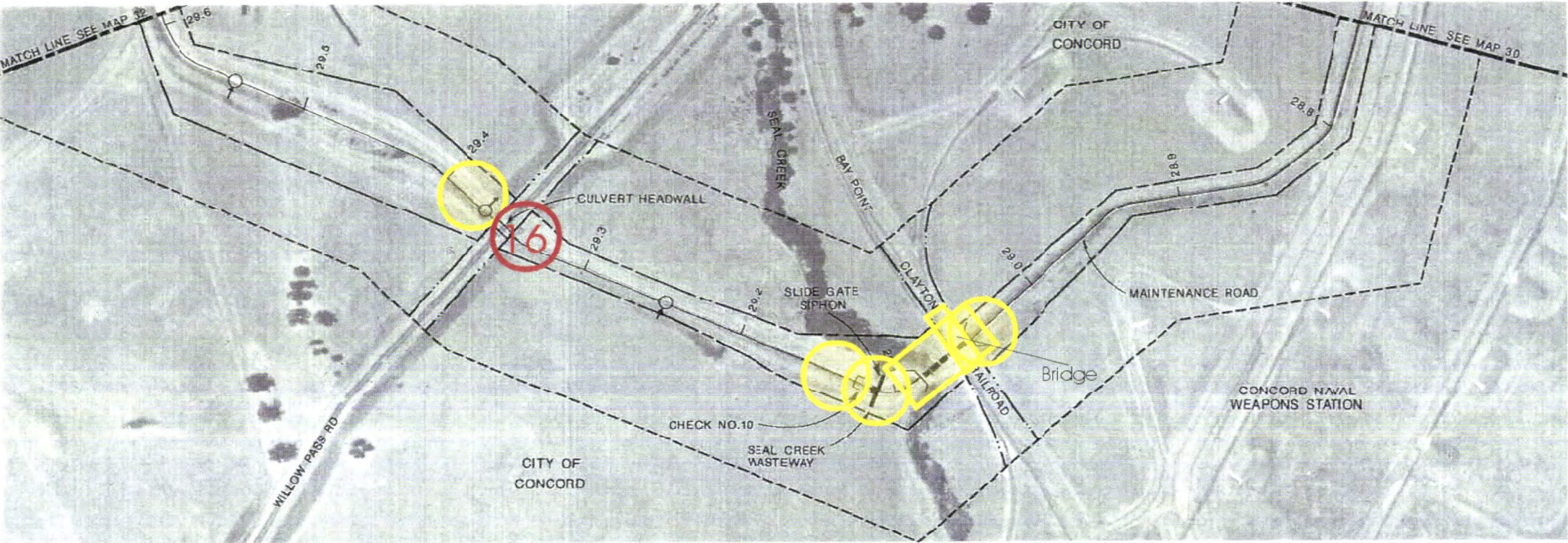
A public trail is proposed along the canal.

28.7	28.6	28.5	28.4	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.0	27.9	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
1500+001490+001480+001470+00									STATION		
CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATIONTRANSPORTATIONCONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATIONTRANSPORTATION									EXISTING	LAND USE	
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION-OPEN SPACEUNDESIGNATED (STATE HWY. 4)									GENERAL PLAN		
									POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESSPOTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS									RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
									SCENIC RESOURCES		
									GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



MAP 30

	EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
	GENERAL PLAN		
	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
	RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
	SCENIC RESOURCES		
	GEOLOGY AND SOIL		

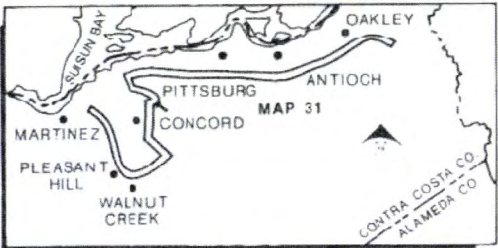


- LEGEND**
- CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
 - STUDY CORRIDOR
 - CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
 - MATCH LINE
 - TURNOUT
 - TURNOUT-PLUGGED
 - DRAINAGE INLET
 - SIPHON
 - APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

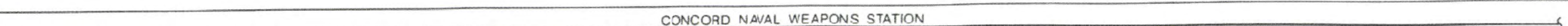
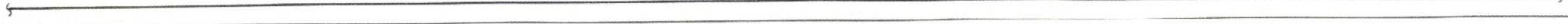
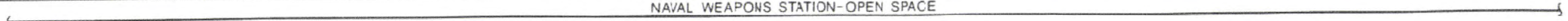
NOTES

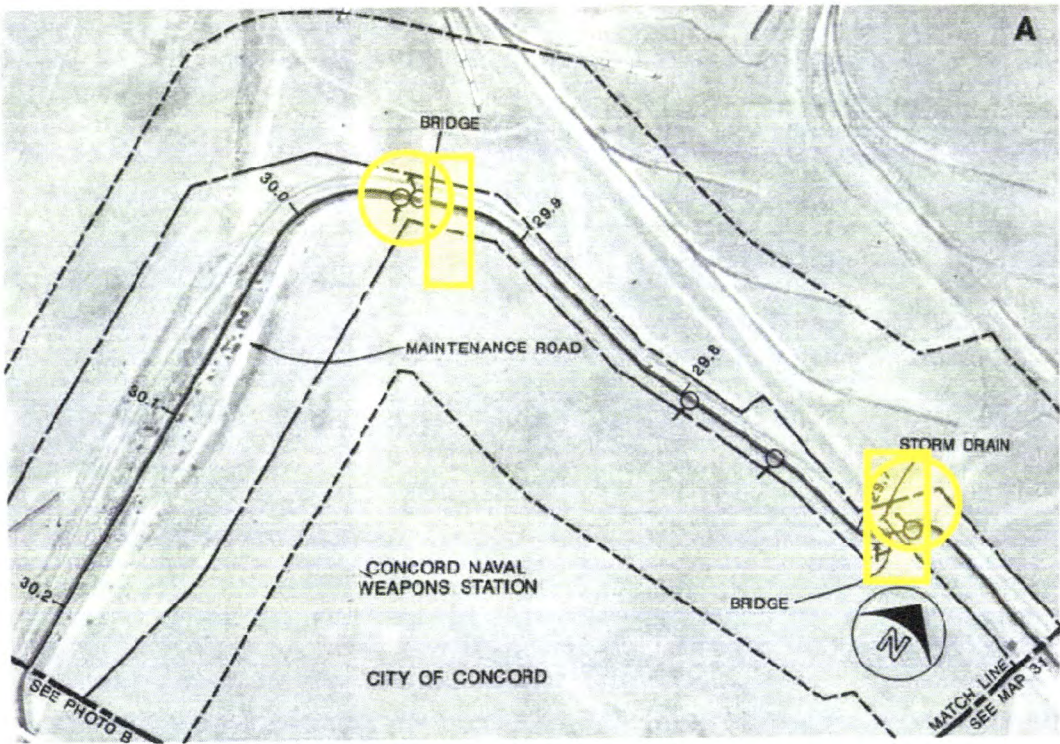
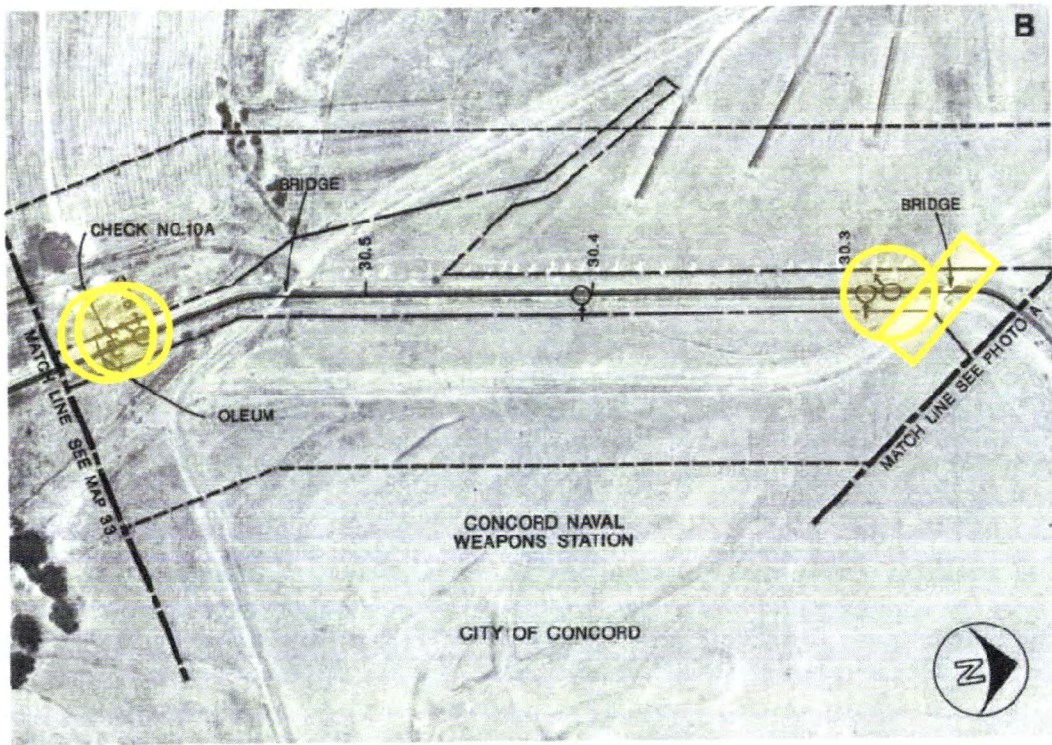
A public trail is proposed along the canal.

29.6	29.5	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.1	29.0	28.9	28.8	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
1550+00	1540+00	1530+00	1520+00	1510+00					STATION		
CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATION									EXISTING	LAND USE	
TRANSPORTATION									GENERAL PLAN		
CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATION-OPEN SPACE									POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS									RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
									SCENIC RESOURCES		
									GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



MAP 31

	EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
	GENERAL PLAN		
	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
	RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
	SCENIC RESOURCES		
	GEOLOGY AND SOIL		

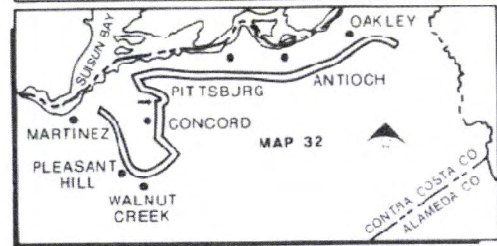


- LEGEND
- CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
 - STUDY CORRIDOR
 - CANAL RIGHT OF WAY
 - OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
 - MATCH LINE
 - TURNOUT
 - TURNOUT-PLUGGED
 - DRAINAGE INLET
 - SIPHON
 - APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

A public trail is proposed along the canal.

30.6	30.5	30.4	30.3	30.2	30.1	30.0	29.9	29.8	29.7	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK			
										STATION					
1600+00										1590+00	1580+00		1570+00	1560+00	
CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATION										EXISTING				LAND USE	
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION-OPEN SPACE										GENERAL PLAN					
										POTENTIAL CONFLICTS					
										RECREATION FEATURES				RECREATION	
										SCENIC RESOURCES					
GENERALLY HIGH LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL										GEOLOGY AND SOIL					

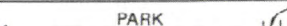
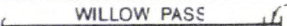


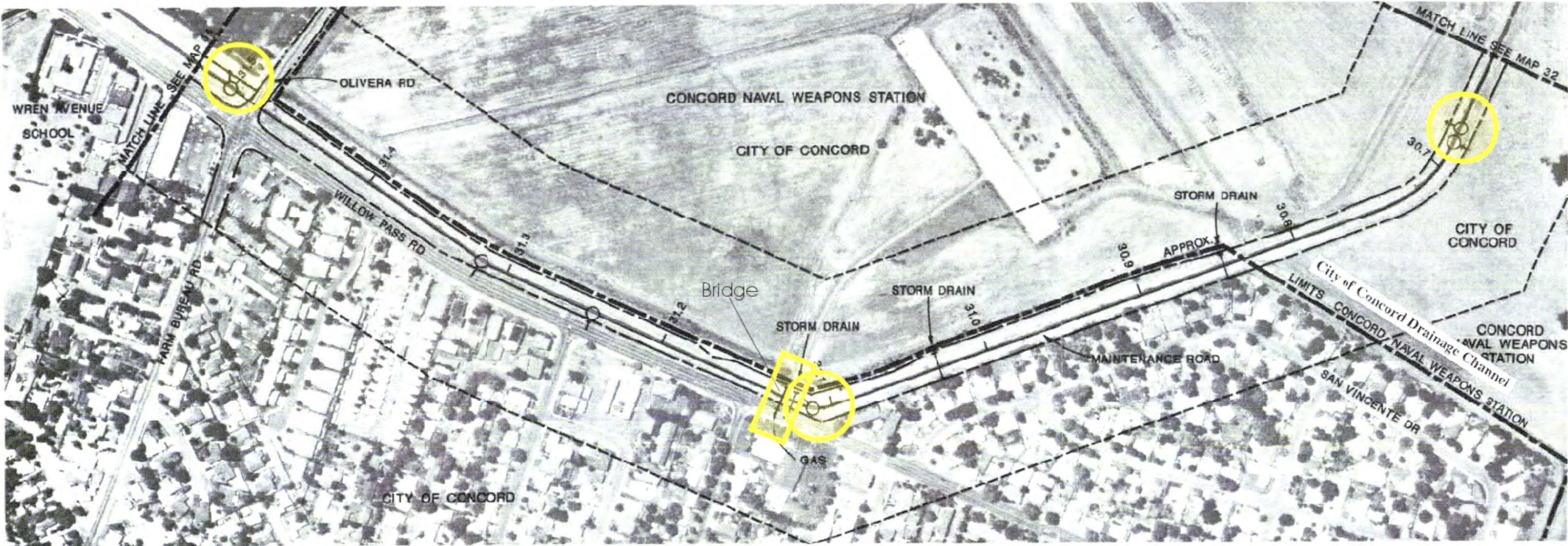
MAP 32

CANAL FACILITY PLAN

CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT

CHM HILL

	CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATION	EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
	NAVAL WEAPONS STATION-OPEN SPACE	GENERAL PLAN		
		POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
		RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
		SCENIC RESOURCES		
		GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



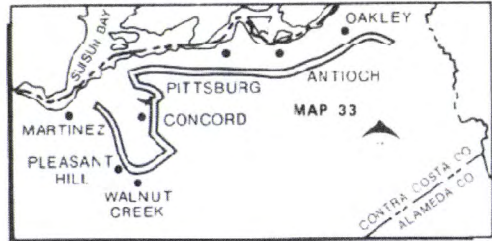
LEGEND

- |— CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
- - - STUDY CORRIDOR
- - - CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
- - - OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
- - - JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
- - - MATCH LINE
- TURNOUT
- TURNOUT-PLUGGED
- DRAINAGE INLET
- SIPHON
- - - APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

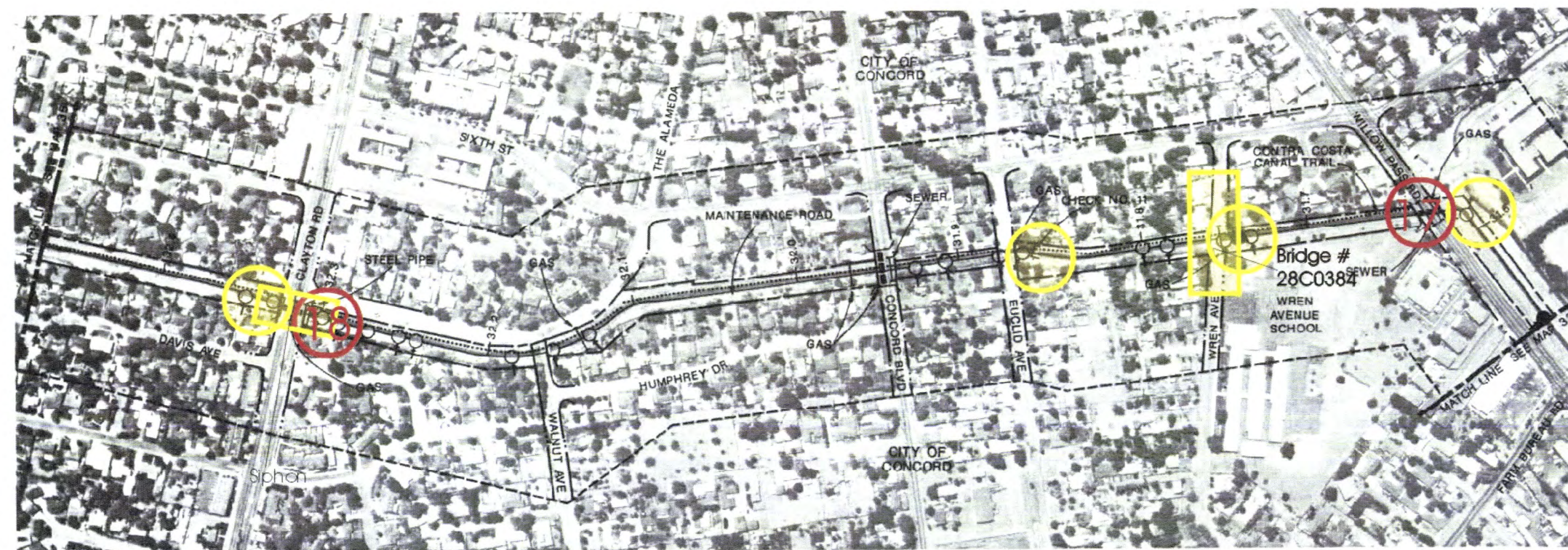
A public trail is proposed along the canal.

31.5	31.4	31.3	31.2	31.1	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.7	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
	1650+00		1640+00		1630+00		1620+00	1610+00	STATION		
TRANSPORTATION PARK									EXISTING	LAND USE	
MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL									GENERAL PLAN		
COMMERCIAL											
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL									CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATION	RECREATION	
MINOR BUSINESS									NAVAL WEAPONS STATION-OPEN SPACE		
HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (ABOVE 28.8 DU/AC)											
LOW DENSITY RES. (5.1-10 DU/AC)									POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	GEOLOGY AND SOIL	
PUBLIC STREET ADJOINS CANAL R.O.W.									RECREATION FEATURES		
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS									SCENIC RESOURCES		



6

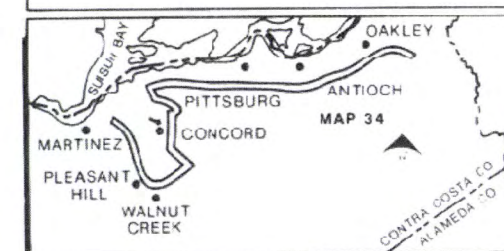
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL OFFICE LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL ARMY RESERVE PARK LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (5.1-10.0 DU/AC) EMPLOYMENT-OFFICE LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (5.1-10.0 DU/AC) LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (5.1-10.0 DU/AC) PARKS-OPEN SPACE CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRAIL PUBLIC STREET ADJOINS CANAL R.O.W. TRAIL ACCESS TRAIL ACCESS TRAIL ACCESS TRAIL ACCESS										EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
GENERAL PLAN												
POTENTIAL CONFLICTS												
RECREATION FEATURES										RECREATION		
SCENIC RESOURCES												
										GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



- LEGEND**
- CANAL CENTER LINE
With Milepost Indicator
 - - - STUDY CORRIDOR
 - CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - - - OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - - - JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
 - - - MATCH LINE
 - TURNOUT
 - TURNOUT-FLUGGED
 - DRAINAGE INLET
 - SIPHON
 - - - APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

32.432.332.232.132.031.931.831.731.6 1700+001690+001680+001670+001660+00										MILEPOST STATION	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIALTRANSPORTATIONLOW DENSITY RESIDENTIALTRANSPORTATIONTRANSPORTATIONLOW DENSITY RESIDENTIALLOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL										EXISTING	LAND USE	
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (5.1-10.0 DU/AC)EMPLOYMENT-OFFICELOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (5.1-10.0 DU/AC)SCHOOL										GENERAL PLAN		
										POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
TRAIL ACCESSTRAIL ACCESSTRAIL ACCESSTRAIL ACCESSWREN AVENUE SCHOOLWREN AVENUE SCHOOL										RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
										SCENIC RESOURCES		
										GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



MAP 34

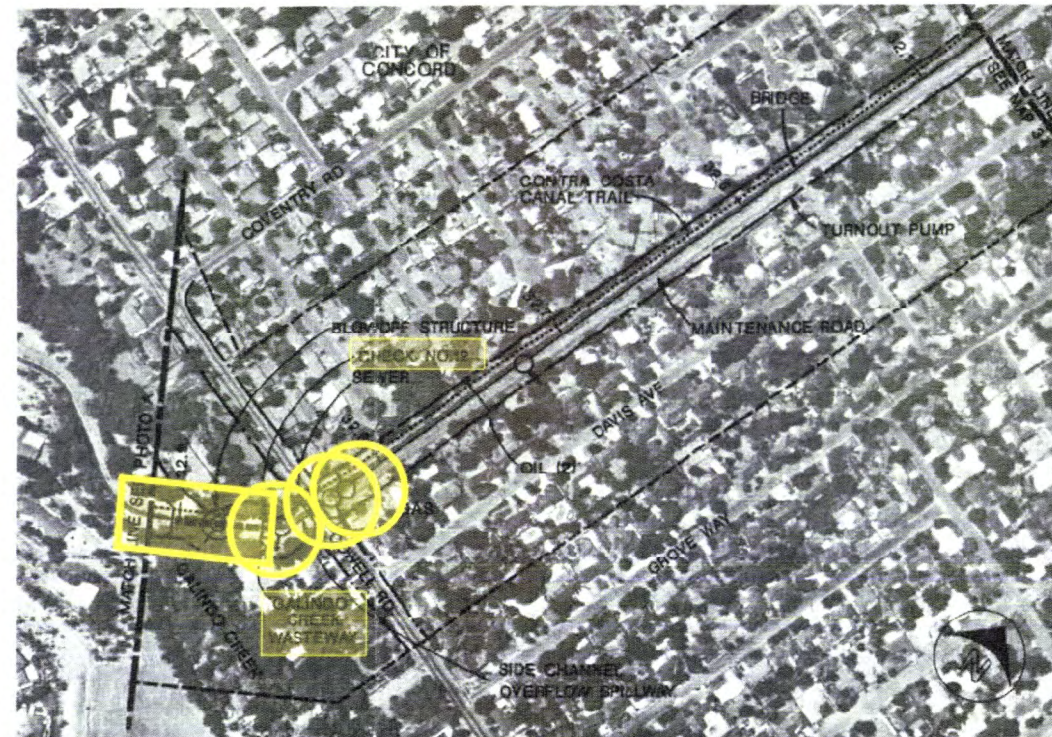
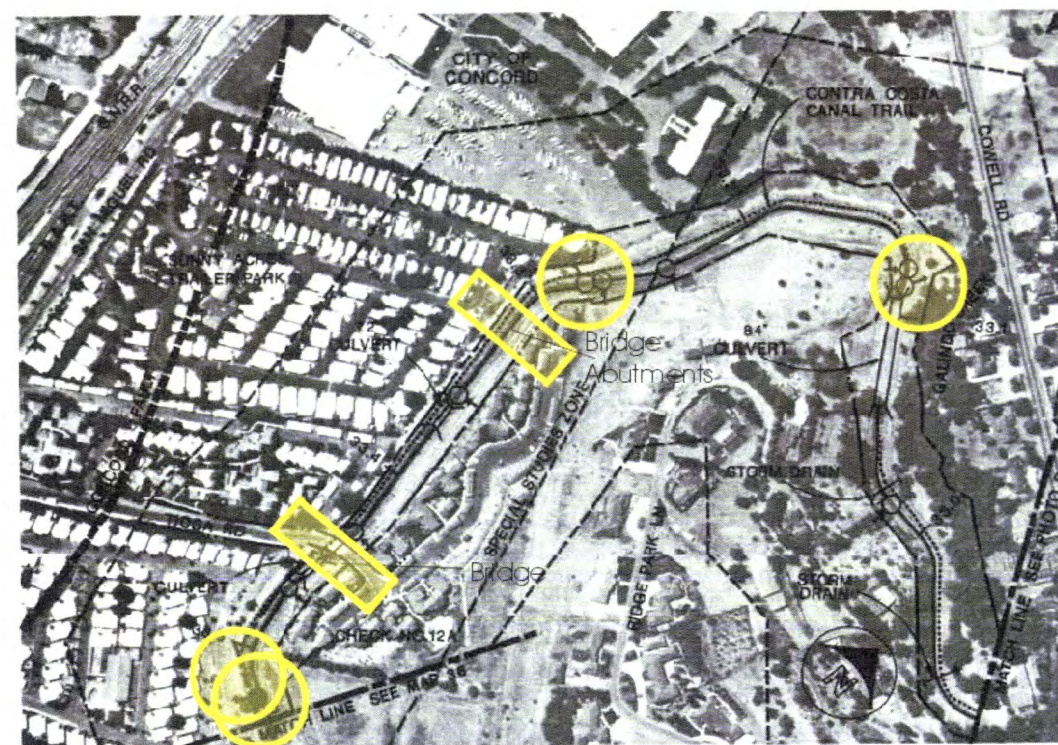
CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

b

TRANSPORTATION				TRANSPORTATION				EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK		
MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		COMMERCIAL		LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL					LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	
MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (10.1-28.8 DU/AC)		EMPLOYMENT-INDUSTRY		LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (5.1-10.0 DU/AC)		LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (5.1-10.0 DU/AC)					GENERAL PLAN	
								POTENTIAL CONFLICTS				
CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRAIL				CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRAIL				RECREATION FEATURES		RECREATION		
TRAIL ACCESS				TRAIL ACCESS				SCENIC RESOURCES				
VIEWS FROM THE CANAL				GALINDO CREEK						GEOLOGY AND SOIL		
STATE OF CALIFORNIA SPECIAL STUDIES (ALQUIST-PRIOLO) ZONE												
CONCORD FAULT												
LANDSLIDE ZONE				LANDSLIDE ZONE								

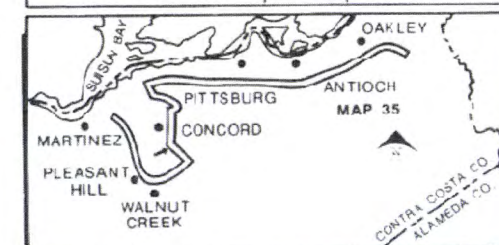


LEGEND

	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE INLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

33.533.433.333.233.133.032.932.832.732.632.5 1760+001750+001740+001720+001710+00											MILEPOST	STATIONING	LEFT BANK
TRANSPORTATION TRANSPORTATION											STATION	← FLOW	
PARKHIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIALOPEN LANDSLOW DENSITY RESIDENTIALLOW DENSITY RESIDENTIALLOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL											EXISTING	LAND USE	
PARKS-OPEN SPACEMEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (10.1-28.8 DU/AC)VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (5 OR LESS DU/AC)LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (5.1-10.0 DU/AC)VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (5 OR LESS DU/AC)											GENERAL PLAN		
TRAIL OPPOSITE SIDE OF CANAL FROM PARK											POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
LIMERIDGE PARKTRAIL ACCESSOPEN HILLSIDE TRAIL ACCESSPOTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS											RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
VIEWS FROM CANALGALINDO CREEKGALINDO CREEK											SCENIC RESOURCES		
STATE OF CALIFORNIA SPECIAL STUDIES (ALQUIST-PRIOLO) ZONE											GEOLOGY AND SOIL		
CONCORD FAULTLANDSLIDE ZONE LANDSLIDE ZONE													



0 200'

MAP 35

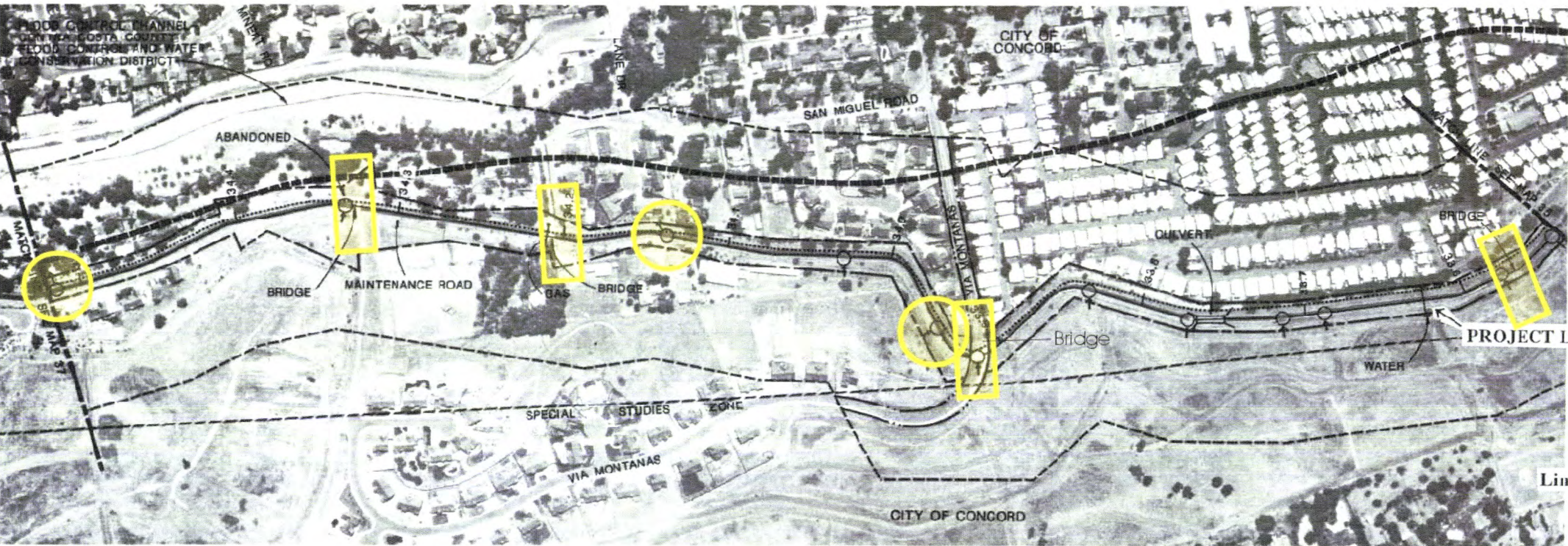
CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

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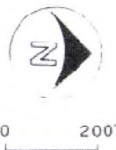
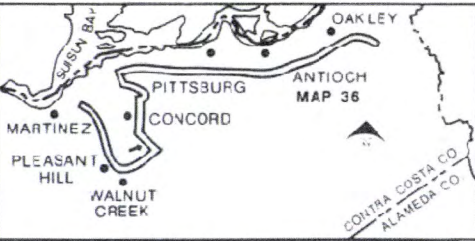
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL AND FLOOD CONTROL				LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		TRANSPORTATION		HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		EXISTING		LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (LESS THAN 5 DU/AC)				LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (5.1-10 DU/AC)				MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (10.1-28.8 DU/AC)				GENERAL PLAN			
ACCESS IS NOT IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO PARK, TRESPASSING MAY OCCUR										POTENTIAL CONFLICTS					
BRIDGE AND TRAIL ACCESS, ACCESS TO PARK CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRAIL										TRAIL ACCESS		RECREATION FEATURES		RECREATION	
												SCENIC RESOURCES			
STATE OF CALIFORNIA SPECIAL STUDIES (ALQUIST-PRIOLO) ZONE-CONCORD FAULT										LANDSLIDE ZONE		GEOLOGY AND SOIL			



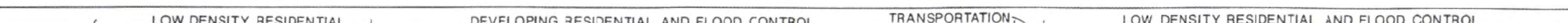
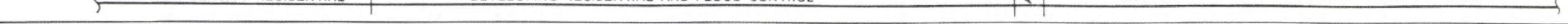
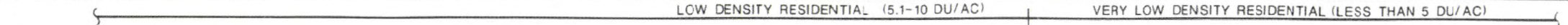
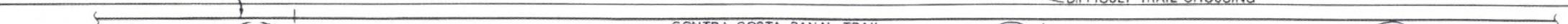
- LEGEND**
- CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
 - STUDY CORRIDOR
 - CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
 - MATCH LINE
 - TURNOUT
 - TURNOUT-PUGGED
 - DRAINAGE INLET
 - SIPHON
 - APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

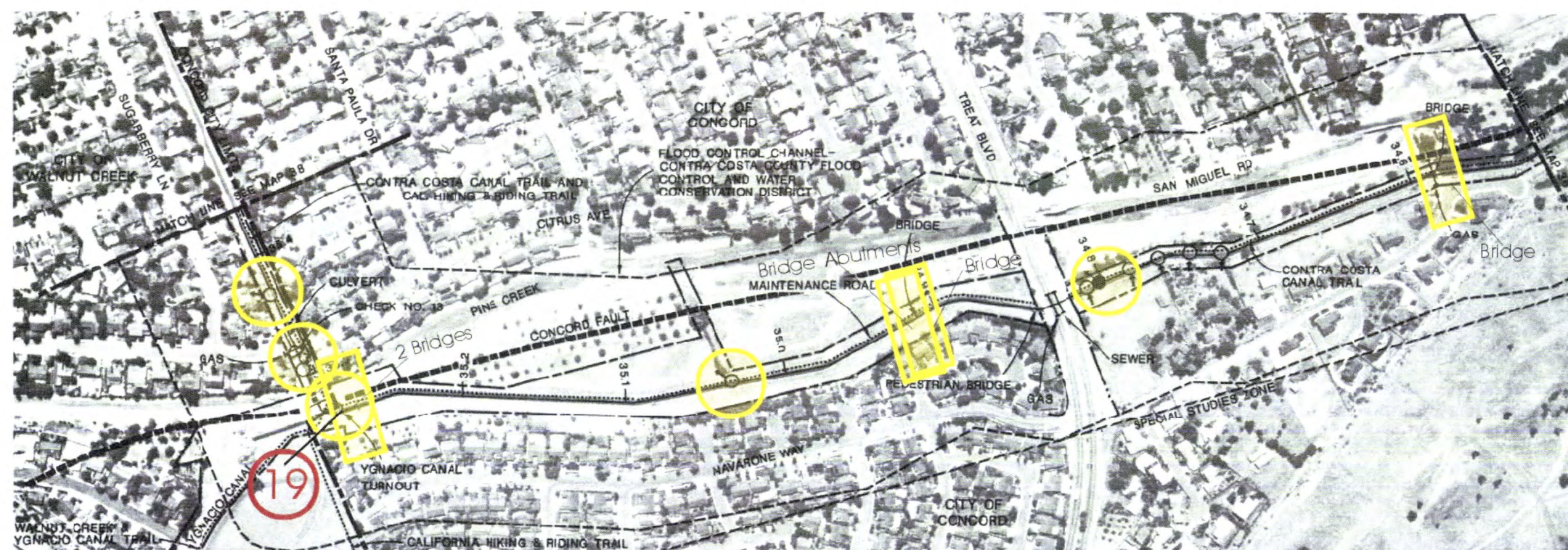
NOTES

34.5	34.4	34.3	34.2	34.1	34.0	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.6	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
1810+00		1800+00		1790+00		1780+00		1770+00		STATION		
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL AND OPEN SPACE					TRANSPORTATION		OPEN SPACE			EXISTING	LAND USE	
PARKS-OPEN SPACE AND VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (LESS THAN 5 DU/AC)			VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (LESS THAN 5 DU/AC)			PARKS-OPEN SPACE			GENERAL PLAN			
TRAIL OPPOSITE SIDE OF CANAL FROM PARK			TRAIL OPPOSITE SIDE OF CANAL FROM PARK			TRAIL OPPOSITE SIDE OF CANAL FROM PARK			POTENTIAL CONFLICTS			
LIME RIDGE OPEN SPACE ADJACENT TO CANAL		BRIDGE AND TRAIL ACCESS, ACCESS TO PARK		TRAIL ACCESS		LIME RIDGE OPEN SPACE ADJACENT TO CANAL			RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION		
VIEWS OF LIME RIDGE OPEN SPACE		VIEWS OF OPEN HILLSIDE			VIEWS OF LIME RIDGE OPEN SPACE			SCENIC RESOURCES				
LANDSLIDE ZONE		STATE OF CALIFORNIA SPECIAL STUDIES (ALQUIST-PRIOLO) ZONE-CONCORD FAULT						LANDSLIDE ZONE		GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



ATTACHMENT 1: VICINITY MAP
MAP 36

	EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
	GENERAL PLAN		
	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
	RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
	SCENIC RESOURCES		
	GEOLOGY AND SOIL		

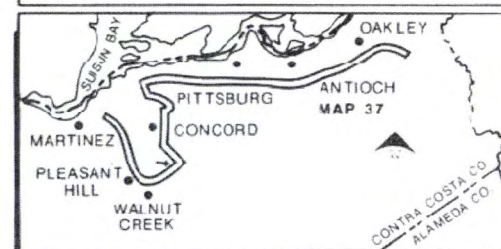


LEGEND

	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE NLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

35.435.335.235.135.034.934.834.734.6 1860+001850+001840+001830+001820+00									MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
									STATION		
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIALYGNACIO CANALOPEN LANDSLOW DENSITY RESIDENTIALTRANSPORTATIONLOW DENSITY RESIDENTIALPARK									EXISTING	LAND USE	
SINGLE FAMILY RES. MEDIUM (3-6 DU/AC)SINGLE FAMILY RES.-VERY LOW (0.1-1 DU/AC)LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (5.1-10 DU/AC)VERY LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (LESS THAN 5 DU/AC)PARKS-OPEN SPACE									GENERAL PLAN		
POTENTIAL CONFLICT IF NEW DEVELOPMENT DRAINS INTO CANAL DIFFICULT TRAIL CROSSING									POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
CANAL ACCESSCANAL CROSSING AND TRAIL ACCESS, CONNECTION TO CAL. HIKING & RIDING TRAIL AND THE WALNUT CREEK AND YGNACIO CANAL TRAILTRAIL ACCESSLIME RIDGE OPEN SPACE									RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
VIEWS OF LIME RIDGE OPEN SPACE TRAIL ACCESS (CROSSING CLOSED)									SCENIC RESOURCES		
STATE OF CALIFORNIA SPECIAL STUDIES (ALQUIST-PRIOLO) ZONE-CONCORD FAULT									GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



MAP 37

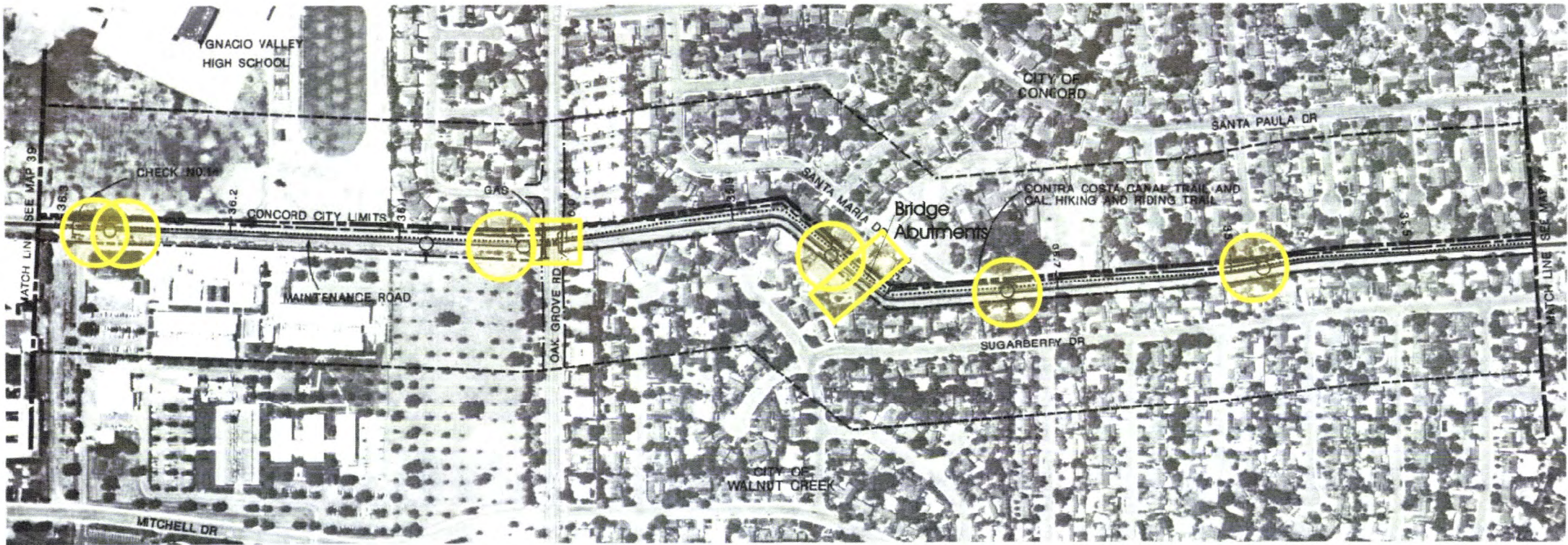
CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

6

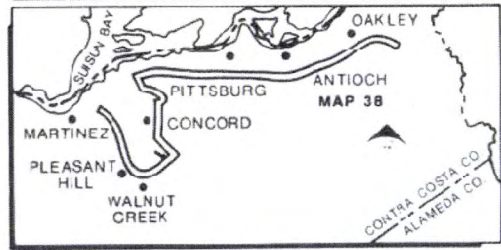
← HIGH SCHOOL	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	TRANSPORTATION	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK	
← LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (5.1-10 DU/AC)				GENERAL PLAN			
				POTENTIAL CONFLICTS			
← HIGH SCHOOL				CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRAIL & CALIFORNIA HIKING AND RIDING TRAIL	RECREATION FEATURES		RECREATION
← HIGH SCHOOL				TRAIL ACCESS	PUBLIC STREET ADJACENT TO CANAL R.O.W.		
← HIGH SCHOOL				SCENIC RESOURCES			
				GEOLOGY AND SOIL			



- LEGEND**
- CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
 - - - STUDY CORRIDOR
 - CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - - - OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
 - - - MATCH LINE
 - TURNOUT
 - TURNOUT-PLUGGED
 - DRAINAGE INLET
 - SIPHON
 - - - APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

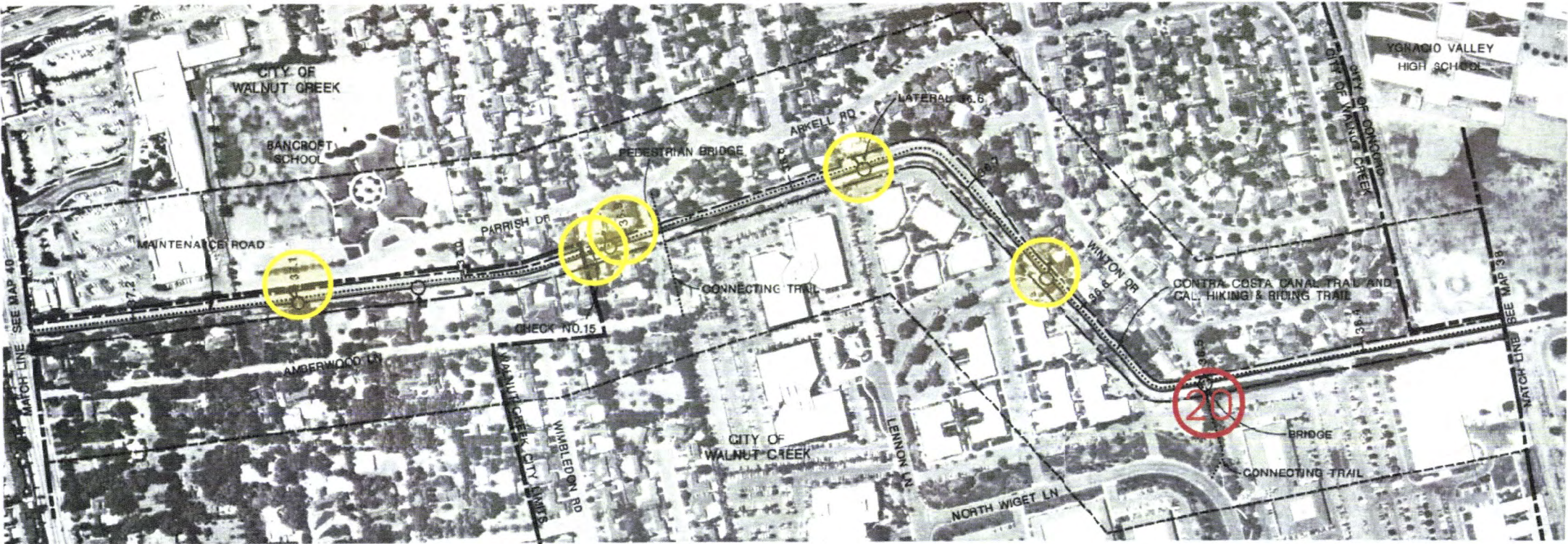
NOTES

36.3	36.2	36.1	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.6	35.5	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
1910+00	1900+00	1890+00	1880+00	1870+00					STATION		
OFFICE PARK									EXISTING	LAND USE	
AGRICULTURAL / OPEN LANDS									GENERAL PLAN		
TRANSPORTATION											
BUSINESS PARK									GENERAL PLAN	LAND USE	
MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL									POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
SINGLE FAMILY MEDIUM RESIDENTIAL (3-6 DU/AC)										RECREATION FEATURES	
MULTI-FAMILY-LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (6-14 DU/AC)									SCENIC RESOURCES		
NO TRAIL ACCESS FROM NEIGHBORHOOD										GEOLOGY AND SOIL	
POTENTIAL DRAINAGE CONFLICT											
TRAIL ACCESS											



MAP 38

COMMERCIAL		SCHOOL		LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		HIGH SCHOOL		EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
GENERAL RETAIL		PUBLIC/SEMI-PUBLIC		SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL-MEDIUM (3-6 DU/AC)		LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (5.1-10.0 DU/AC)		GENERAL PLAN		
								POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
PUBLIC STREET ADJOINS TRAIL								RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
BANCROFT SCHOOL								SCENIC RESOURCES		
CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRAIL & CALIFORNIA HIKING AND BIKING TRAIL									GEOLOGY AND SOIL	
TRAIL ACCESS										



LEGEND

CANAL CENTER LINE

With Milepost Indicator

STUDY CORRIDOR

CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY

OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY

JURISDICTION BOUNDARY

MATCH LINE

TURNOUT

TURNOUT-PLUGGED

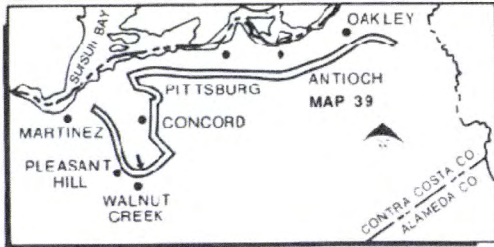
DRAINAGE INLET

SIPHON

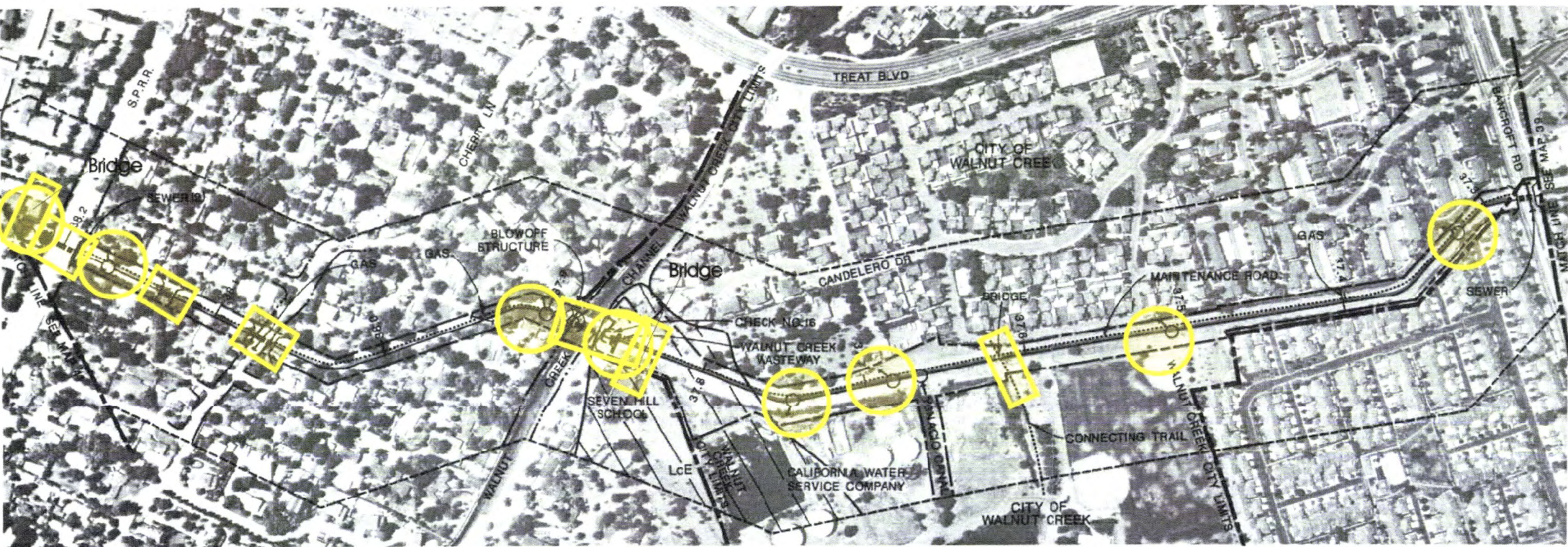
APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

37.237.137.036.936.836.736.636.536.4									MILEPOST	STATIONING	LEFT BANK
1960+001950+001940+001930+001920+00									STATION	← FLOW	
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL									EXISTING	LAND USE	
OFFICE PARK									GENERAL PLAN		
SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL-HIGH (5.0-7.3 DU/AC)									POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL-LOW (1-3 DU/AC)									RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
BUSINESS PARK									SCENIC RESOURCES		
CANAL CROSSING AND TRAIL ACCESS									GEOLOGY AND SOIL		
CANAL CROSSING AND TRAIL ACCESS											



LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		WALNUT CREEK	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	TRANSPORTATION	EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL							GENERAL PLAN		
SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL-MEDIUM (3.0-4.9 DU/AC)		MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL-LOW (6-14 DU/AC)					POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
MULTI-FAMILY -MEDIUM HIGH (21-29.9 DU/AC)								RECREATION	
CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRAIL AND CAL. HIKING & RIDING TRAIL							RECREATION FEATURES		
WALNUT CREEK		OPEN SPACE W/IN CANAL R.O.W.		PUBLIC STREET ADJOINS CANAL TRAIL		TRAIL ACCESS	SCENIC RESOURCES		
WALNUT CREEK								GEOLOGY AND SOIL	
EROSIVE SOIL									
LcE									



LEGEND

CANAL CENTER LINE

With Milepost Indicator

STUDY CORRIDOR

CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY

OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY

JURISDICTION BOUNDARY

MATCH LINE

TURNOUT

TURNOUT-PLUGGED

DRAINAGE INLET

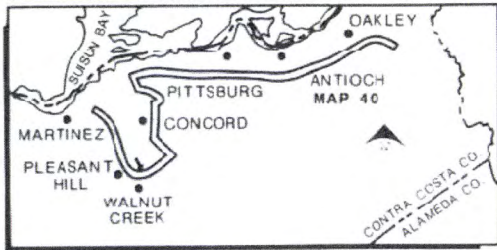
SIPHON

APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

1. A public trail is proposed extending north from the canal in the vicinity of its intersection with the Ygnacio Canal and Walnut Creek.
2. The Iron Horse Trail is proposed along the S.P.R.R. R.O.W.
3. See TM 6 for explanation of erosive soil types.

38.2	38.1	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	37.6	37.5	37.4	37.3	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
2010+00	2000+00	1990+00	1980+00	1970+00	1960+00	1950+00	1940+00	1930+00	1920+00	STATION		
TRANSPORTATION										EXISTING	LAND USE	
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL										GENERAL PLAN		
SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL-MEDIUM (3.0-4.9 DU/AC)										POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
TRANSPORTATION										RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
WALNUT CREEK										SCENIC RESOURCES		
SCHOOL										GEOLOGY AND SOIL		
UTILITY												
OPEN LAND												
PARK												
HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL												
TRANSPORTATION												
MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL LOW (7.4-11.9 DU/AC)												
EROSIVE SOIL												
LoE												



											EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
											GENERAL PLAN		
											POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
											RECREATION FEATURES		
											SCENIC RESOURCES	RECREATION	
											GEOLOGY AND SOIL		

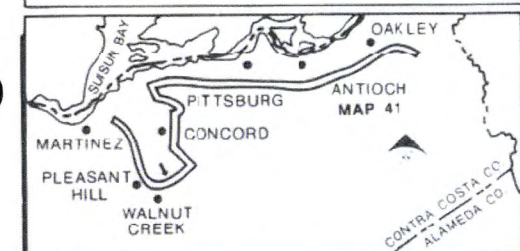


LEGEND

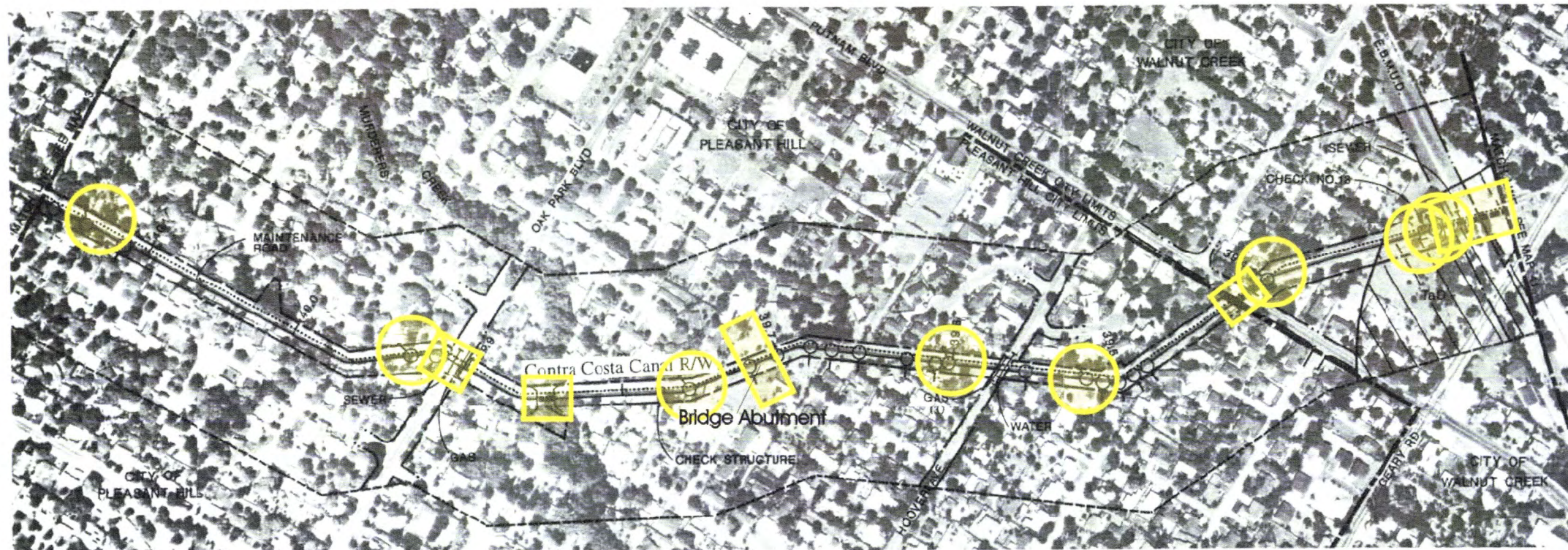
	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE INLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

39.1 39.0 38.9 38.8 38.7 38.6 38.5 38.4 38.3										MLEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
2060+00 2050+00 2040+00 2030+00 2020+00										STATION		
UTILITY TRANSPORTATION TRANSPORTATION TRANSPORTATION TRANSPORTATION HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL TRANSPORTATION										EXISTING	LAND USE	
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL COMMERCIAL COMMERCIAL COMMERCIAL RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL										GENERAL PLAN		
OPEN LAND SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL MEDIUM (3-6 DU/AC) SERVICE COMMERCIAL UNDESIGNATED I-680 MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL-MEDIUM (14-22 DU/AC) OPEN SPACE PARKS AND RECREATION										POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
TRAIL ACCESS AND CONNECTION TO BRIONES TO MT. DIABLO REGIONAL TRAIL										RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
CONTRA COSTA CANAL AND CAL. HIKING AND RIDING TRAILS										SCENIC RESOURCES		
TRAIL ACCESS POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS TRAIL ACCESS & UNDERCROSSING UNDERCROSSING TRAIL ACCESS FUTURE PARK TRAIL ACCESS FUTURE WALDEN PARK										GEOLOGY AND SOIL		
EROSIVE SOIL TaD GENERALLY HIGH LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL												



LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		TRANSPORTATION	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		TRANSPORTATION	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	TRANSPORTATION	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	OPEN LANDS	EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (3.6-6.9 DU/AC)					SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL MEDIUM (3-6 DU/AC)		M.F.RES. MED. (14-22 DU/AC)			GENERAL PLAN		
							OPEN LANDS			POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
TRAIL ACCESS		CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRAIL			TRAIL ACCESS	TRAIL ACCESS		E.B.M.U.D. ROW		RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
MURDER'S CREEK									SCENIC RESOURCES			
							EROSIVE SOIL TaD			GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



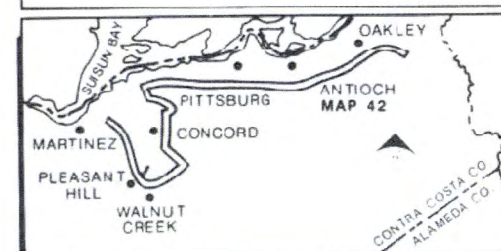
LEGEND

	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE INLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

1. A public trail is proposed along the E.B.M.U.D. right-of-way.
2. A public trail is proposed along Murderer's Creek, south of the canal.
3. The City of Pleasant Hill has designated the canal right-of-way as open space.
4. See TM 6 for explanation of erosive soil types.

40.1	40.0	39.9	39.8	39.7	39.6	39.5	39.4	MILEPOST	STATION	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
2110+00	2100+00	2090+00	2080+00	2070+00	2060+00	2050+00	2040+00	STATION			
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		TRANSPORTATION	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		TRANSPORTATION	TRANSPORTATION	TRANSPORTATION	EXISTING	LAND USE		
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (3.6-6.9 DU/AC)			LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	OPEN LANDS	GENERAL PLAN			
							UTILITY	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS			
									RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
									SCENIC RESOURCES		
										GEOLOGY AND SOIL	



ATTACHMENT 3:
Vicinity Aerial Photo

MAP 42

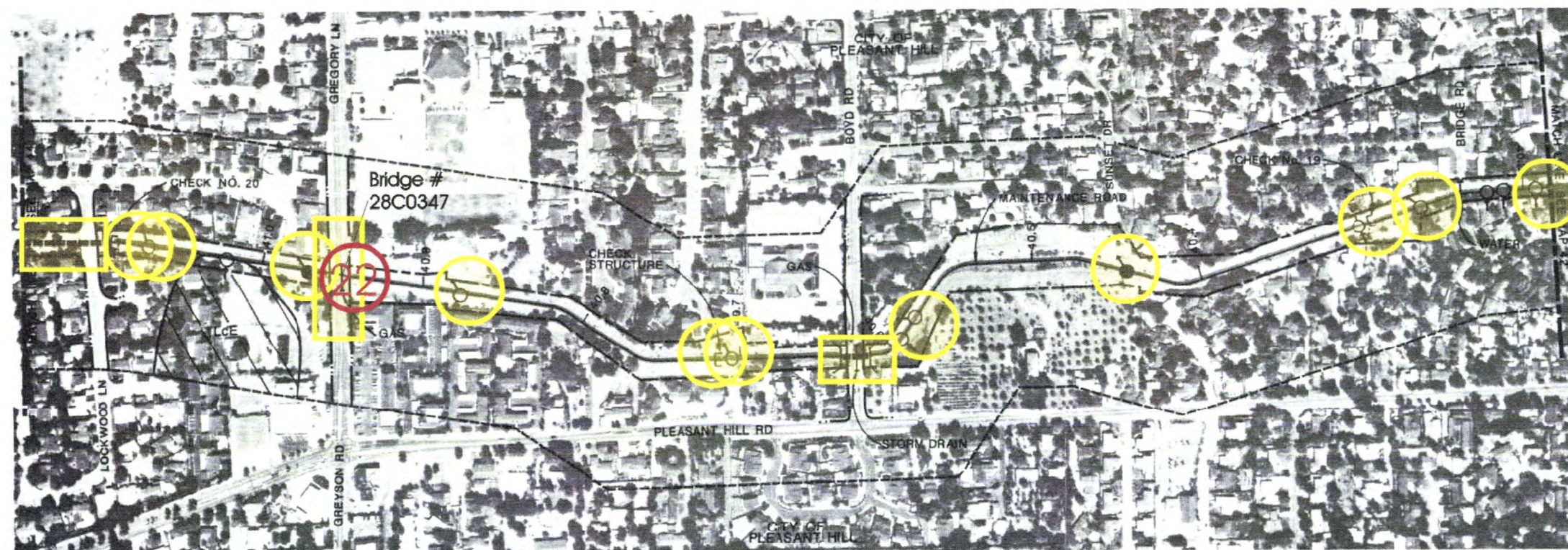
CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

b

TRANSPORTATION		TRANSPORTATION		TRANSPORTATION		LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		SCHOOL & LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		CHURCH		GENERAL PLAN		
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (3.6-6.9 DU/AC)								POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRAIL								RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
TRAIL ACCESS		TRAIL ACCESS		TRAIL ACCESS		INFORMAL TRAIL ACCESS		SCENIC RESOURCES		
GENERALLY HIGH LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL								GEOLOGY AND SOIL		

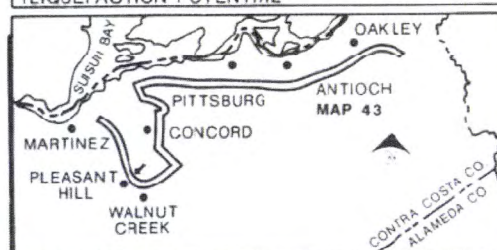


LEGEND

	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE INLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

- NOTES**
1. See TM 6 for explanation of erosive soil types.
 2. The City of Pleasant Hill has designated the canal right-of-way as open space.

41.1	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.2	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
2160+00					2140+00		2130+00	2120+00		STATION		
LOW DENSITY RES.	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	TRANSPORTATION COMMERCIAL			TRANSPORTATION		DEVELOPING LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL			EXISTING	LAND USE	
COMMERCIAL		HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL			OPEN		LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		GENERAL PLAN		
TRANSPORTATION	NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL							LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (3.6-6.9 DU/AC)		POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (3.6-6.9 DU/AC)		HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (20.0-40.0 DU/AC)								POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	RECREATION	
TRAIL ACCESS	TRAIL ACCESS				TRAIL ACCESS			POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS		RECREATION FEATURES		
CANAL BURIED. R.O.W. DEVELOPED AS OPEN SPACE										SCENIC RESOURCES		
EROSIVE SOIL LcE											GEOLOGY AND SOIL	
GENERALLY HIGH LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL												



MAP 43

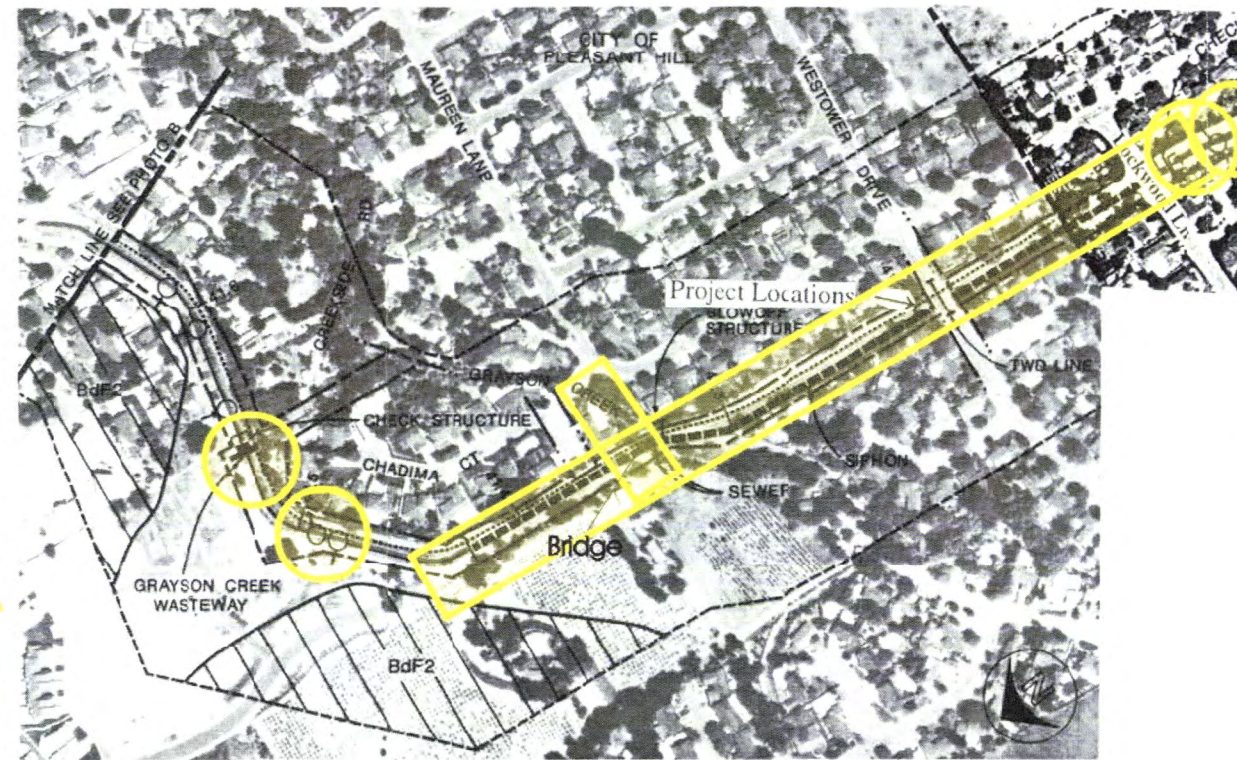
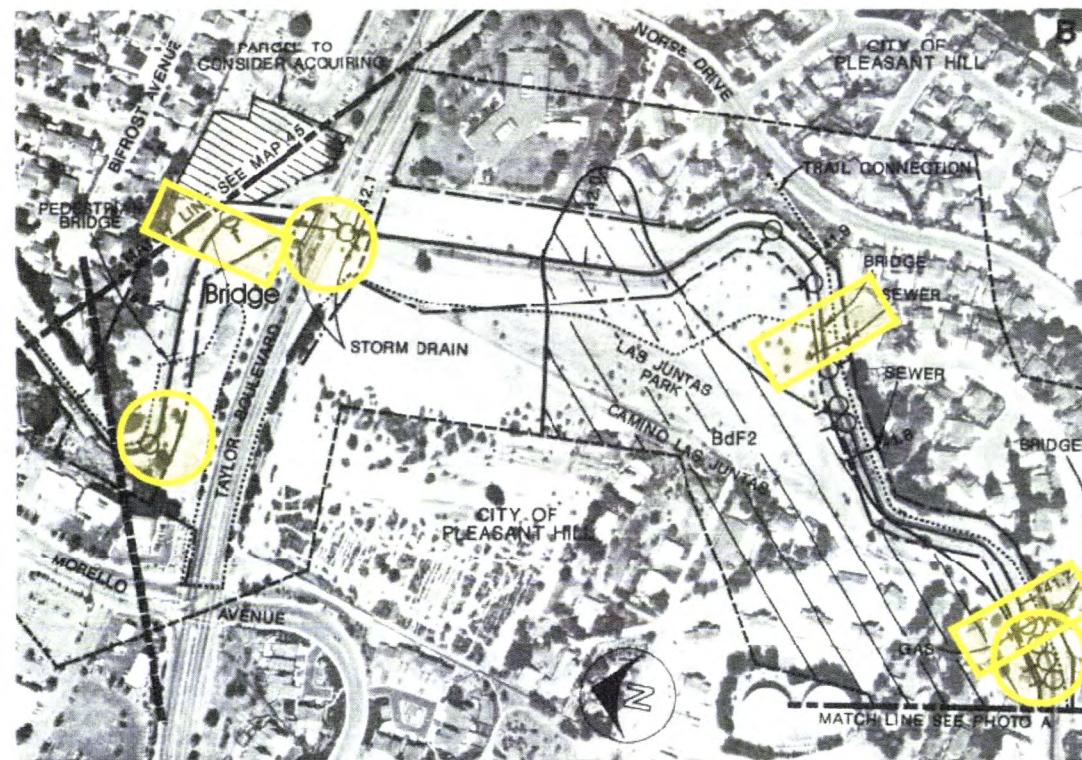
CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

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LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL		TRANSPORTATION	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	TRANSPORTATION	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
OPEN		OFFICES	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (3.6-6.9 DU/AC)		LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (3.6-6.9 DU/AC)		GENERAL PLAN		
NO CROSSING. TRAIL DIVERTED TO MORELLO AVENUE SIGNALIZED CROSSING							POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
CONTRA COSTA CANAL & CAL. HIKING AND RIDING TRAILS		TRAIL ACCESS	CONTRA COSTA CANAL & CAL. HIKING AND RIDING TRAILS		CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRAIL		RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
UNNAMED FAULT		EROSIVE SOIL-BdF2	PUBLIC OPEN SPACE ADJOINS CANAL R.O.W.		WASTEWAY		SCENIC RESOURCES		
CANAL BURIED, R.O.W. DEVELOPED AS OPEN SPACE		TRAIL ACCESS		CANAL BURIED, R.O.W. DEVELOPED AS OPEN SPACE					
GENERALLY HIGH LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL							GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



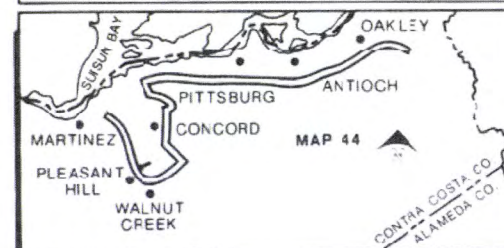
LEGEND

	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PUGGED
	DRAINAGE INLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

The City of Pleasant Hill has designated the canal right-of-way as open space.

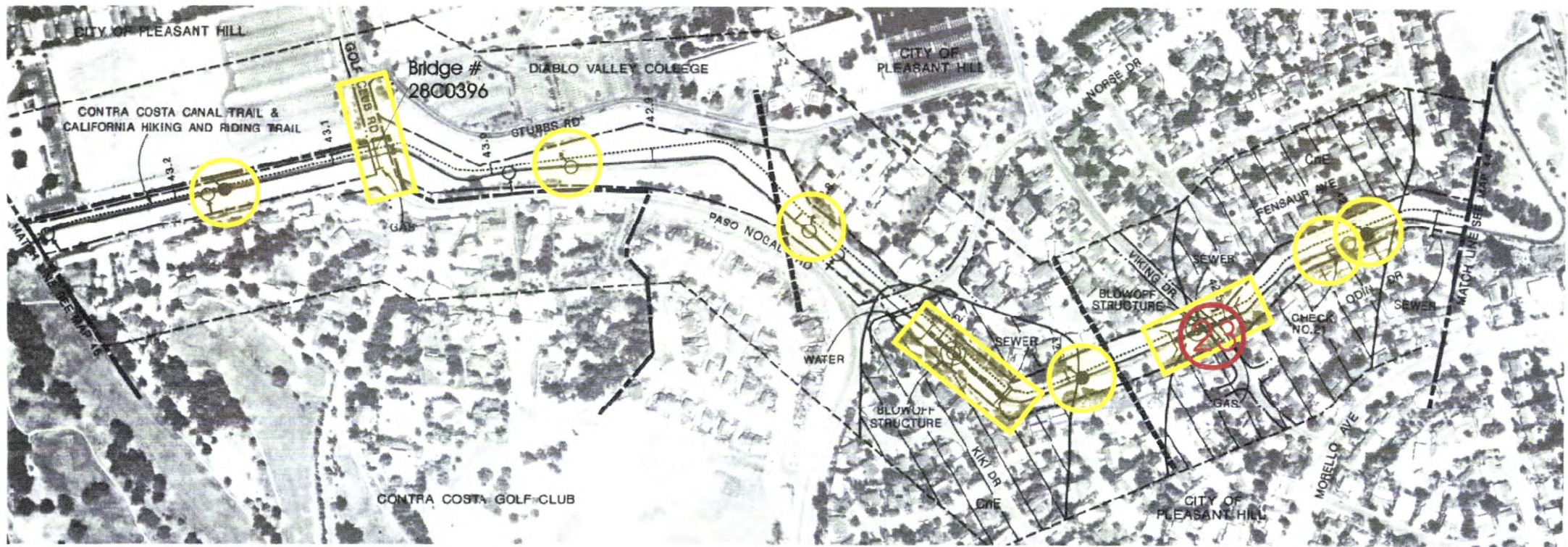
42.3	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.2	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
2220+00	2210+00	2200+00	2190+00	2180+00	2170+00	2160+00	2150+00	2140+00	2130+00	2120+00	2110+00	STATION		
COMMERCIAL	TRANSPORTATION	OPEN LANDS	LAS JUNTAS PARK	TRANSPORTATION	DEVELOPING RESIDENTIAL	AGRICUTURAL/OPEN LANDS	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	TRANSPORTATION	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	EXISTING	LAND USE	
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (3.6-6.9 DU/AC) AND NEIGHBORHOOD PARK				LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (3.6-6.9 DU/AC)				LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	GENERAL PLAN			
NO CROSSING. TRAIL DIVERTED TO MORELLO AVENUE SIGNALIZED CROSSING				POTENTIAL CONFLICT IF NEW DEVELOPMENT DRAINS INTO CANAL				POTENTIAL CONFLICT IF NEW DEVELOPMENT DRAINS INTO CANAL				POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRAIL & CAL. HIKING & RIDING TRAIL				RAIL ACCESS. CONNECTION WITH CAL. HIKING & RIDING TRAIL				TRAIL ACCESS				RECREATION FEATURES		
TRAIL ACCESS		LAS JUNTAS PARK		PANORAMIC VIEWS OF WALNUT CREEK VALLEY, OPEN FOOTHILLS, MT. DIABLO AND THE BAY								SCENIC RESOURCES		
OPEN SPACE		UNNAMED FAULT		CANAL BURIED, R.O.W. DEVELOPED AS OPEN SPACE										
EROSIVE SOIL-BdF2				EROSIVE SOIL-BdF2				EROSIVE SOIL-BdF2				GEOLOGY AND SOIL		
GENERALLY HIGH LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL				GENERALLY HIGH LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL				GENERALLY HIGH LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL						



ATTACHMENT 6: LOCKWOOD SIPHON PROJECT
MAP 44

CANAL FACILITY PLAN
CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT

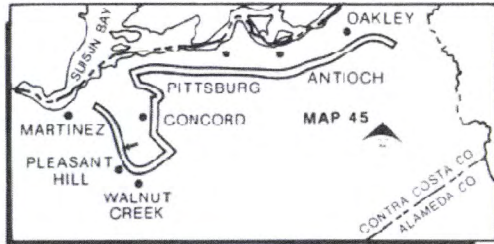
TRANSPORTATION HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL TRANSPORTATION TRANSPORTATION DIABLO VALLEY COLLEGE DIABLO VALLEY COLLEGE LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (7.0-19.9 DU/AC) LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (3.6-6.9 DU/AC) CONTRA COSTA CANAL & CALIFORNIA HIKING AND RIDING TRAIL TRAIL CONNECTION A PUBLIC STREET ADJOINS THE CANAL TRAIL CONNECTION TRAIL CONNECTION UNNAMED FAULT EROSION SOIL CnE UNNAMED FAULT EROSION SOIL CnE LIQUEFACTION					EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
					GENERAL PLAN		
					POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
					RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
					SCENIC RESOURCES		
					GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



- LEGEND**
- CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
 - STUDY CORRIDOR
 - CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
 - MATCH LINE
 - TURNOUT
 - TURNOUT-PLUGGED
 - DRAINAGE NLET
 - SIPHON
 - APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

- NOTES**
- See TM 6 for explanation of erosive soil types.
 - The City of Pleasant Hill has designated the canal right-of-way as open space.

43.2	43.1	43.0	42.9	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.5	42.4	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
2270+00	2260+00	2250+00	2240+00	2230+00					STATION		
TRANSPORTATION									EXISTING	LAND USE	
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL									GENERAL PLAN		
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL AND TRANSPORTATION											
TRANSPORTATION									POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	RECREATION	
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL									RECREATION FEATURES		
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL											
SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL-LOW (1.0-2.9 DU/AC)									SCENIC RESOURCES	GEOLOGY AND SOIL	
LOW-LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (1.0-3.5 DU/AC)									UNNAMED FAULT		
LOW DENSITY (R.3.6-6.9 DU/AC)											
A PUBLIC STREET ADJOINS THE CANAL											
TRAIL CONNECTION											
A PUBLIC STREET ADJOINS THE CANAL											
TRAIL CONNECTION											
TRAIL CONNECTION											
UNNAMED FAULT											
EROSIVE SOIL CnE											
GENERALLY HIGH											
LIQUEFACTION											
EROSIVE SOIL CnE											



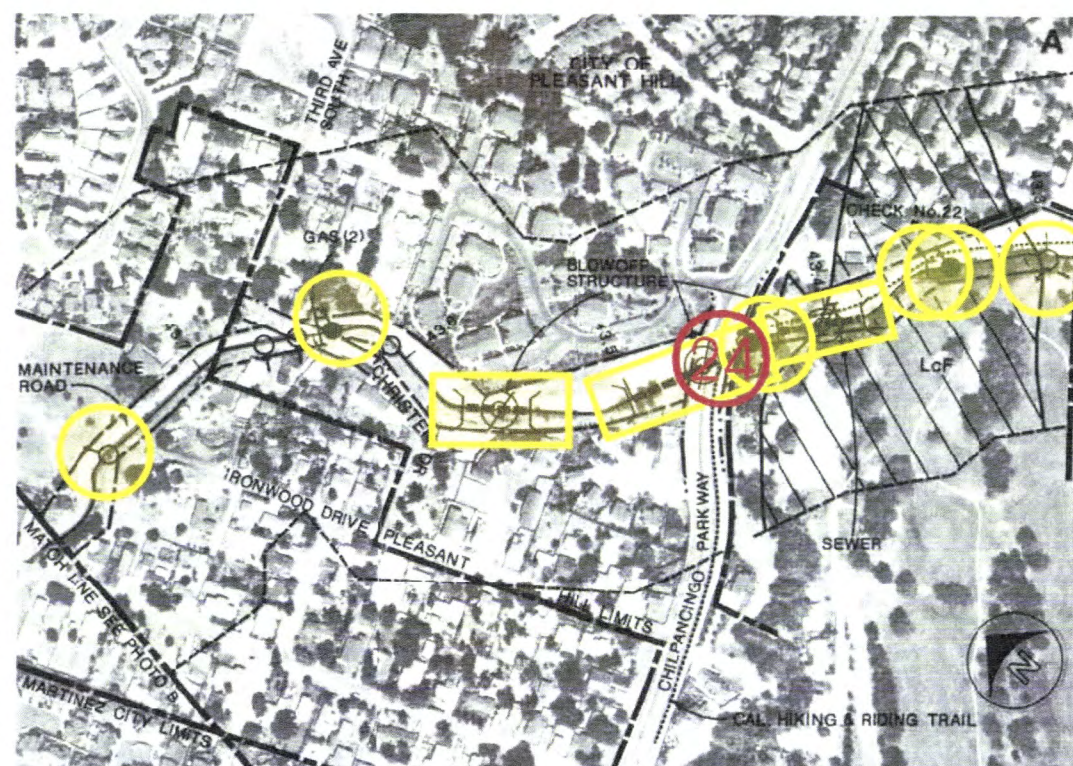
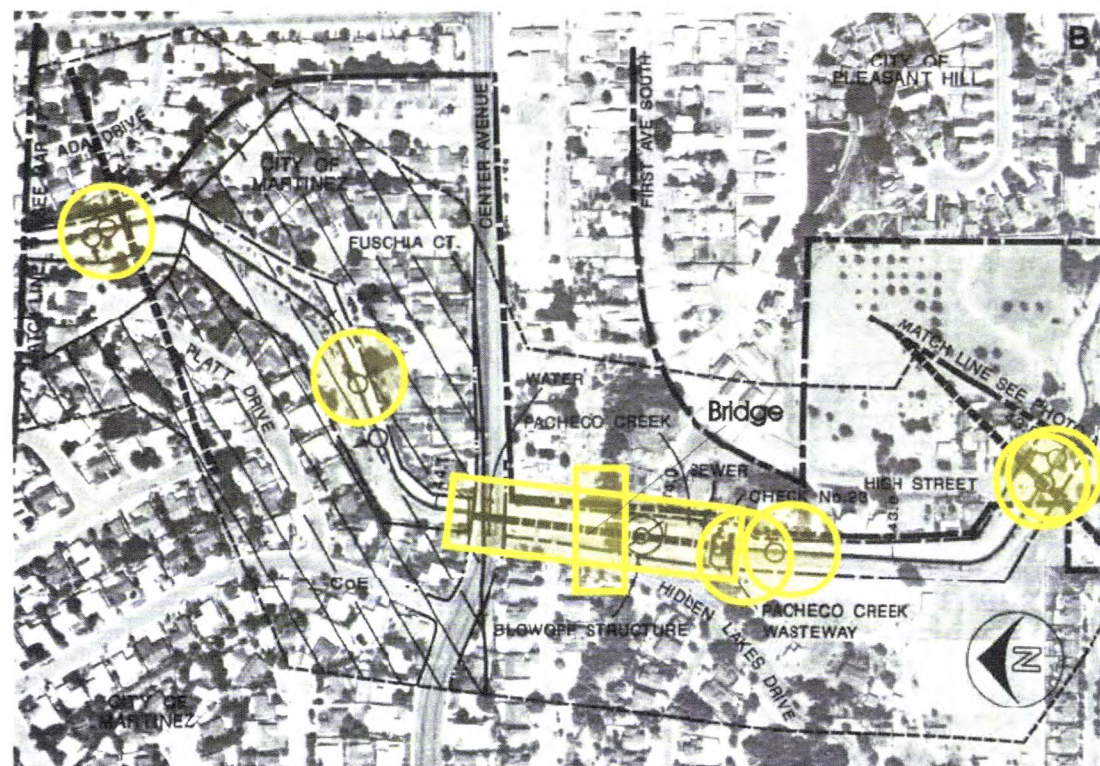
MAP 45

CANAL FACILITY PLAN
CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT

CHM HILL

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					EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
					GENERAL PLAN		
					POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
						RECREATION	
					RECREATION FEATURES		
					SCENIC RESOURCES		
						GEOLOGY AND SOIL	



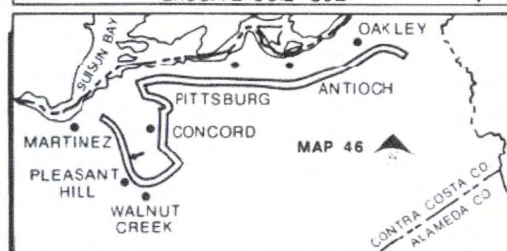
LEGEND

	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE INLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

NOTES

1. See TM 6 for explanation of erosive soil types.
2. A public trail is proposed along the canal north of Chilpancingo Parkway in this area.
3. The City of Martinez has designated the canal right-of-way as public permanent open space.
4. The City of Pleasant Hill has designated the canal right-of-way as open space.

44.3	44.2	44.1	44.0	43.9	43.8	43.7	43.6	43.5	43.4	43.3	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
2320+00	2310+00	2330+00	2300+00	2290+00	2280+00						STATION		
TRANSPORTATION											EXISTING	LAND USE	
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL											GENERAL PLAN		
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL											POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL											RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL											SCENIC RESOURCES		
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL											GEOLOGY AND SOIL		
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MAP 46

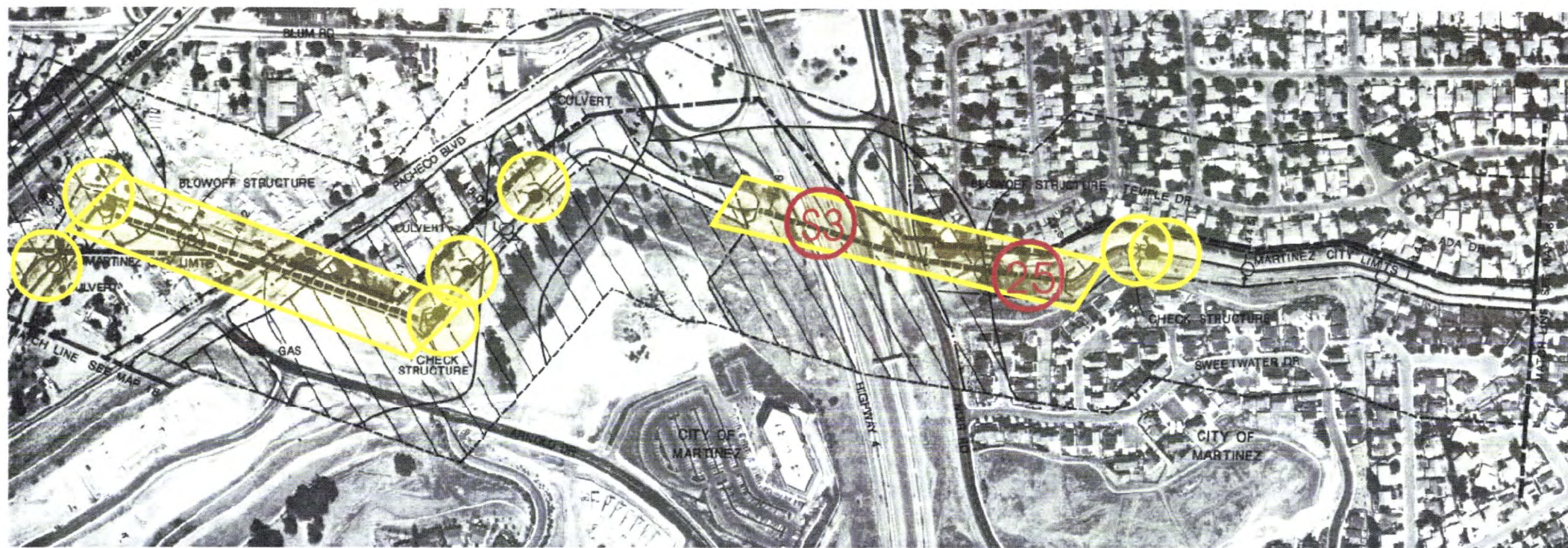
CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

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				EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
				GENERAL PLAN		
				POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
				RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
				SCENIC RESOURCES		
				GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



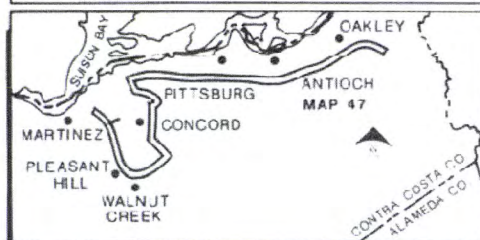
LEGEND

	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE INLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

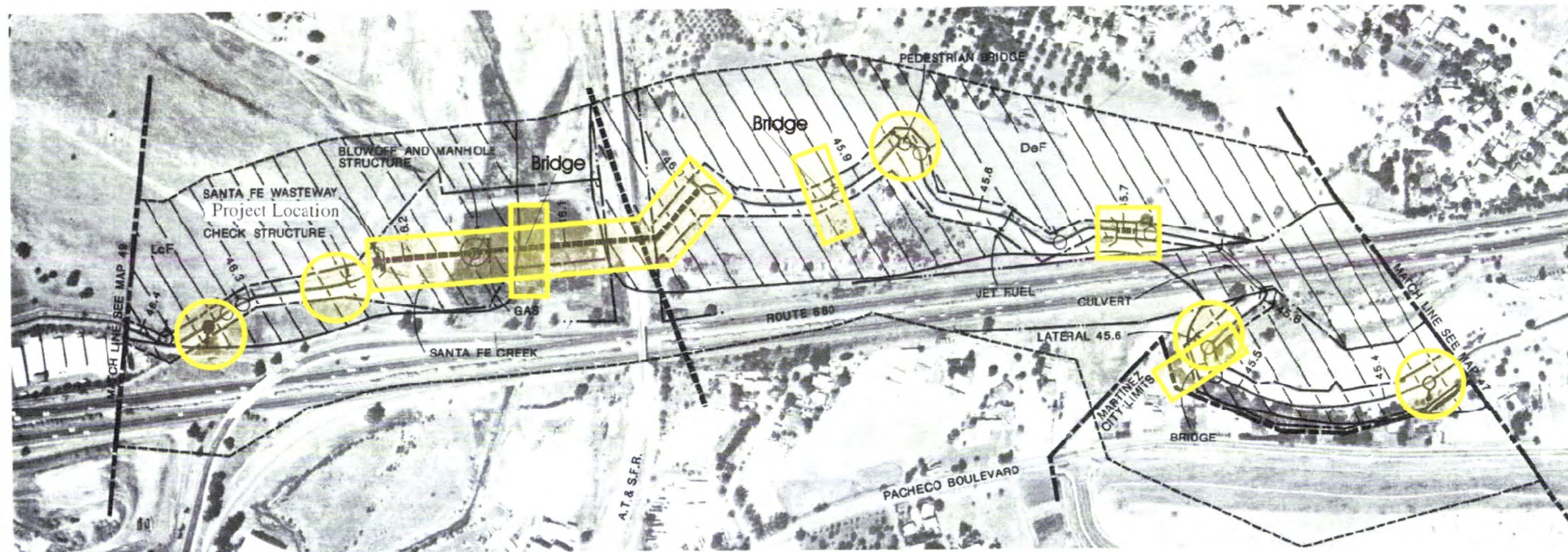
NOTES

1. A public trail is proposed along the canal. North of Muir Road, the trail leaves the canal and follows Pacheco Blvd. until the canal crosses Pacheco Blvd. The proposed trail rejoins the canal at this crossing.
2. The City of Martinez has designated the canal right-of-way as permanent public open space.
3. See TM 6 for explanation of erosive soil types.

45.3	45.2	45.1	45.0	44.9	44.8	44.7	44.6	44.5	44.4	MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
2390+00	2380+00	2370+00	2360+00	2350+00	2340+00	2330+00	2320+00	2310+00	2300+00	STATION		
COMMERCIAL										EXISTING	LAND USE	
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL										GENERAL PLAN		
OPEN LANDS												
TRANSPORTATION										POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	RECREATION	
TRANSPORTATION										RECREATION FEATURES		
PROFESSIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES & COMMERCIAL (RETAIL SERVICES)												
UNDESIGNATED										SCENIC RESOURCES	GEOLOGY AND SOIL	
RESIDENTIAL (6-12 DU/AC)												
RESIDENTIAL (0-6 DU/AC)												
TRAIL PROPOSED TO LEAVE THE CANAL AND FOLLOW PACHECO BLVD												
CROSSING DIFFICULT												
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS												
POTENTIAL SPACE FOR PARKING FOR TRAIL												
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS AND CONNECTION TO PROPOSED E.B.R.P.D. HIKING TRAIL												
CANAL BURIED, R.O.W. POTENTIAL FOR OPEN SPACE												
EROSIVE SOIL DaF												
EROSIVE SOIL GbE												
EROSIVE SOIL GbG												
GENERALLY HIGH LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL												



AGRICULTURAL/OPEN LANDS	UTILITY (R.R.)	OPEN LANDS	TRANSPORTATION	OPEN LANDS AND TRANSPORTATION	EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
HEAVY INDUSTRIAL		LIGHT INDUSTRIAL		M.F. RESIDENTIAL LOW	GENERAL PLAN		
NEW INDUSTRIAL USES	POTENTIAL ACCESS ALONG A.T. & S.F.R.R. R.O.W. FROM NORTH		CROSSING DIFFICULT		POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
	SANTA FE CREEK		IF NEW DEVELOPMENT DRAINS INTO CANAL		RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
	SANTA FE CREEK	UNNAMED FAULT			SCENIC RESOURCES		
EROSIVE SOIL - LcF			EROSIVE SOIL - DeF		GEOLOGY AND SOIL		
GENERALLY HIGH LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL							

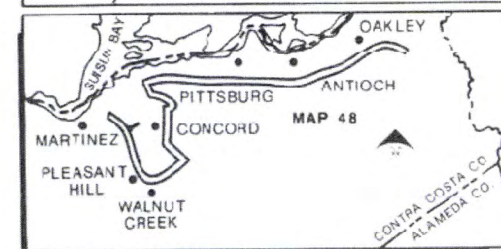


LEGEND

	CANAL CENTER LINE With Milepost Indicator
	STUDY CORRIDOR
	CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
	OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
	JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
	MATCH LINE
	TURNOUT
	TURNOUT-PLUGGED
	DRAINAGE INLET
	SIPHON
	APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

- NOTES**
1. A public trail is proposed along the canal.
 2. The EBRPD hiking trail is proposed along Pacheco Blvd.
 3. See TM 6 for explanation of erosive types.

46.4	46.3	46.2	46.1	46.0	45.9	45.8	45.7	45.5	45.6	45.4
2440+00		2430+00			2420+00		2410+00	2400+00		
TRANSPORTATION AND INDUSTRIAL	OPEN LANDS AND TRANSPORTATION		UTILITY (R.R.)		OPEN LANDS AND TRANSPORTATION		TRANSPORTATION		COMMERCIAL, TRANSPORTATION AND OPEN LANDS	
LIGHT INDUSTRIAL	OPEN SPACE				M.F. RESIDENTIAL LOW (7.4-11.9 DU/AC)				COMMERCIAL (RETAIL SERVICES) AND COMMERCIAL/LIGHT INDUSTRIAL	
	ACCESS TO SANTA FE CREEK AREA FROM SOUTH DIFFICULT DUE TO I-680 FREEWAY			NEW INDUSTRIAL USES					CROSSING DIFFICULT	
	SANTA FE CREEK									
	SANTA FE CREEK		UNNAMED FAULT							
EROSIVE SOIL - LcF				EROSIVE SOIL - DeF					EROSIVE SOIL - DeF	
GENERALLY HIGH LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL										



ATTACHMENT 7: SANTA FE WASTEWAY REHABILITATION

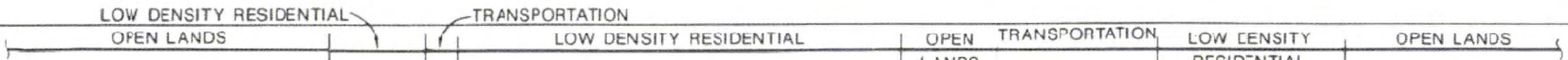
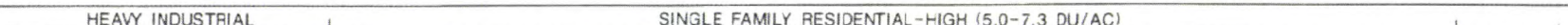
MAP 48

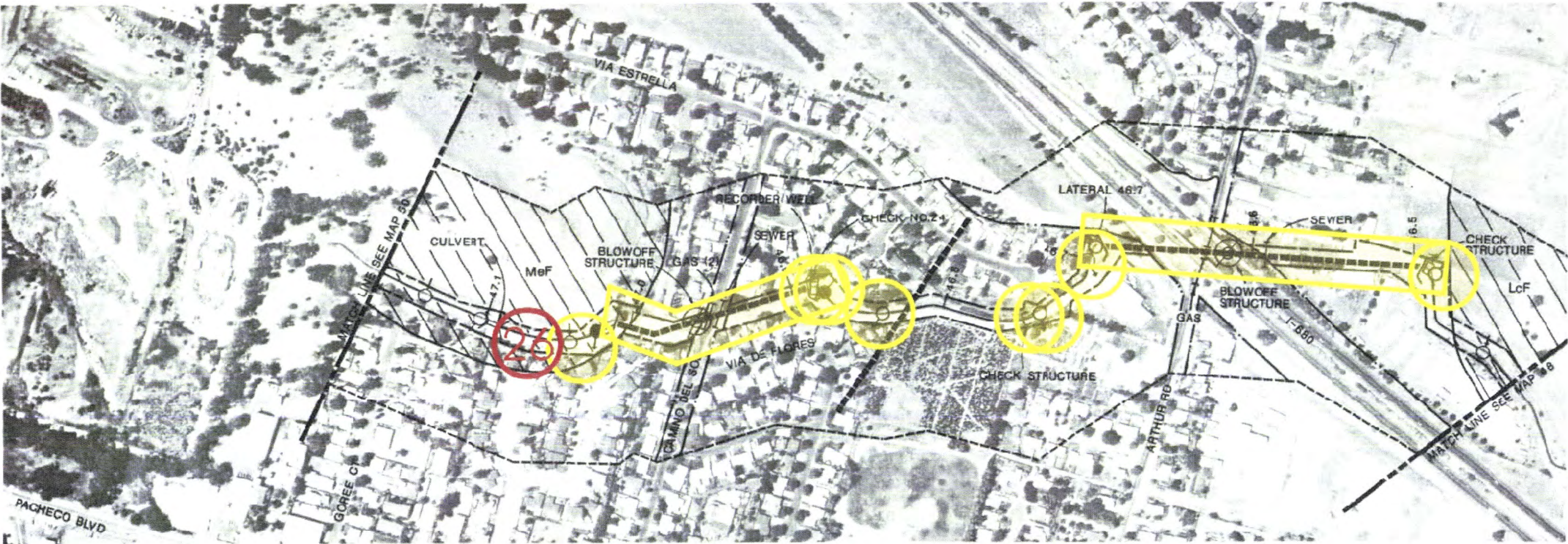
CANAL FACILITY PLAN



CHM HILL

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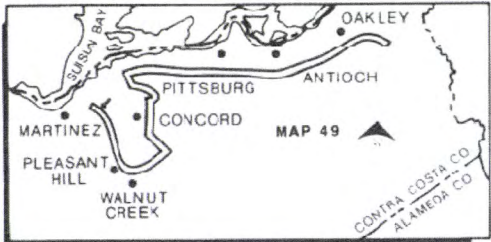
	EXISTING	LAND USE	RIGHT BANK
	GENERAL PLAN		
	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
	RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION	
	SCENIC RESOURCES		
	GEOLOGY AND SOIL		



- LEGEND**
- CANAL CENTER LINE
With Milepost Indicator
 - STUDY CORRIDOR
 - CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - OTHER RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - JURISDICTION BOUNDARY
 - MATCH LINE
 - TURNOUT
 - TURNOUT-PLUGGED
 - DRAINAGE INLET
 - SIPHON
 - APPROXIMATE FAULT TRACE

- NOTES**
- See TM 5 for explanation of erosive soil types.
 - A public trail is proposed along the canal.

47.1 47.0 46.9 46.8 46.7 46.6 46.5							MILEPOST	STATIONING ← FLOW	LEFT BANK
							STATION		
TRANSPORTATION							EXISTING	LAND USE	
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL							GENERAL PLAN		
SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL-HIGH (5.0-7.3 DU/AC)							POTENTIAL CONFLICTS		
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL OPEN LANDS LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL							CROSSING DIFFICULT NEW INDUSTRIAL USES	RECREATION	
POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS							POTENTIAL TRAIL ACCESS		
EROSIVE SOIL-MeF							EROSIVE SOIL-LcF		
UNNAMED FAULT							GENERALLY HIGH LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL	GEOLOGY AND SOIL	





Name: HONKER BAY

Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 10 0590238 E 4209192 N

= Clayton Canal
= Contra Costa Canal

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Culture and drainage in part by NOS/NOAA from aerial photographs taken 1941
topography by planetable surveys 1906-07 and by Kelsh plotter methods
aerial photographs taken 1949. Contour revision and field check 1953
topography compiled from NOS 5534

UTM projection
3-foot grid based on California coordinate system, zones 2 and 3
meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
Q, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum
be on the predicted North American Datum 1983
the projection lines 14 meters north and
14 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
land lines indicate approximate locations
of indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
may be private inholdings within the boundaries
National or State reservations shown on this map

UTM GRID AND 1980 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT HALF
CONTOURS INCOMPLETE ALONG EMBANKMENTS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL
DEPTH CURVES IN FEET-DATUM IS
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO
SHORELINE SHOWS THE APPROXIMATE
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS 4
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, CO
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND



B A Y

I S L A N D

C H I P P S I S L A N D

S U I S U N S O L A N O C O
C O N T R A C O S T A C O

P I T T S B U R G

L O S M E D A N O S

HONKER BAY, CALIF.

SW/4 PITTSBURG 15' QUADRANGLE
38121-A8-TF-024

1953

PHOTOGRAPHED 1950

Name: HONKER BAY

Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

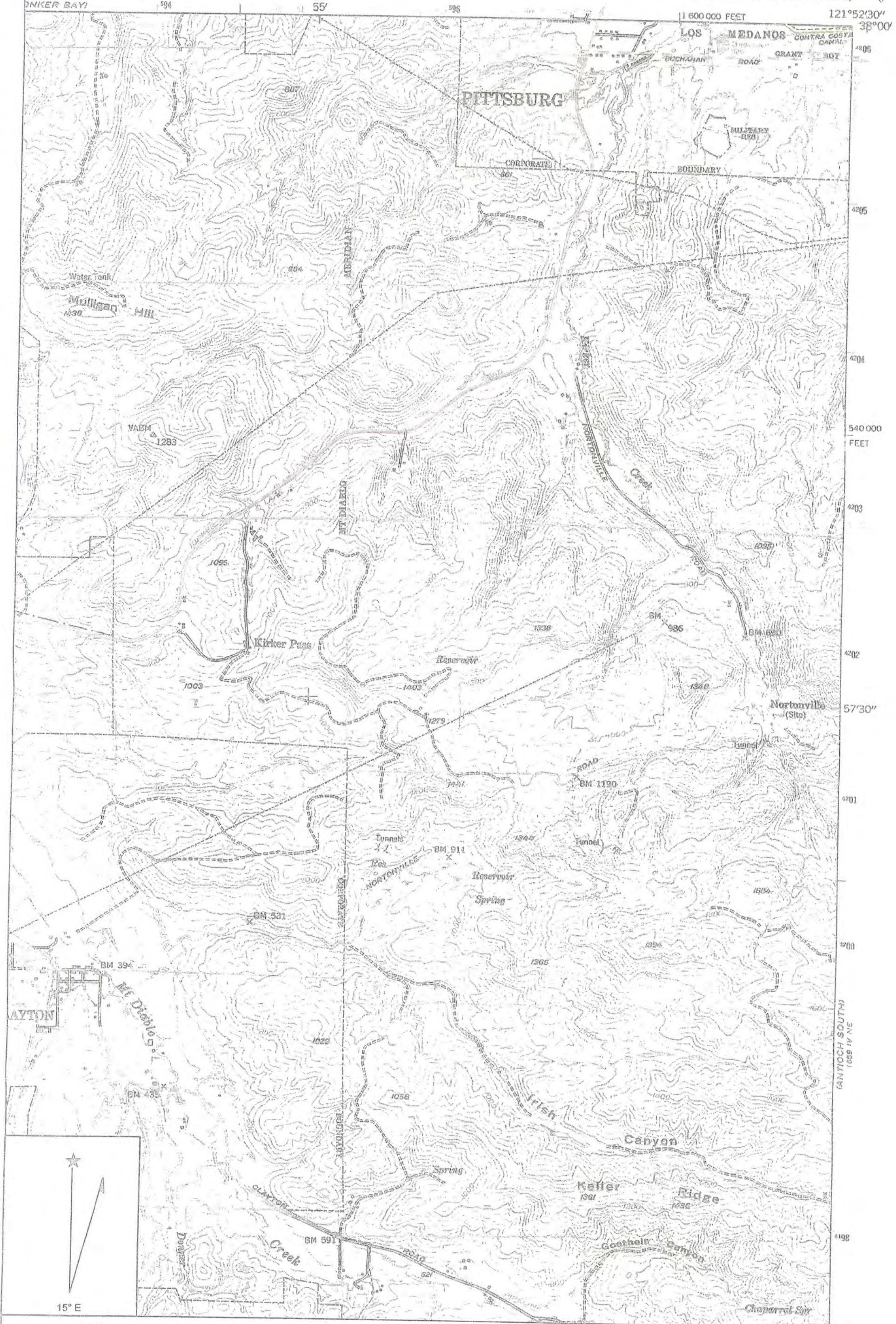
Location: 10 0596202 E 4209493 N

= Contra Costa Canal

CLAYTON QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA-CONTRA CO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

1860 III 26
ANTIOCH NOR

1860 III SW
ONKER BAY

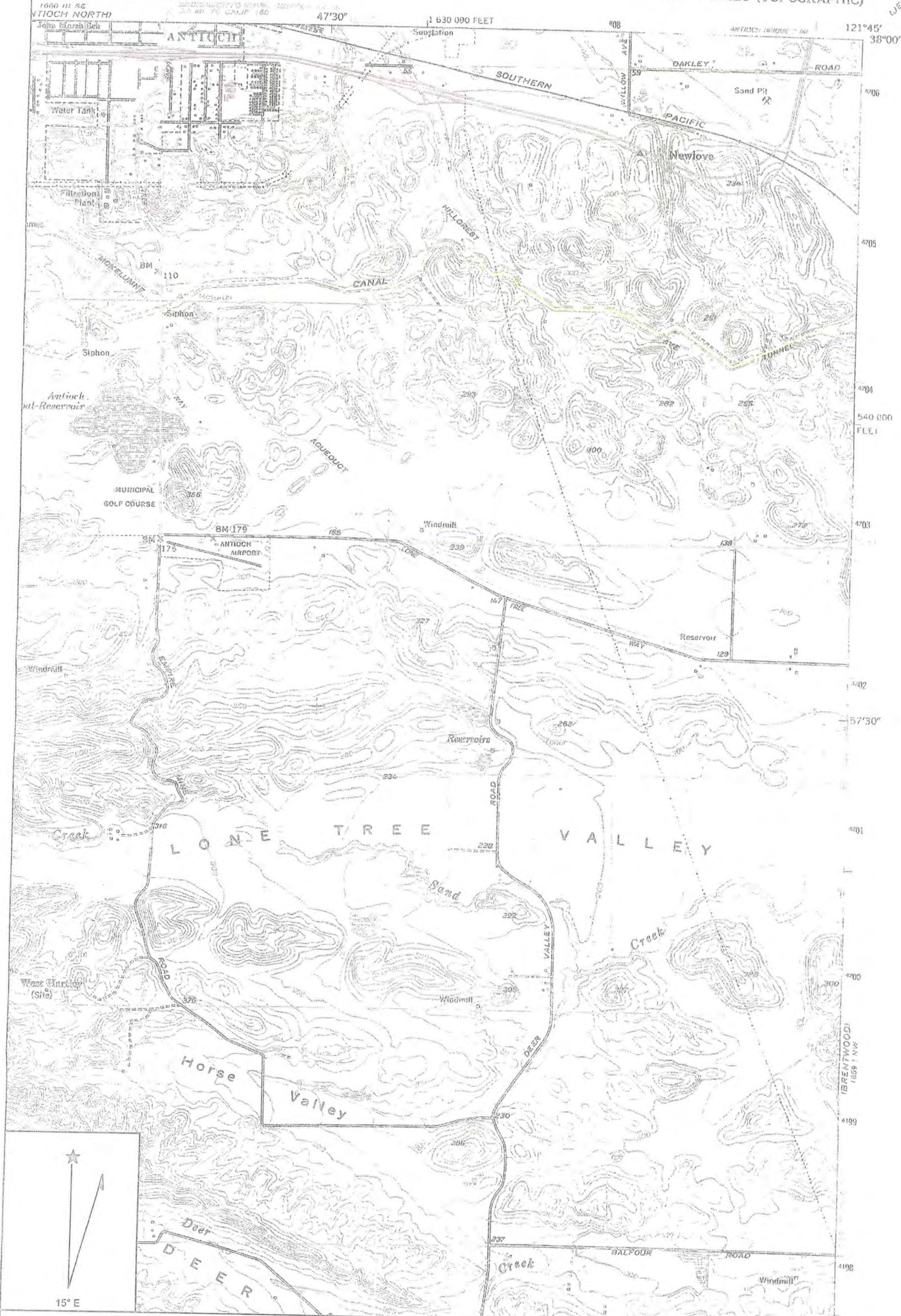


Name: CLAYTON

Location: 10 0596333 E 4202059 N

Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

= Contra Costa Canal

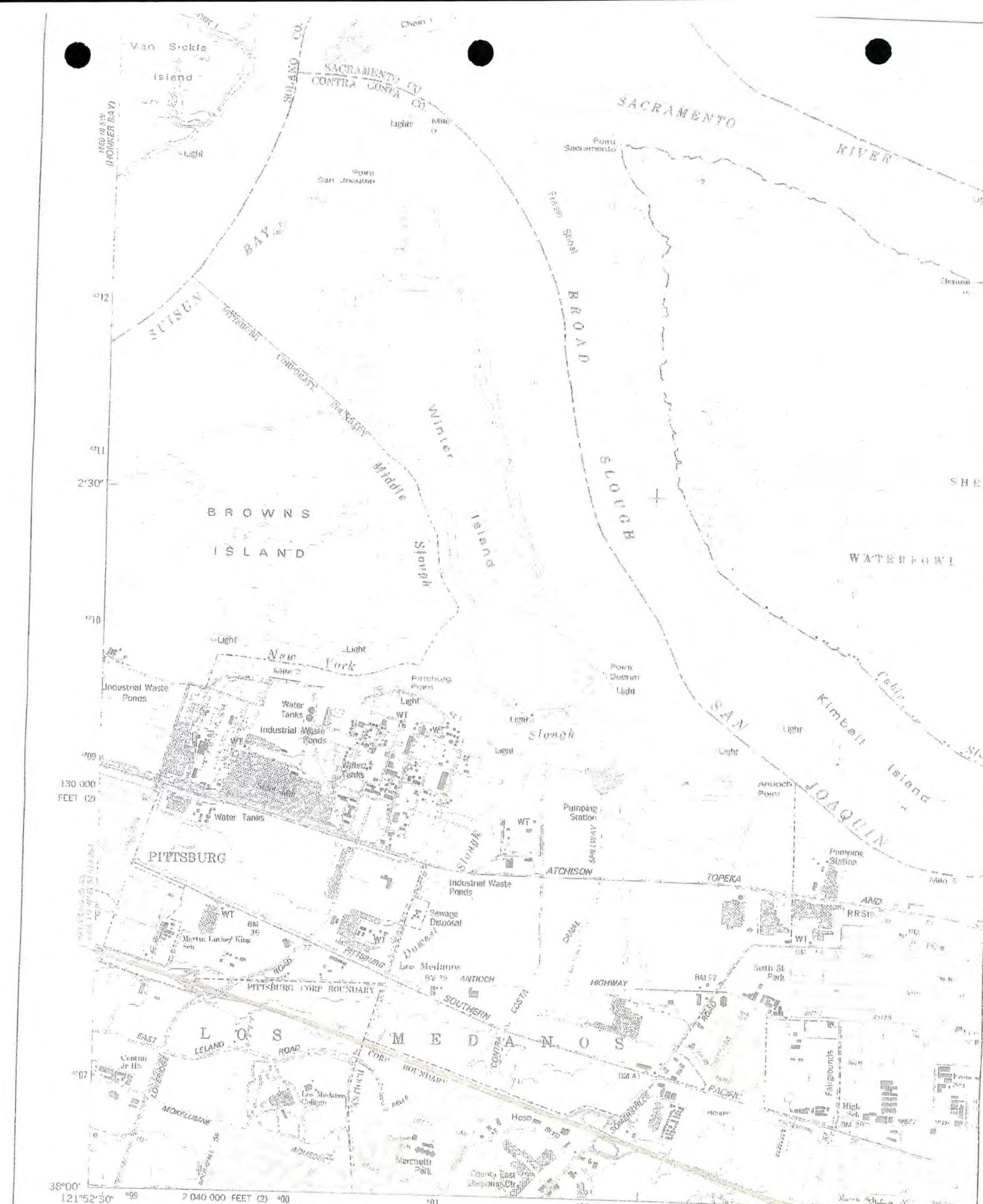


Name: ANTIOCH SOUTH

Location: 10 0607273 E 4202267 N

Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

= Contra Costa Canal



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, NOS-NOAA, and State of California

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
surveys 1974 and planimetric surveys 1976. Map edited 1978
dated 1983

ographic data compiled from NOS/NOAA charts 18055 and 18061 (1976)
is not intended for navigational purposes

Coordinate system, zone 2 (Lambert conformal conic
ticks based on California coordinate system, zone 2 and 3
plan Transverse Mercator grid ticks
in blue 1927 North American Datum
projected North American Datum 1983
ion lines 14 meters north and
shown by dashed corner ticks

Areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

This map lies within a subsidence area
Vertical control based on latest available adjustment
There may be private holdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT DEPTH
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET-DATUM IS M
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDES IS APPROXIMATE

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP A
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS

Name: ANTIOCH NORTH

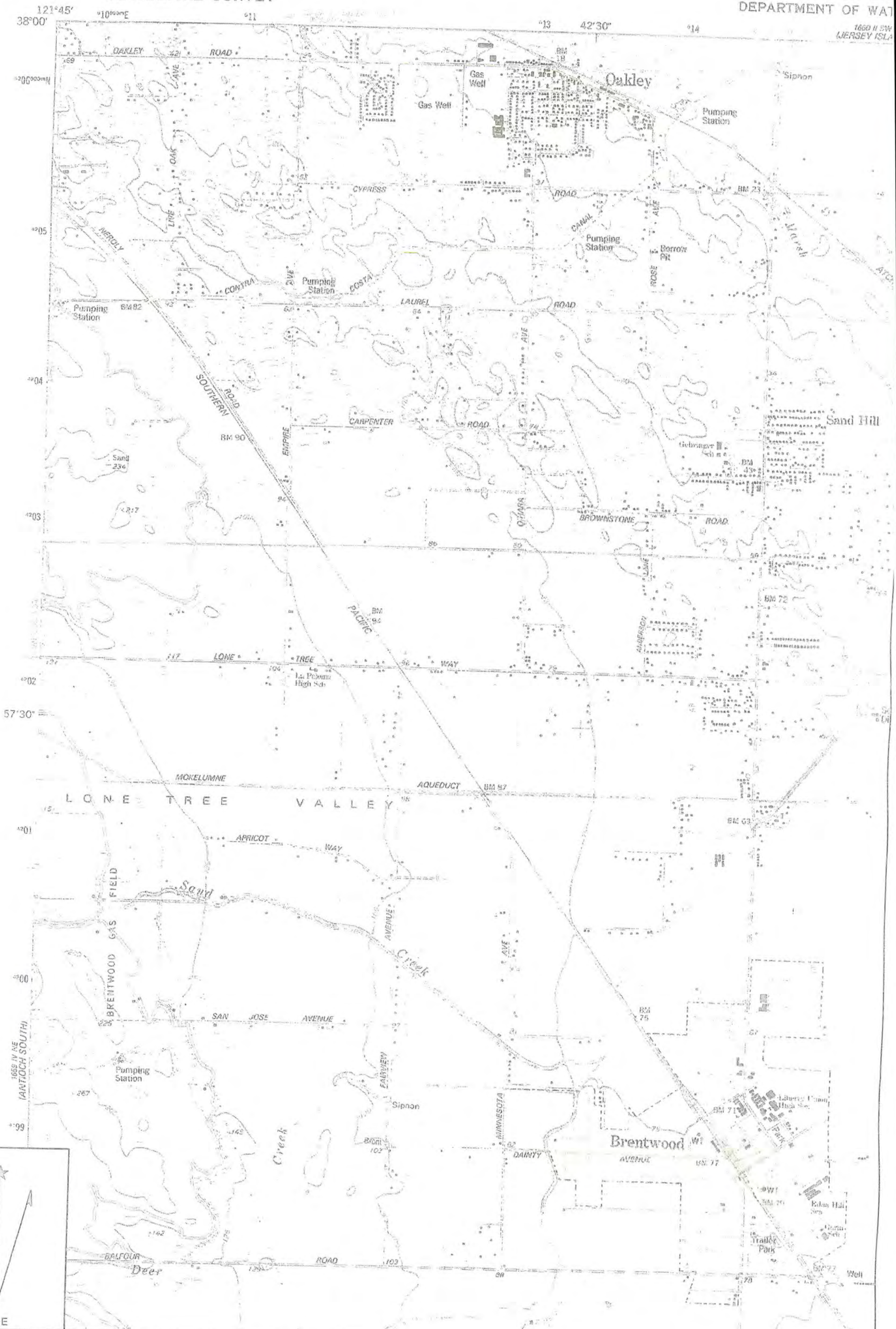
Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 10 0601434 E 4209282 N

= Contra Costa Canal

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1660 H ST
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95833



Name: BRENTWOOD

Location: 10 0612342 E 4202390 N

Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

= Contra Costa Canal

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF CALIF.
DEPARTMENT OF WATER

121°52'30"
38°00'

599000m E

L O S A N G E L E S

INTERSTATE 580
PITTSBURG ROAD (Hwy 101) S.W.

1660 III SE
(ANTIOCH NOR)

John Marshall

Water Tank

Filtration Plant

Flumes

Antioch Municipal Reservoir

Windmill

Windmill

Creek

Sand

Quarry

Coal Mine

West Martine (Site)

Spring

Water Tank

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57°30'

1659 IV NW
(CLAYTON)

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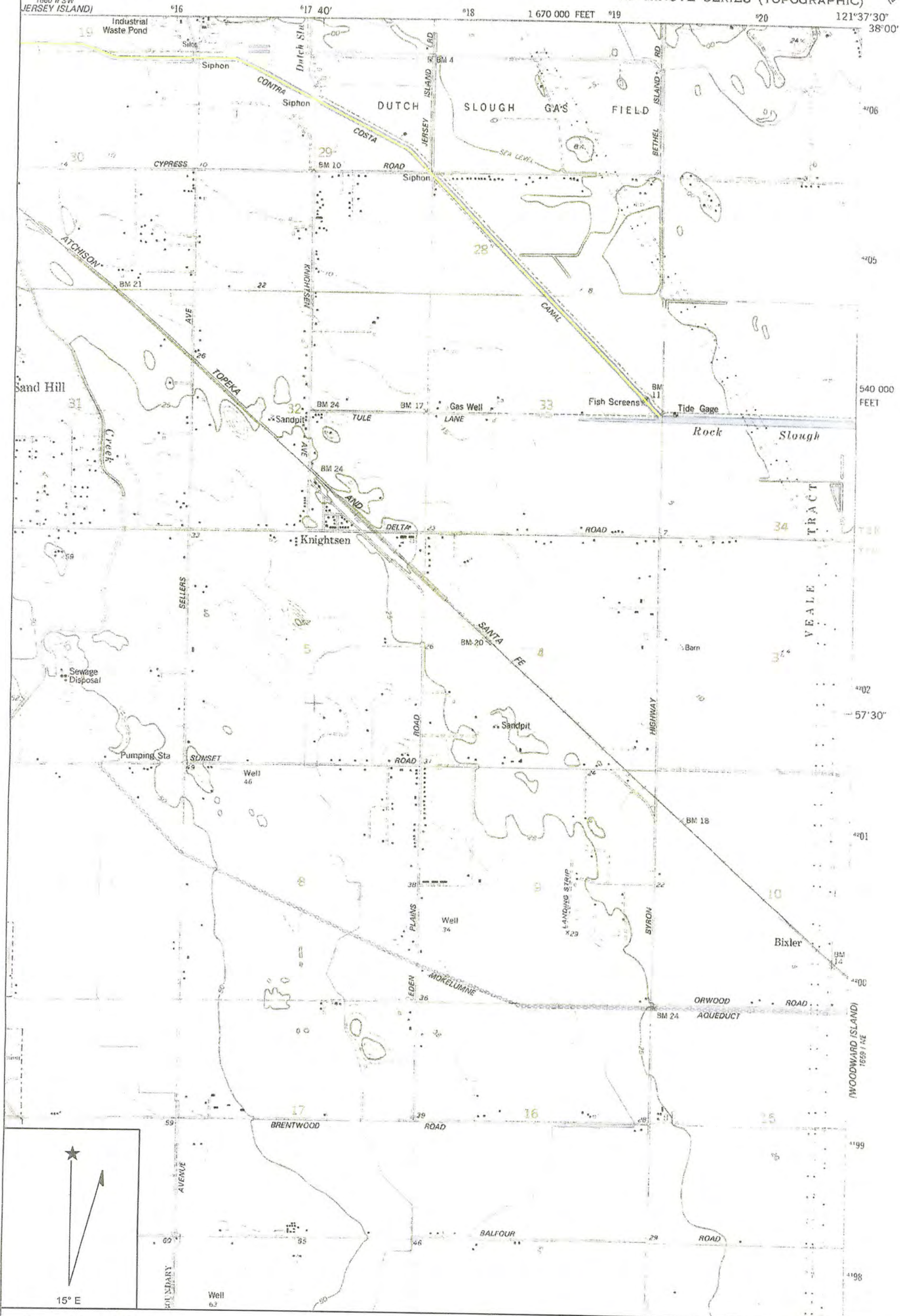
4891

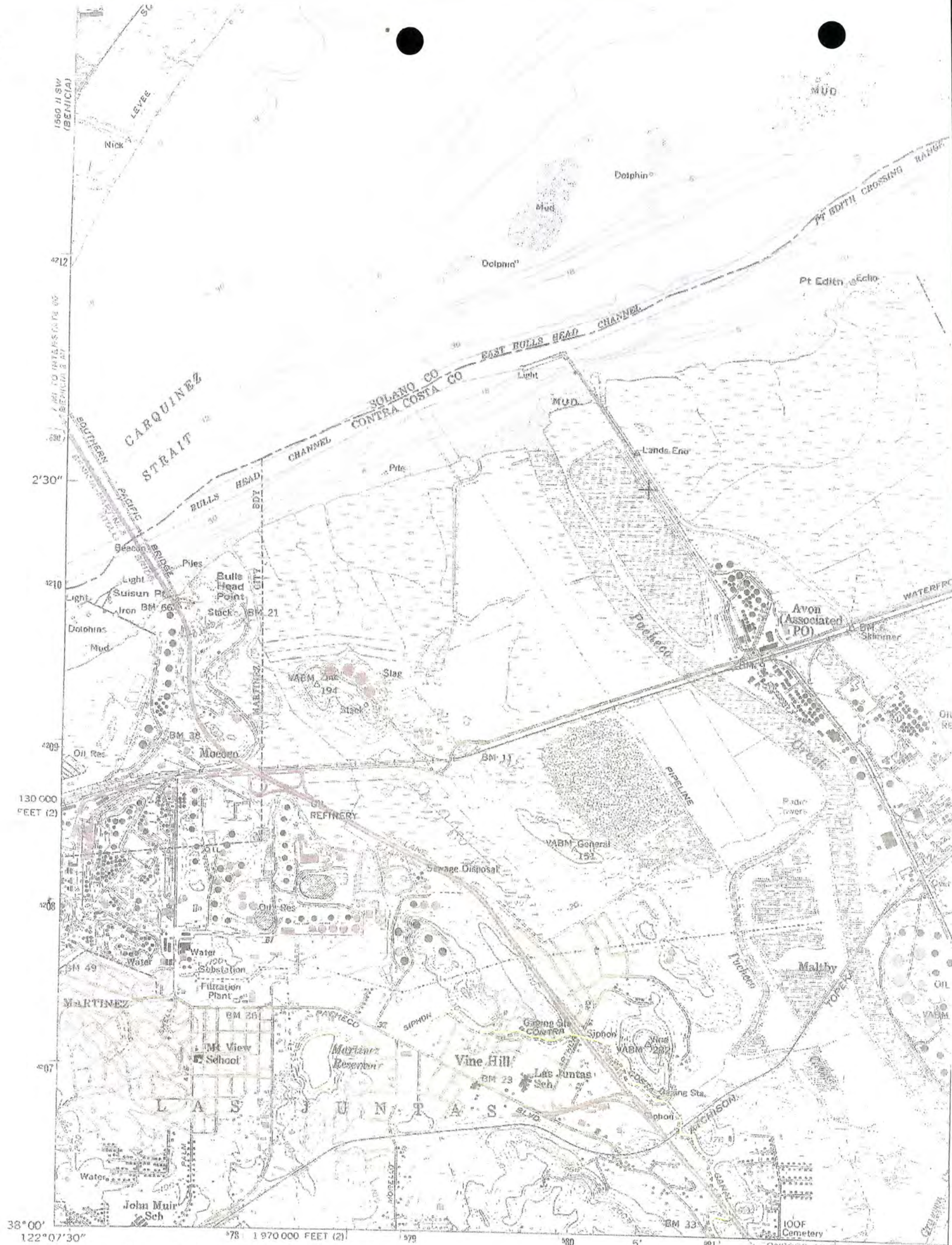
4892

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Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
 Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
 and by plane-table surveys 1950
 Revised from aerial photographs taken 1958. Field check 1959
 Topography compiled from NOS Charts 5534, 5574 (1958) and 5575 (1957)
 Information is not intended for navigational purposes
 Conic projection. 10,000-foot grid based on California coordinate
 system, zones 2 and 3. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid
 zone 10, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place
 the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines
 1 meter north and 94 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
 Pink indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
 Red land lines indicate approximate locations
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries
 The National or State reservations shown on this map

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from
 aerial photographs taken 1979 and other source data
 This information not field checked. Map edited 1980
 Purple box indicates extension of urban areas

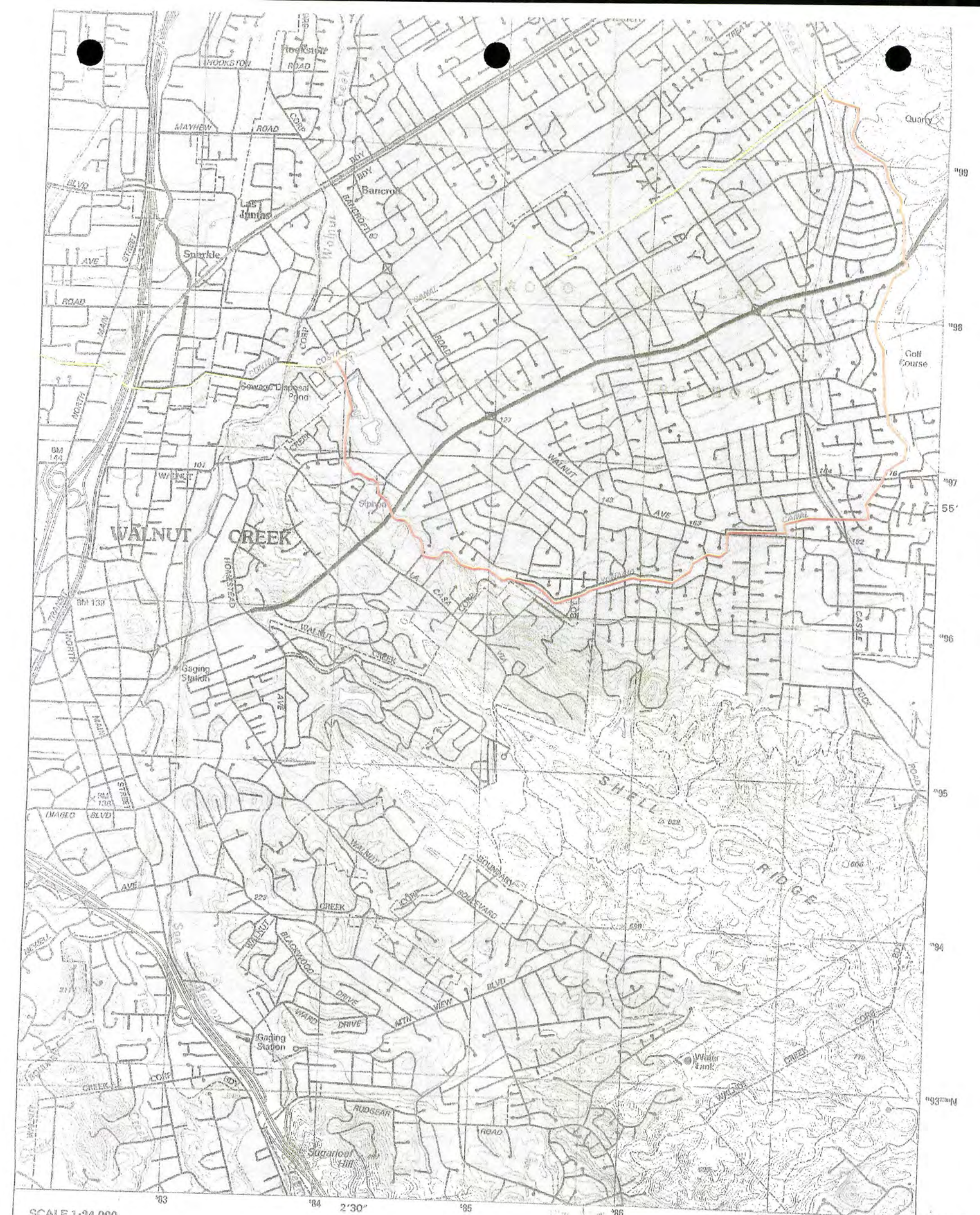
Scale 1:250,000
 CONTOUR INTERVAL
 DOTTED LINES REPRESENT
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICES
 DEPTH CURVES IN FEET—DATUM
 SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE
 MEAN RANGE OF TIDE
 THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, CO
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND

Name: VINE HILL

Location: 10 0579189 E 4208916 N

Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

= Contra Costa Canal



SCALE 1:24 000



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1 Benita
			2 Vine Hill
			3 Hoofar Bay
4		5	4 Briones Valley
			5 Clayton
			6 Oakland East
6	7	8	7 Los Trampas Ridge
			8 Diablo

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

INTERIOR - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA - 1989
ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway hard surface
- Secondary highway hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road
- Interstate Route
- U.S. Route
- State Route

WALNUT CREEK, CA
1995

NIMA.1559 I NE-SERIES V895

FEET
F 1929
BY 0.3048

STANDARDS
DENVER, COLORADO 80225
AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

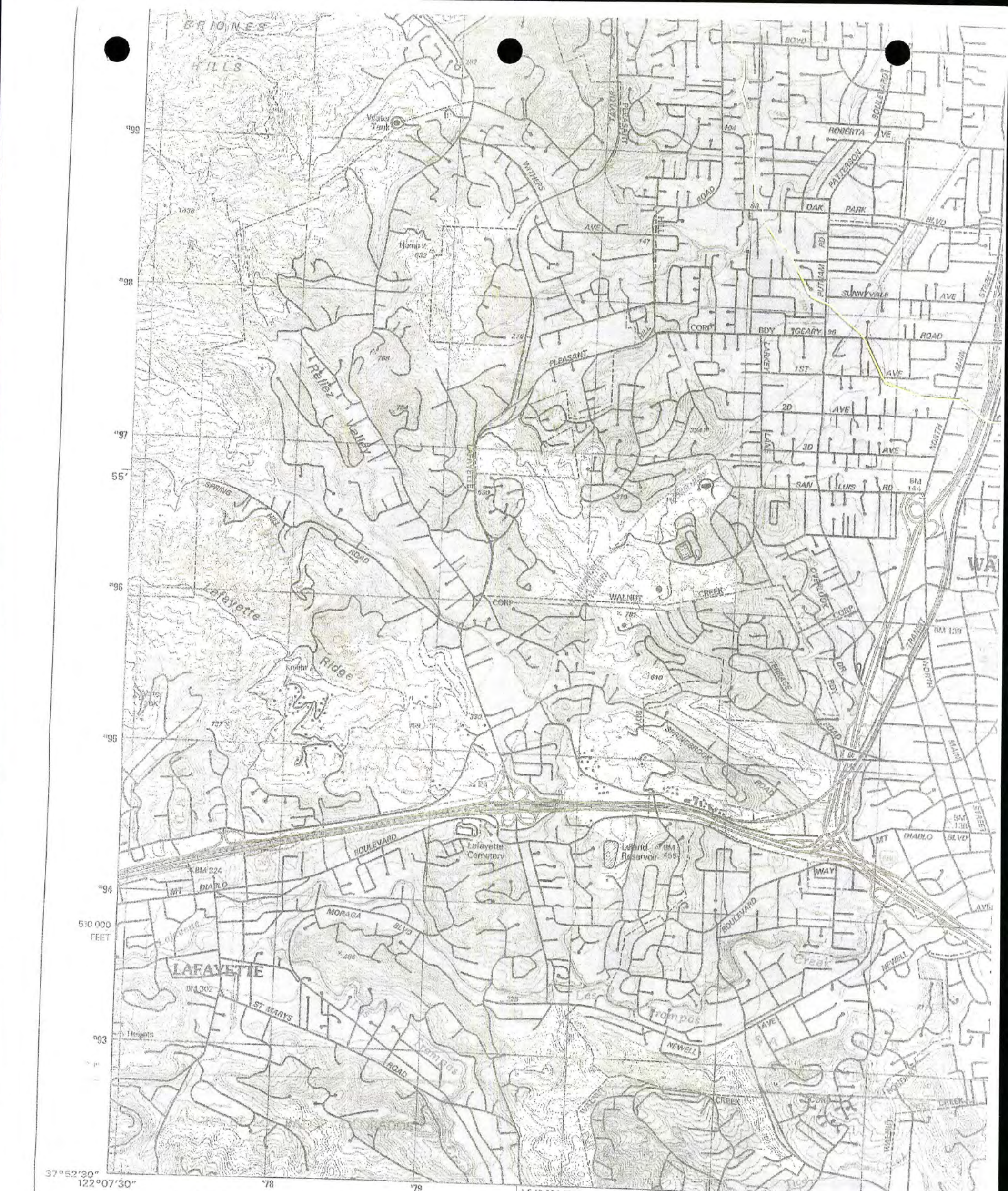
15° E

Name: WALNUT CREEK

Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 10 0585223 E 4195183 N

— = Ygnacio Canal
— = Contra Costa Canal



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1947. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1993 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery taken 1995; no major culture or drainage changes observed. PLSS and survey lines of 1959. Boundaries, other than corporate.

Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 10 : California coordinate system, zone 3
Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83; corrections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey software
Note inholdings within the boundaries of State reservations shown on this map

15° E

UTM GRID AND 1999 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

0° 35' 15" 10 MILS 15 1/2" 276 MILS

SCALE 1:24 000

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 FEET

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 METERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 F
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 F
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACT
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS

Name: WALNUT CREEK

Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 10 0579633 E 4195203 N

Copyright (C) 2002, Maptech, Inc.

= Contra Costa Canal

122°07'30"
38°00'

78°00'E

79

80

5'

81

82

38°00'

38°04'

38°03'

38°02'

38°01'

38°00'

37°59'

37°58'



15° E

Name: WALNUT CREEK

Location: 10 0579708 E 4201931 N

Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

= Contra Costa Canal

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Name: CLAYTON

Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 10 0590507 E 4201995 N

— = Clayton Canal
— = Contra Costa Canal

[illegible]

- = Ygnacio Canal
- = Contra Costa Canal

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-07-002695
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 22

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Map Reference # 26

P1. Other Identifier: Contra Costa Canal

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County Contra Costa

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Vine Hill Date 1959, photorevised 1980 T _____; R _____; $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address _____ City Pacheco Zip _____

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project under the supervision of the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east to Martinez on the west. As the canal approaches State Route 4 (SR4) the water flows north into a siphon underground beneath SR4 (Recordation Point #1). The open concrete lined canal appears for a short distance on the north side of SR4 and again flows through another siphon. The open concrete lined canal is seen again as it approaches I-680 from the west as seen in **Photograph 1** (Recordation Point #2). (See Continuation Sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP20. Canal

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph #1, camera facing southwest, September 12 2002

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1937-1948

*P7. Owner and Address:

USBR / Central Valley Project

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)
Rand Herbert,

JRP Historical Consulting Services,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110,
Davis, CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: September 12, 2002

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") JRP Historical Consulting Services, "Historic Resources Evaluation Report: I-680/SR4 Interchange."

*Attachments: NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record
☐ District Record ☒ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record
☐ Other (list) _____

DPR 523A (1/95)

S-30653, See Also S-31872

*Required Information

SEP 12 2005

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Recordation Point #1

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

UTM: Zone 10, 581223E, 4205178N

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

This recordation point marks the section of the Contra Costa Canal intersecting the APE on SR4 approximately 0.5 miles west of the I-680/SR4 Interchange. The canal runs 46 miles east to west from Rock Slough to Martinez Reservoir.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. **Top Width** approx. 10'

b. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

c. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

d. **Length of Segment** 46 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** _____

Underground siphon carrying water.

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

SR4 crosses the canal north this point through the freeway right of way. There are residential neighborhoods on the south side of the highway and commercial lots on the north side of the highway.

L7. Integrity Considerations:

See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:

Photograph #2, September, 2002, camera facing west. The siphon runs through the open area in the center of the photograph.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert

JRP Historical Consulting Services,

1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110,

Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: September 2002

Page 3 of 22

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Map Reference # 26

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation Designation: Recordation Point #2

*b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

UTM: Zone 10, 581061E, 420149N

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

This recordation point marks the section of the Contra Costa Canal intersecting the APE on I-680 approximately 0.5 miles north of the I-680/SR4 Interchange. The canal runs 46 miles east to west from Rock Slough to Martinez Reservoir.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

e. Top Width approx. 10'

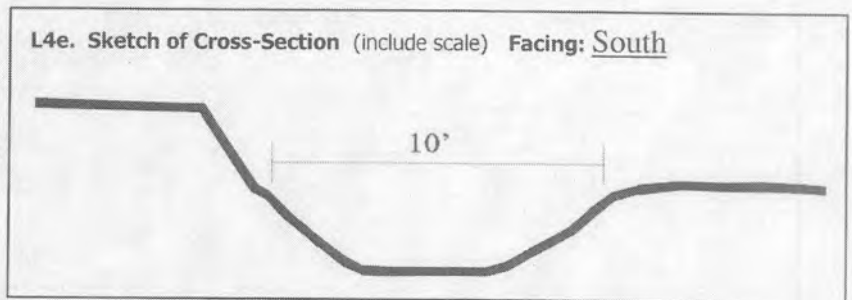
f. Bottom Width unknown (carrying water)

g. Height or Depth unknown (carrying water)

h. Length of Segment 46 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: South



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Interstate 680 crosses the canal at this point. The freeway right of way is vacant except for traffic lanes, but there are residential neighborhoods on the east and west sides of the highway.

L7. Integrity Considerations:

See "Significance Statement," Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:
September, 2002, camera facing southwest

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert

JRP Historical Consulting Services,

1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110,

Davis, CA 95616

L11. Date: September 2002



L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Comparison Point #1-Pump Plant #1

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

USGS 7.5' Brentwood Quadrangle, 1954, photorevised 1968. City of Oakley, Northwest quarter of section 24, T.2 N.; R.2.E.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

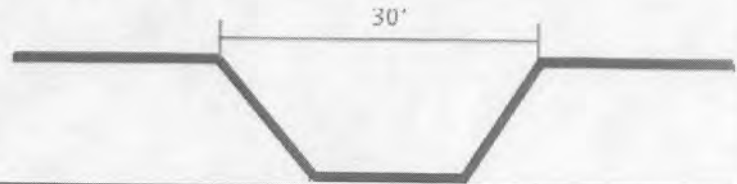
The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project under the supervision of the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. Pump Plant #1 is located in Oakley where highway 4 crosses the canal. Highway 4 is carried across the canal with a concrete slab bridge. This segment of the canal is approximately 30' across. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom. The pump plant raises the canal approximately 15' above sea level. A chain link fence protects the canal segment. The segment to the south is in a siphon that carries it under the Burlington Northern- Santa Fe Railroad tracks. Pump Plant #1 is a poured concrete building with a flat roof, and a rectangular footprint approximately 60' x 20'. It has industrial steel sash multi-pane windows. Single pane windows have replaced the industrial multi-pane windows on the south face. The door on the west elevation has been replaced with a modern unit. There are trash racks and other protection on the pump plant building.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- i. **Top Width** approx. 30'
- j. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)
- k. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)
- l. **Length of Segment** 46 miles

L5. Associated Resources: Pump Plant.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** north



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Highway 4 and the Burlington Northern- Santa Fe Railroad cross the canal at this point.



L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:
April 21, 2003, camera facing northeast

L9. Remarks:
Sketch map provided on Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)
Rand Herbert
JRP Historical Consulting Services,
1490 Drew Ave. Suite 110, Davis,
CA 95616

L11. Date: April 2003

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Comparison Point #2

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

USGS 7.5' Brentwood Quadrangle, 1954, photorevised 1968. City of Oakley, southeast quarter of section 26, T.2.N.; R.2.E.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project under the supervision of the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. Comparison point #2 is located in Oakley where Empire Avenue crosses the canal. Empire Avenue is carried across the canal with a modern concrete bridge. This segment of the canal is concrete lined and approximately 25' across. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom. A chain link fence protects the canal segment. This segment of the canal is on a north facing side hill. A regional trail and a residential neighborhood sit on the north side of the canal.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

m. Top Width approx. 25'

n. Bottom Width unknown (carrying water)

o. Height or Depth unknown (carrying water)

p. Length of Segment 46 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: WEST

EARTHEN

25'

CONCRETE

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Empire Avenue in Oakley, CA crosses the Contra Costa Canal at this point. A residential neighborhood and regional trail follow the north side.

L7. Integrity Considerations:

See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:
April 21 2003, camera facing west

L9. Remarks:

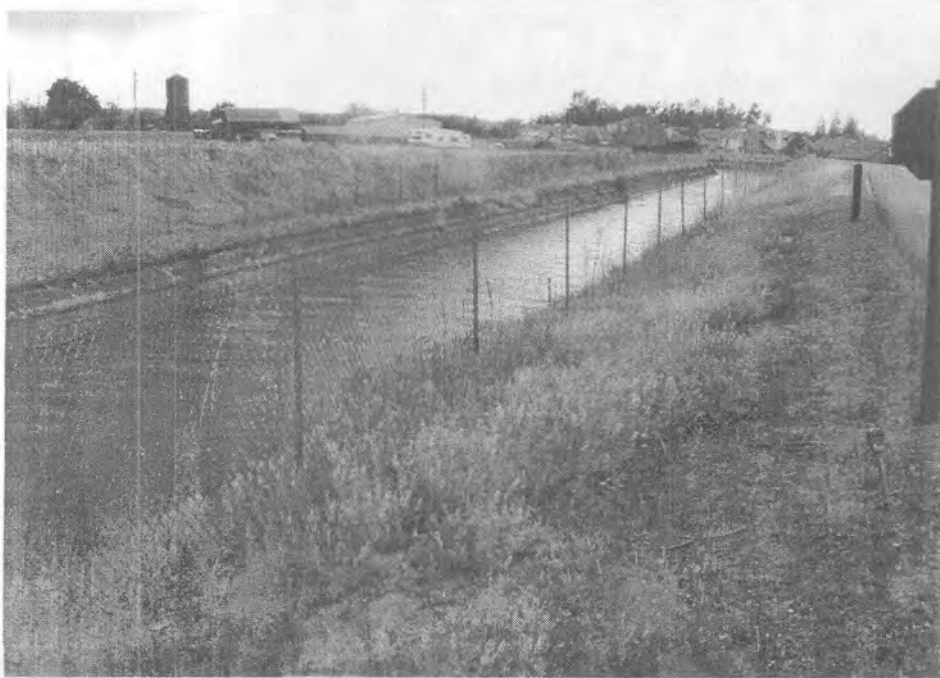
Sketch map provided on
Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert

JRP Historical Consulting Services,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110, Davis,
CA 95616

L11. Date: April 2003



L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Comparison Point #3

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

USGS 7.5' Antioch South Quadrangle, 1949, photorevised 1980. City of Antioch, northeast corner of section 27, T. 2. N.; R. 1. E.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project under the supervision of the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. Comparison point #3 is located in Antioch where Somersville Road crosses the canal. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom. This segment of the canal is concrete lined and approximately 25' across. A chain link fence protects the canal segment. This segment of the canal is down about 15' in an earth line cut. A residential neighborhood and a regional trail border the north side of the canal.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

q. **Top Width** approx. 25'

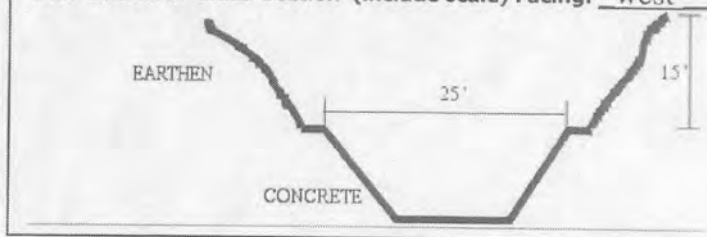
r. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

s. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

t. **Length of Segment** 46 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: west



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Somersville Road in Antioch, CA crosses the Contra Costa Canal at this point. A residential neighborhood and a regional trail border the north side of the canal.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:
April 21 2003, camera facing west

L9. Remarks:
Sketch map provided on
Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)
Rand Herbert
JRP Historical Consulting Services,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110, Davis,
CA 95616

L11. Date: April 2003

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Map Reference # 26

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Comparison Point #4

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

USGS 7.5' Walnut Creek Quadrangle, 1959, photorevised 1980. City of Concord, T.2 N.; R.1.W; Post mile 32.30 and 32.33; where Clayton Road crosses the canal.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project under the supervision of the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. Comparison point #4 is located in Concord where Clayton Road crosses the canal. This section passes through a residential district and there is a regional trail along the west side. This segment of the canal is approximately 20' across. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom. This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence. There is a grizzly (trash rack) and an escape ladder on the canal portion that is on the north side of Clayton Road.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

u. **Top Width** approx. 20'

v. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

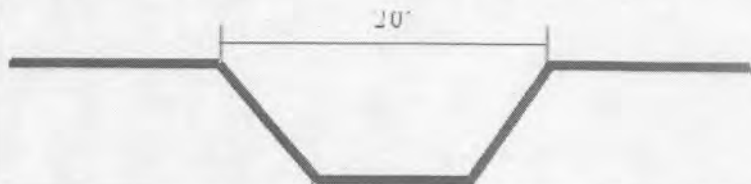
w. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

x. **Length of Segment** 46 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

Tank and Pump

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: south



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Clayton Road in Concord, CA crosses the canal at this point. The canal passes through a residential district. There is a regional trail running along the west side of the canal.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:
April 21, 2003, camera facing south

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on
Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert

JRP Historical Consulting Services,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110, Davis,
CA 95616

L11. Date: April 2003

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Map Reference # 26

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Comparison Point #5

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

USGS 7.5' Walnut Creek Quadrangle, 1959, photorevised 1980. City of Pleasant Hill, T.1.N.;R.2.W; where Gregory Lane crosses the canal.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project under the supervision of the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. Comparison point #5 is located in Pleasant Hill where Gregory Lane crosses the canal on a modern concrete slab bridge. It passes through a residential district and there is a regional trail along the east side. This segment of the canal is approximately 18' across. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom. This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

y. **Top Width** approx. 18'

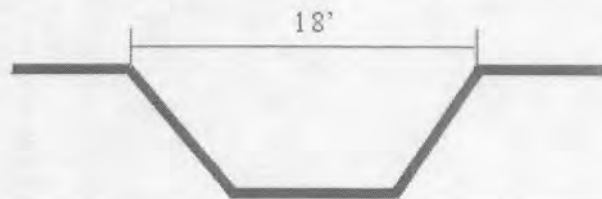
z. **Bottom Width** unknown (carrying water)

aa. **Height or Depth** unknown (carrying water)

bb. **Length of Segment** 46 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** north



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Gregory Lane in Pleasant Hill crosses the canal at this point. The canal passes through a residential district. There is a regional trail running along the east border of this section of the canal.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:
April 21, 2003, camera facing north

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on
Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Rand Herbert
JRP Historical Consulting Services,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110, Davis,
CA 95616

L11. Date: April 2003

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Map Reference # 26

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Contra Costa Canal

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Comparison Point #6

***b. Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

USGS 7.5' Walnut Creek Quadrangle, 1959, photorevised 1980. City of Pleasant Hill, T.1.N. ;R.2.W., where Chilipancingo Parkway crosses the canal.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The Contra Costa Canal, a unit of the Central Valley Project under the supervision of the Contra Costa Water District, is primarily a concrete lined canal that carries water from the Delta on the east and to Martinez on the west. Comparison point #5 is located in Pleasant Hill where Chilipancingo Parkway crosses the canal. The canal is carried under Chilipancingo Parkway in a siphon. It passes through a residential district and there is a regional trail along the east side of the canal along the portion that is on the south of Chilipancingo Parkway. This segment of the canal is approximately 12' across. The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so not all of its sides nor the bottom were visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom. This segment of the canal is concrete lined and protected by a chain link fence. There is a grizzly (trash rack) and an escape ladder. This portion also has a siphon.

L4. Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

cc. Top Width approx. 12'

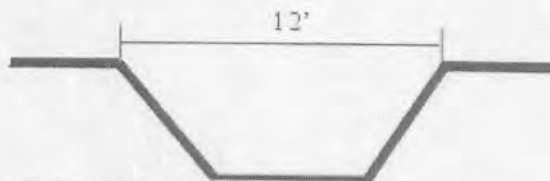
dd. Bottom Width unknown (carrying water)

ee. Height or Depth unknown (carrying water)

ff. Length of Segment 46 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** south



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Chilipancingo Parkway in Pleasant Hill crosses the canal at this point. This portion of the canal passes through a residential district with a regional trail running along the east side of the canal along the portion that is on the south side of Chilipancingo Parkway.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See Significance Statement, Continuation Sheets.



L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing:
April 21, 2003, camera facing south.

L9. Remarks:

Sketch map provided on
Continuation Sheet.

L10. Form prepared by: (Name, affiliation, address) Rand Herbert
JRP Historical Consulting Services,
1490 Drew Ave. Suite 110, Davis,
CA 95616

L11. Date: April 24, 2003

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Map Reference # 26

*Recorded by Rand Herbert *Date September 2002 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (continued):

The canal was carrying water at the time of the recordation so its sides and bottom were not visible; however, such canals typically have flat, sloped sides and a flat bottom. There is an asphalt access road on the downhill side of the canal as seen in **Photograph 3**. A utility access bridge crosses the canal on the west side of I-680 near Recordation Point #2 as seen in **Photograph 4**. The canal and access road are enclosed by chain link fence with a locked gate and a "no trespassing" sign. The JPR field crew did not have access to the canal and therefore took photographs and notes from outside the fence.

Significance:

The Contra Costa Canal appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the state level under Criterion A, for its association with the construction and operation of the Central Valley Project, and at the local level under Criterion A for its association with the economic development of eastern Contra Costa County. Its period of significance is 1937 – 1951; 1937, when construction began, to 1951 when it was finally completed and in full operation in terms of contractual deliveries.

The story of the development, planning, political background, and construction of the Central Valley Project (CVP) is well known and often told. The CVP represents one of the most ambitious and successful water development projects ever undertaken. Within the contexts of hydraulic engineering, the politics of public works, state-federal conflict over reclamation policy, and the economics of large-scale irrigation, the CVP is recognized as a great achievement on the national and even the international scale.

Although finally built by the federal government, the concept of a CVP was devised by the State of California to resolve chronic intra-state water shortage problems.¹ The history of the project may be traced back as far as the 1870s, but it was not until the late 1920s that the California Legislature recognized that California's water problems were so severe and systemic as to require the direct intervention of the state.

The key building block in development of the CVP was a series of studies undertaken by California's State Engineer Edward Hyatt between 1927 and 1931. Hyatt's vast plan borrowed aspects of USGS engineer Robert Marshall's 1919 plan for canals and irrigation in the Central Valley, but also made substantive changes. Released in 1931, it called for a huge system of canals and reservoirs throughout the state, including most of what became the CVP as well as a transfer system to bring Colorado River water to Southern California.² In 1933, California voters approved by initiative the Central Valley aspects of Hyatt's proposal; the project was called the Central Valley Project in this initiative, the origin of that name. However, given the depressed national financial circumstances of the period, the state was unable to market the bonds necessary to fund construction and construction was delayed.

¹ The text for this section is derived from JRP's original manuscript for text included in *Water Conveyance Systems in California: Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures*, prepared jointly by JRP Historical Consulting Services and California Department of Transportation, December 2000.

² Norris Hundley, *The Great Thirst: Californians and Water, 1770s-1990s* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1992), 243.

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The state then turned to the federal government, suggesting a role for construction of the CVP in President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. Through a complicated series of negotiations, California officials were finally able to secure federal funding for the project, in part by promoting the project as a major job-creation undertaking -- a convincing selling point during the early years of the Great Depression. Throughout these negotiations, state and federal officials wrangled over whether the project should be built by the Corps of Engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), the two major dam and public works builders within the federal government, and whether the system would ultimately be controlled by the state or federal government. In 1935 the federal government decided to proceed with the undertaking as a federal reclamation project, a decision which ensured that the USBR would be the constructing agency and that the system would remain in federal ownership for the foreseeable future.³ This also meant that federal reclamation laws would apply to the CVP, most importantly the 160-acre limitation on water deliveries. In 1935 President Roosevelt released emergency funds so that construction could begin, with water thus developed subject to the reclamation law's acreage limitation. Two years later, Congress gave the USBR authority to take over the project. Construction of the project proceeded on a piecemeal basis.⁴

From the outset, federal officials looked at the CVP in both the short and long term. In the long run, USBR officials regarded the CVP as including, essentially, all elements devised by Hyatt in the late 1920s. In the short run, however, the CVP was restricted to five fundamental units, operating as an integrated system: Shasta Dam, the Delta-Mendota Canal, Friant Dam, the Friant-Kern Canal, and the Contra Costa Canal. The Contra Costa Canal was the smallest segment and unlike the other major canals, being a relatively small conduit designed to deliver water to industries, farms and homes in eastern Contra Costa County. In replacing Suisun Bay water it also served, to a limited degree, to mitigate the effects on that area of pumping water from the Delta and thus further degrading water quality in Suisun Bay. The core of the system involved the coordinated operation of the other four units for the purpose of delivering Sacramento River water to the arid San Joaquin Valley.

The USBR designed the four units to operate in two groups of works. Shasta Dam and the Delta-Mendota Canal operated together to store and deliver Sacramento River water as far south as Fresno County, to irrigate new areas and supply replacement water for San Joaquin River diversions. Friant Dam and the Friant-Kern Canal also operated together to store and divert San Joaquin River water as far as the southern extremes of the San Joaquin Valley near Bakersfield. As noted, these four units worked in conjunction with one another, the Shasta/Delta-Mendota system providing replacement water for that which was displaced by the Friant/Friant-Kern system.⁵

Power generated at Shasta Dam and transmitted to CVP pumps provided electricity to supply the lift pumps raising water into the main canal system. The system utilized the natural channels of the Sacramento River and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to move water from Redding to Tracy, the head of the Delta Mendota Canal. The USBR later added the Delta Cross Canal to aid in directing flows more efficiently across the Delta to its pumps at Tracy.⁶

Even at the outset, the CVP did more than supply irrigation water. Shasta Dam releases, for example, were seen as facilitating more dependable navigation on the Sacramento River. Furthermore, water was released through turbines, generating surplus power for sale, which helped fund the project. Recreational, fish and wildlife, and other benefits

³ Hundley, *Great Thirst*; Erwin Cooper, *Aqueduct Empire: A Guide to Water in California, Its Turbulent History and Management Today* (Glendale: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1968.)

⁴ Donald Pisani, *From Family Farm to Agribusiness: The Irrigation Crusade in California and the West, 1850-1931* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1984), 434-439; Hundley, *Great Thirst*, 232-257.

⁵ U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, "Central Valley Project: Its Historical Background and Economic Impacts" (Sacramento: USBR, Mid-Pacific Region, 1981).

⁶ USBR, "Central Valley Project."

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were also seen as part of the basis for the system; and the Contra Costa Canal was constructed largely to provide municipal and industrial water to eastern Contra Costa County. As a reclamation project, however, the system was at its heart designed to deliver water to farmers, the purpose for which the system has operated for nearly half a century.⁷ The initial units were finished in the early 1950s. In subsequent decades, the USBR has greatly expanded the system, adding or absorbing reservoirs, canals, pipelines, pumping plants, and other units. Since the 1970s, the State of California's State Water Project has been operated in conjunction with the CVP, the state project drawing from the same Delta pool as the CVP and the stored water mingling in the Sacramento River flows.⁸

The great dams at Shasta and Friant are the linchpins of the original as well as the current system. They provide water for the CVP canals. The main canals are radically different in design from any of their predecessors in California, built to carry enormous amounts of water and built to last.⁹ The largest of these, such as the Friant-Kern Canal and Delta-Mendota Canal, rival natural rivers in their flow capacities and their lengths. The Madera Canal is a relatively minor part of the original CVP units, being the shortest and second smallest canal in terms of flow; only the Contra Costa Canal is smaller than the Madera.

The CVP has had a profound impact on Central Valley agriculture. Delivery of water to the San Joaquin Valley came in 1951 through the Delta-Mendota and Friant-Kern canals, some 14 years after the Bureau began construction on the project.¹⁰ They are, of course, dependent upon the massive storage reservoirs at Shasta and Friant. Like all dams at the head of water projects, they are integral parts of the system and should be considered part of the greater whole. Their construction will not, however, be discussed in detail in this section.

The USBR has called the CVP "one of the most extensive artificial water transport systems in the history of the world." Extending through the length of the great Central Valley, these works include three major storage and two regulatory dams, four powerplants, one major and a number of lesser pumping plants, all connected by trunkline canals, and a power transmission system.¹¹ Furthermore, the CVP was seen as an integrated unit. "From its inception and formulation," wrote former USBR senior official L.B. Christiansen, "the Central Valley Project has been a single project in concept, design, and operation; it functions as an integrated whole, not as a grouping of separate or independent units." Congress made this explicit in the CVP authorizing legislation.¹²

In the years after its initial period of construction (roughly through 1951) a number of major dams constructed by the Corps of Engineers (Folsom, New Melones, Hidden, Buchanan, and Black Butte) have been incorporated into the CVP by their authorizing legislation, although they were not part of the original plan. Other major units, like the Trinity River Division's Trinity and Lewiston dams, and Clear and Spring creek tunnels, were part of a second wave of authorizations in 1955 and not completed until 1964.

⁷ Cooper, *Aqueduct Empire*; USBR, "Central Valley Project," 1981.

⁸ Hundley, *Great Thirst*.

⁹ The literature on the CVP from an engineering standpoint tends to emphasize the importance of dam designs, although the size and durability are emphasized as well. See, for example, Hunter Rouse's, *Hydraulics in the United States, 1776-1976*, 1976, and Norman Smith's, *Man and Water: A History of Hydro-Technology*, 1975, both of which discuss the CVP in terms of hydraulic engineering.

¹⁰ Pisani, *Farm to Agribusiness*, 434-439; Hundley, *Great Thirst*, 232-257.

¹¹ USBR, *Delta-Mendota Canal: Technical Record of Design and Construction* (CVP - California: Denver, Colorado, June 1959.)

¹² USBR, "Central Valley Project," 4.

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Even later were completed units like the Tehama-Colusa Canal. Similarly, in 1960 the CVP and State of California jointly developed the San Luis Unit (45% CVP, 55% State) as an off-stream storage facility in the Los Banos area to augment supplies to both systems and provide water to the San Luis Canal. Other segments remain authorized but not yet completed, such as the Auburn-Folsom South Unit.¹³

Contra Costa Canal

The USBR initiated construction of the 46-mile long Contra Costa Canal in November 1937, and as such it was the first CVP canal under construction. The canal, devoted primarily to providing water for industries threatened by salinity intrusions into Suisun Bay, was included in the CVP at least in part as a concession to politically and economically powerful industries which might have otherwise opposed the CVP on the grounds that the project would have increased their problems with salinity. The canal drew upon the "Contra Costa County Conduit" concept promoted by these influential companies and supported by the State Water Plan Authority.

The USBR opened an office in Antioch in 1936 to begin surveys of the proposed route. Over the next two years design studies gradually settled on a canal design capable of carrying 350 cfs; while this was above the USBR's design, the Contra Costa Water District agreed to pay an extra \$500,000 to expand the canal.¹⁴ Construction was underway in 1938, even before the canal's final capacity had been set. By 1940 the facility had reached Pittsburg, and test pumping began in July of that year.¹⁵

The canal had reached 38 miles west of the Rock Slough intake when the CVP as a whole was classified as a "limited defense activity"; in May of 1942 work was suspended for the duration of World War II. Construction began again on the Contra Costa Canal system after the War Production Board returned control of the CVP to the USBR in September 1945, and was completed in 1948.¹⁶

According to the USBR, the purpose of the Contra Costa Canal within the CVP was to deliver water to "... an upland agricultural area, many industrial plants in the upper Bay region, and a number of Contra Costa County municipalities." The Contra Costa County Water District purchases the water from the USBR and sells it to local retailers as it has since the first "interim contract" with the Bureau between 1948 and 1951, and by a finalized agreement since that date.¹⁷

The Contra Costa Canal gradually diminishes in size as it wends its way west from its intake at Rock Slough in the Delta to its terminus in Martinez. In its current configuration it is predominantly open concrete lined with occasional piped segments lain underground. It is relatively broad in the Delta near its intake, and narrow near its end in

¹³ USBR, "Central Valley Project," 3-4, 7. Folsom Dam, along with Nimbus Dam, Sly Park Dam, and the American River Fish Hatchery, are part of the American River Division authorized in October 1949 and completed in 1955. The Folsom South Canal is not part of this unit. The USBR's Solano and Orland projects are not part of the CVP, even though built by the USBR.

¹⁴ The Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors approved the organization of an agency to manage the distribution of water from this canal, the Contra Costa County Water District [CCCWD], in 1936.

¹⁵ W. Turrentine Jackson and Alan Paterson, *The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Evolution and Implementation of Water Policy, An Historical Perspective* (Davis: California Water Resources Center, University of California, 1977), 37-40.

¹⁶ Jackson and Paterson, *The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta*, 37-40; House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, *Central Valley Project Documents, Part II: Operating Documents*, 85th cong., 1st sess., H. Doc. 246, 1957, 56, 62; Teknekron, Inc., "An Overview of the Contra Costa Water District." Overview prepared by Rand F. Herbert (November 1977), 8.

¹⁷ Jackson and Paterson, *Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta*, 37-40; USBR, "Technical Record of Design and Construction: Delta-Mendota Canal" (Denver, 1959), 2; Teknekron, "Contra Costa Co. Water District," 8.

Martinez. Siphons, like those on Kirker Creek, under SR4, or just west of Interstate 680, carry the canal across important drainages or across gaps, while smaller or intermittent waterways pass beneath the canal in culverts. Wasteways and turnouts are provided at regular intervals to drop water to consuming industries along the margin of Suisun Bay; some of these have channelized structures at their junction with the canal, and take advantage of original natural drainages farther downhill. At Port Chicago the canal swings south and passes through Concord and Pleasant Hill before swinging north to Pacheco and terminating in Martinez Reservoir.¹⁸

Soon after construction of the canal, many of the major industries in the vicinity switched from the use of river water supplies to fresher water supplied by the canal when offshore salinity rose. Starting in the 1920s, industrialists and boosters in eastern Contra Costa County had organized to find a means to obtain adequate freshwater for industrial development and growth. Water from Suisun Bay and the West Delta was seasonally too salty for use. While at first these groups focused on ideas such as massive dams or other barriers to separate the salt water of the bay from the fresh water of the Delta, construction of the canal solved the problem and for all intents and purposes ended widespread demand for a bay barrier. Industries such as Hickmott Canning Company, established in Antioch in 1940, and Interspace, established in Oakley in 1940, used no offshore water, relying instead on the canal. The canal continues to serve major industrial companies and the agricultural needs of Contra Costa County. Changes in land use patterns that grew out of post-World War II urbanization diminished the demand for irrigation water and increased demand for industrial and municipal water supplies. The population of Contra Costa County nearly tripled in the post-war era rising from 100,450 people in 1940, to 298,984 by 1950. The Contra Costa Canal was an important component in supporting this growth and became the most important source of fresh water for Contra Costa County. The Contra Costa Canal currently serves as a primary source of water for nearly 450,000 residents throughout Clayton, Clyde, Concord, Pacheco, Port Costa, Pleasant Hill, Martinez, and Walnut Creek, as well as Antioch, Pittsburg, and Oakley.¹⁹

Over the years since the construction of the CVP and major portions of the State Water Project (SWP), integration of planning and operations had developed so that the two major systems work together to manage the huge proportion of California's water they control. As noted, the CVP provides basic water supplies for a number of irrigation districts that were established specifically to take advantage of the newly developed supply provided. Likewise, the SWP provides water to more than 30 separate water agencies under contract. Through state jurisdiction over irrigation districts and post-1914 water rights, joint operating agreements, and supply of water under contract, the integration of major water systems in California has profoundly altered the distribution of this scarce resource across the state.²⁰

Caltrans as-built plans for SR4 from 1961 show that a section of the Contra Costa Canal outside the APE, west of I-680 and north of SR4, was relocated to the northwest to create space for the construction of a two-clover SR4/Pacheco Boulevard junction.²¹

¹⁸ Michael C. Robinson, *Water for the West: The Bureau of Reclamation, 1902-1977* (Chicago: Public Works Historical Society, 1979), 67-69; USGS, Antioch North, Honker Bay, Vine Hill, 7.5 m. quadrangles; JRP field observations 1993-94, 2002.

¹⁹ Jackson and Paterson, *Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta*, 40, 130.; Contra Costa Water District "The Source of Your Water" (Contra Costa Water District: 2003) Available from <http://www.ccwater.com/waterquality/where.asp>; Internet; accessed April 30, 2003; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census of the United States 1940, Volume II, Characteristics of the Population, Part I, United States Summary, Alabama – District of Columbia* (Washington D. C.: Government Printing Office 1913) 242.; U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Seventeenth Census of the United States 1950, Volume II, Characteristics of the Population, Part 5, California* (Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1952) 5-162

²⁰ DWR, *The State Water Project*, 4-5.

²¹ California Division of Highways. "Plans for Construction of State Highway in Contra Costa County in Martinez on Arnold Industrial Highway at Morello Avenue and Vine Hill Way." Caltrans District 4, Oakland, 1966. Sheet 13, 18, & 26.

Evaluation

The Contra Costa Canal is an original and integral unit of the CVP. The Contra Costa Canal is of historic significance at a state level as a part of the CVP, and at a local level for its importance in the economic and industrial development of eastern Contra Costa County; without the supply of fresh water it supplied, industrial development and urbanization / suburbanization would have been more limited in the eastern county. As noted, this area had been a major area of support for Bay barrier schemes (physical barriers to keep salt water from intruding from the bay into the Delta); its integration into the CVP essentially ended this movement, as it provided freshwater for industries and interests that had clamored for the barrier solution. The canal provided the necessary supply of freshwater to meet the growing municipal and industrial demand of the county while continuing, to a limited and decreasing extent, to serve agriculture. The canal, and its component parts built as a part of its original construction, thus would appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. This evaluation is consistent with other evaluations of CVP units, such as the Friant-Kern Canal and Friant Dam, both of which appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. While their current status is unknown, major CVP features such as Shasta Dam, the Delta-Mendota Canal, and Madera Canal would appear to meet the criteria for listing as part of the CVP should they be evaluated. This form, however, addresses only the Contra Costa Canal.²²

While the canal is associated with the service of a number of federal Bureau of Reclamation engineers, it would not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. The Contra Costa Canal is a more than 40-mile long concrete structure, and while one of the smallest units of the CVP in terms of the amount of water transported, is nevertheless one of its original features, and has remained largely unaltered. While a long structure, the canal's designers and builders used construction techniques and water transportation designs, such as concrete lining, pump lifts and siphons that were well established by the time of its construction.²³ Therefore it would not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its importance in the history of design and construction of such water conveyance systems.

The canal has suffered some changes, however, taken as a whole the canal over its more than 40 mile length has a relatively good level of integrity. The structure, when originally built, flowed through open fields and sparsely populated sections of Contra Costa County. The canal now wends its way west through a combination of open fields, densely populated residential areas and past commercial buildings; thus, it can be concluded that its setting and feeling has suffered some loss of integrity. Similarly, modern structures (such as the highway culvert under Interstate 680) or the local access bridge shown in **Photograph 4** have been installed at locations on the canal, and many of the small bridges carrying county roads or city streets over the canal have been replaced or heavily modernized. Other aspects of integrity – workmanship, design, materials, location, and association, remain good. In terms of the canal's original workmanship, design, materials, and construction features have, with the exception of a few locations,

²² JRP has evaluated Friant Dam, the Friant-Kern Canal, and the Madera Canal; however, it is not known at this time if these evaluations have received concurrence from SHPO. Friant Dam and the Friant-Kern Canal were both found to appear to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP for their association with the CVP; the Madera Canal did not appear to meet the criteria because at the time of its evaluation it was less than 50 years old and not considered exceptionally significant; however, it is now reaching 50 years of age, and is likely to be found to meet the criteria for listing if reevaluated.

²³ For example, several irrigation districts at the northern end of the San Joaquin Valley began taking water from the San Joaquin River to higher lands to the west through the use of canals and pump lifts in the first decades of the 20th century.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Map Reference # 26

*Recorded by Rand Herbert *Date September 2002 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

remained the same as when it was originally constructed. It is in its original location, and it is still associated with the Central Valley Project and the Contra Costa Water District.

This property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code and appears to meet the significance criteria as outlined in these guidelines.

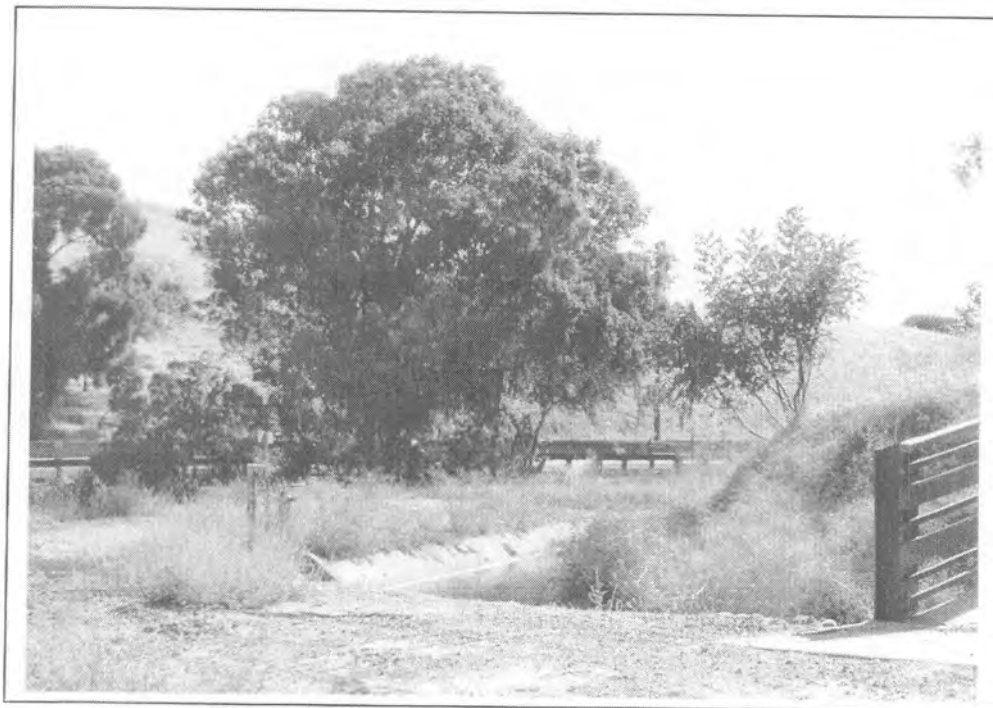
This report is not meant to provide a formal evaluation of the CVP, and the lead agency will not be requesting SHPO's concurrence on the eligibility of the CVP as a whole.

Page 17 of 22

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Map Reference # 26

*Recorded by Rand Herbert *Date September 2002 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs



Photograph 3. Asphalt access road, camera facing east, 9/12/02.



Photograph 4. Modern access bridge, camera facing east, 9/12/02.

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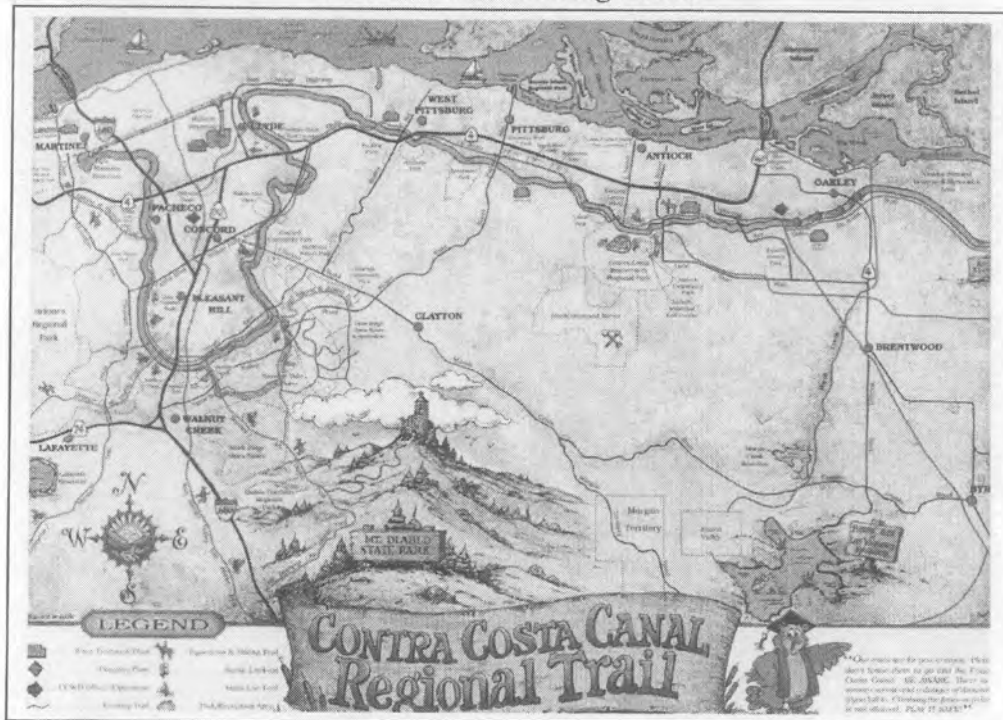
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Map Reference # 26

*Recorded by Rand Herbert *Date September 2002 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (Continued)



Photograph 5. Area of canal entering siphon to carry water under SR4, 9/20/02, Camera facing south.



Sketch Map 1. Contra Costa Canal and Regional Trail.²⁴

²⁴ Contra Costa Water Agency Web Site, <http://www.ccwater.com>
DPR 523L (1/95)

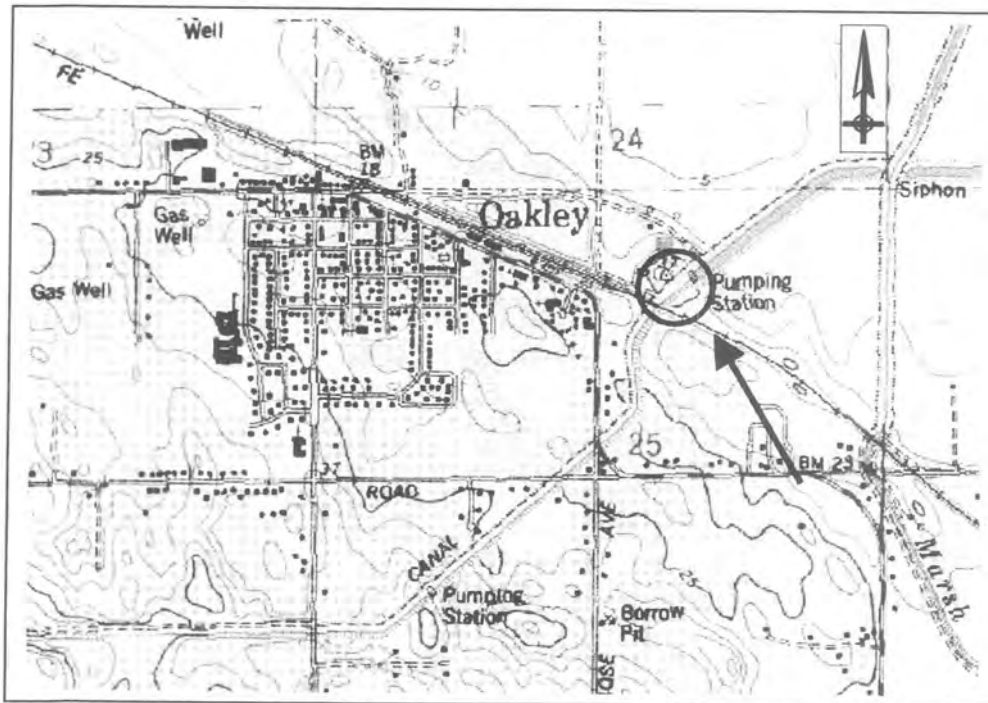


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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Map Reference # 26

*Recorded by Rand Herbert *Date September 2002 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont):



Sketch Map 3. Comparison Point #1- Pump Station #1. USGS 7.5' Brentwood Quad, 1978.



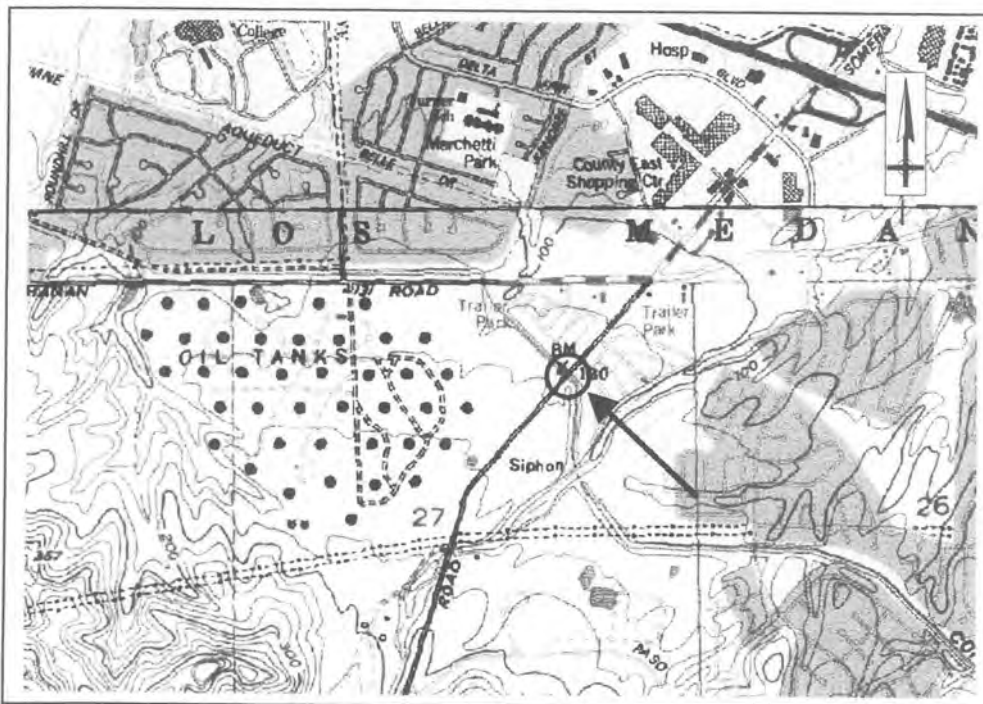
Sketch Map 4. Comparison Point #2. USGS 7.5' Brentwood Quad, 1978

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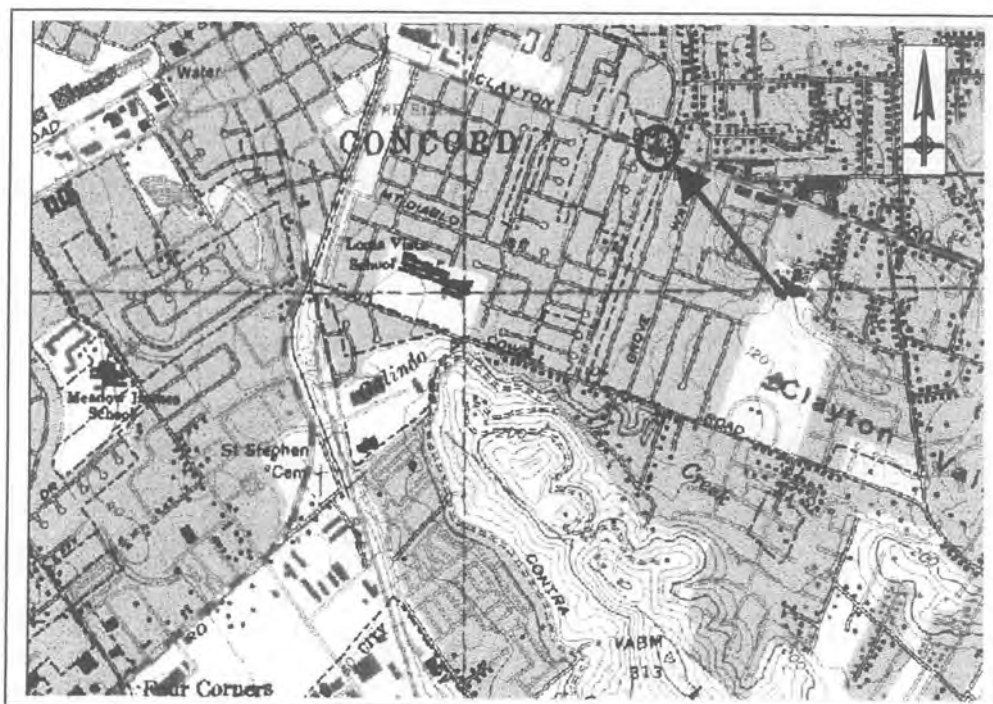
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Map Reference # 26

*Recorded by Rand Herbert *Date September 2002 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont):



Sketch Map 5. Canal Comparison point #3. USGS 7.5' Antioch South Quad, 1978.



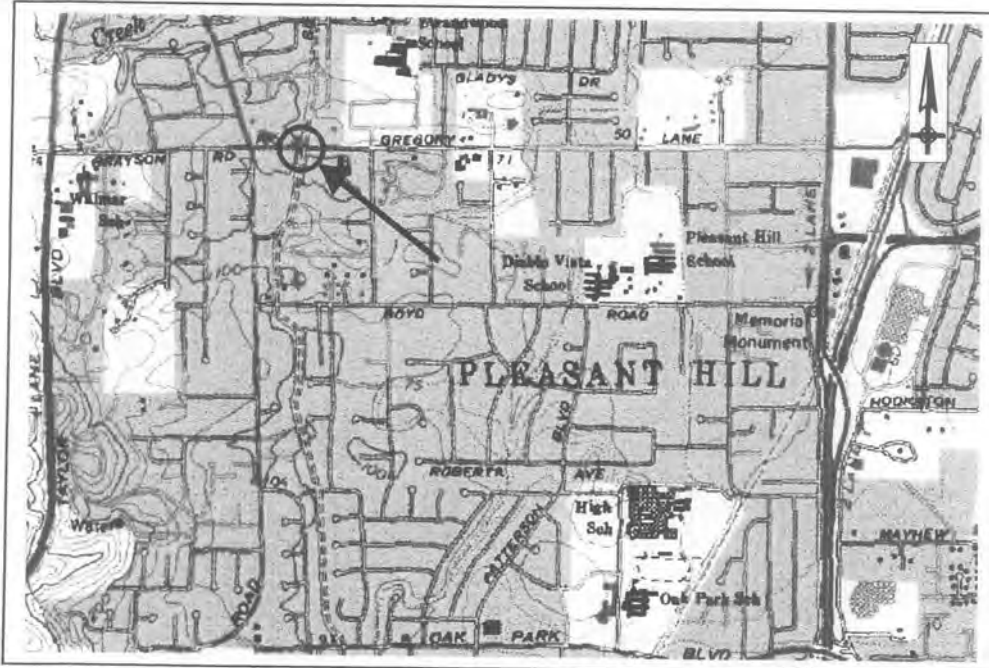
Sketch Map 6. Canal Comparison Point #4. USGS 7.5' Walnut Creek Quad 1995.

Page 22 of 22

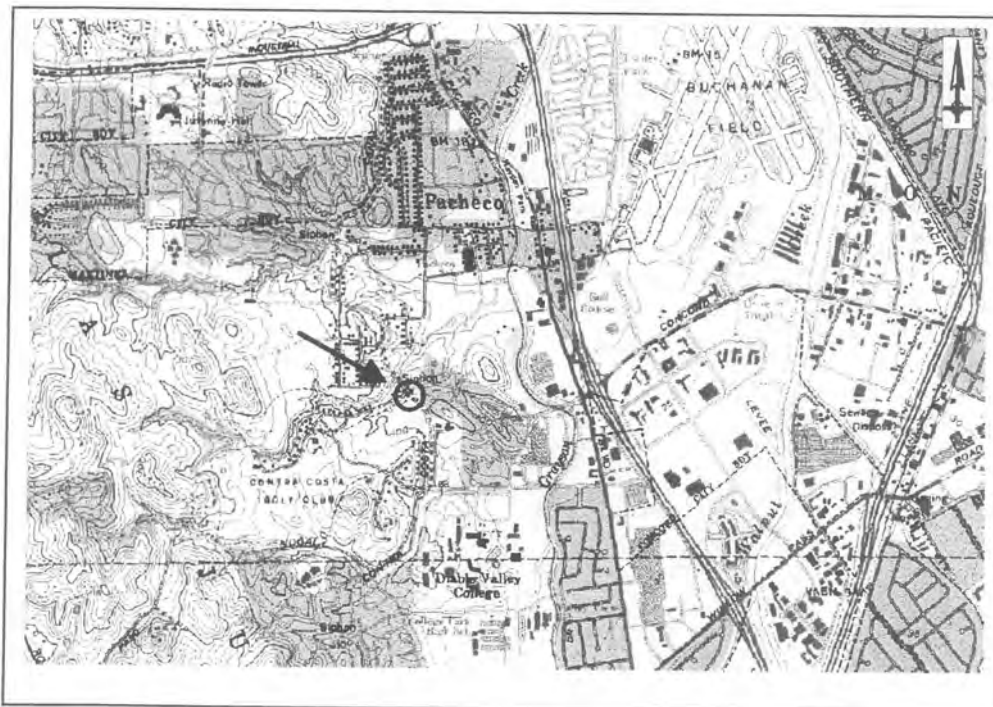
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Map Reference # 26

*Recorded by Rand Herbert *Date September 2002 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont):



Sketch Map 7. Canal Comparison Point #5. USGS 7.5' Walnut Creek Quad 1995.



Sketch Map 8. Canal Comparison Point #6. USGS 7.5' Walnut Creek Quad 1995.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-07-002953

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings

Review code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder): 3108 Teigland Road, Lafayette, CA

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Contra Costa

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Walnut Creek Date 1995 T 01 N ; R 02 W ; Sect. 16 ; Mt. Diablo B.M.

c. Address 3108 Teigland Road City Lafayette Zip 94549

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

e. Other Locational Data: APN 169-032-008

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The 3-bedroom, 3-bath residence at 3108 Teigland Road is 3,130 sq. ft. and was constructed in 1957. The home was built in the ranch style, which was the most popular style in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s (McAlester and McAlester 1993:479). The home has a rectangular plan. The exterior is finished in lapped horizontal boards and the lower third of the home is covered in brick veneer. The home is painted beige and all trim is white. The low-pitched, hipped, roof is covered in composite shingles. The roof is characterized by a wide eave overhang with exposed rafter tails. A brick chimney is located on the front slope of the roof. The central block of the home, which is not as wide as the north and south wings, accommodates a covered porch at both the front and rear of the residence. Both porches are covered with shed-style extensions of the main roof that are supported by wood posts. Windows, many of which reach from floor to ceiling, dominate both the front and rear elevations of the home.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 (Single Family Residence) *P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐

Object Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc).



*P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #) Front of the structure, view northwest. 1/19/09

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both 1957- Assessor's Records

*P7. Owner and Address: M. Rollandelli, 3108 Teigland Road, Lafayette, CA

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): M. Hickman & A. Arrigoni of William Self Associates, Inc., 61d Avenida de Orinda, Orinda, CA

*P9. Date Recorded: Jan. 19, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian

*P11. Report Citation: Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment of the 3108 Teigland Road (APN 169-032-008), Lafayette, Contra Costa County, California (letter report)

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐

Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code: **6Z**

*Resource Name or # 3108 Teigland Road, Lafayette, CA

B1. Historic Name: 3108 Teigland Road

B2. Common Name: 3108 Teigland Road

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The structure was built in 1957. Recent modifications include a gabled portico with exposed king-post style framing and square wood columns. The garage door, which originally faced the rear of the house is now located on the south elevation. The former location of the garage door has been filled in with windows and the modern garage door replicated the carriage house style.

*B7: Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Mid -20th Century Suburban Development of Contra Costa County Area _____

Period of Significance Mid-20th Century

Property Type Residence

Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographical scope. Also address integrity.)

The City of Lafayette is in Contra Costa County which is located in the eastern portion of the greater San Francisco Bay Area. This area went through significant population and land use changes during the mid-20th Century. During the period of 1940-1955 the population of the San Francisco Bay Area nearly doubled (Young and Griffin 1957:396). As the urban center of the Oakland, San Francisco and Berkeley area became crowded the desire for suburban housing spurred the population increases in Contra Costa County. Walnut Creek and Concord townships (directly east and northeast of Lafayette) saw especially high levels of population increase (Young and Griffin 1957:403).

The Ranch style of architecture originated in the 1930s became popular in the 1940s and by the 1950s was the dominant style of architecture in the United States. The popularity of Ranch style homes was influenced by the increased dependence on the automobile and growth of suburban life. This lead to the larger "rambling" type of residences built on larger parcels of land. The Ranch style house incorporates both of these broad themes in American history with the attached garage and wide façade (McAlester and McAlester 1993:479).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

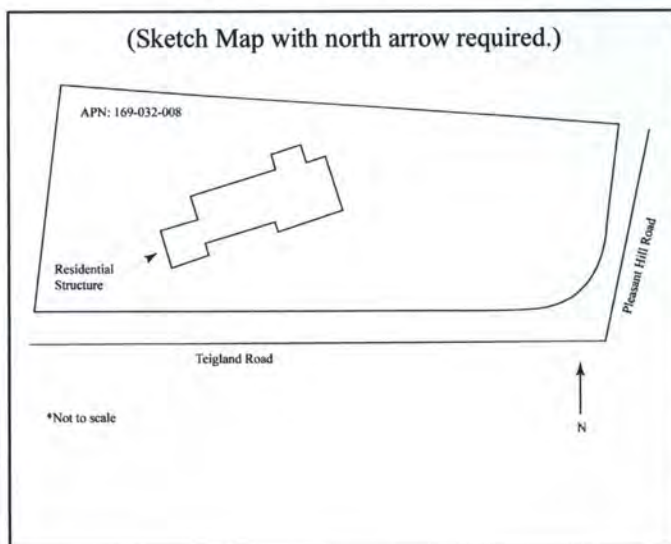
*B12. References: (see Continuation Sheet)

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: M. Hickman & A. Arrigoni

*Date of Evaluation: January 19, 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-07-002953

HRI# _____

Trinomial: _____

Page 3 of 3

*Resource Name or #: 3108 Teigland Road, Lafayette, CA

*Recorded by: M. Hickman & A. Arrigoni, William Self Associates, Inc.

Date: January 19, 2009

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance: (continued)

The Ranch style house can be described in the following manner:

Asymmetrical one-story shapes with low-pitched roofs dominate. Three common roof forms are used: the hipped version is probably the most common, followed by the cross-gabled, and, finally, side-gabled examples. There is usually a moderate or wide eave overhang. This may be either boxed or open, with the rafters exposed as in Craftsman houses. Both wooden and brick wall cladding are used, sometimes in combination. Builders frequently add modest bits of traditional detailing, usually loosely based on Spanish or English Colonial precedents. Decorative iron or wooden porch supports and decorative shutters are the most common. Ribbon windows are frequent as are large picture windows in living areas. Partially enclosed courtyards or patios, borrowed from Spanish houses, are a common feature. The private outdoor living areas to the rear of the house are a direct contrast to the large front and side porches of most late 19th and early 20th-century styles (McAlester and McAlester 1993:479).

Significance Evaluation:

Criterion 1: Criteria 1 considers the structures' role in broad trends associated with our history. The residence at 3108 Teigland Road was constructed in 1957 during a period of rapid population growth in the San Francisco Bay Area, particularly the suburban areas in eastern Contra Costa County (Young and Griffin 1957:406). As the Ranch style house dominated residential architecture at this time, the residence is associated with the broad trend of the rise of popularity of the automobile (McAlester and McAlester 1993). This trend leads to an increased popularity of the suburban lifestyle in the United States including the San Francisco Bay Area (Young and Griffin 1957). However, the structure is not "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). Therefore, the residence is not significant under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: Based on the data obtained from the available archival resources, the property does not appear to be associated with any individuals significant in the local, state, or national history. There is no information about the history or importance of the current owner. Therefore, the residence at 3108 Teigland Road does not appear eligible under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: The residence at 3108 Teigland Road embodies typical characteristics of the Ranch style, a type of residence that gained popularity in the mid-20th century. By the 1950s and 1960s, the Ranch was the dominant style of newly constructed residences. As the structure was built in 1957, at the height of the style's popularity, it is one of many built during this time period. However, the recent modifications of the structure, including the installation of the vinyl window and the large gabled portico have reduced the integrity of the historical significance of the structure. Consequently, the residence is not considered significant under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: This structure has not yielded nor has the potential to yield information important to history. Therefore, this residence is not eligible under Criterion 4.

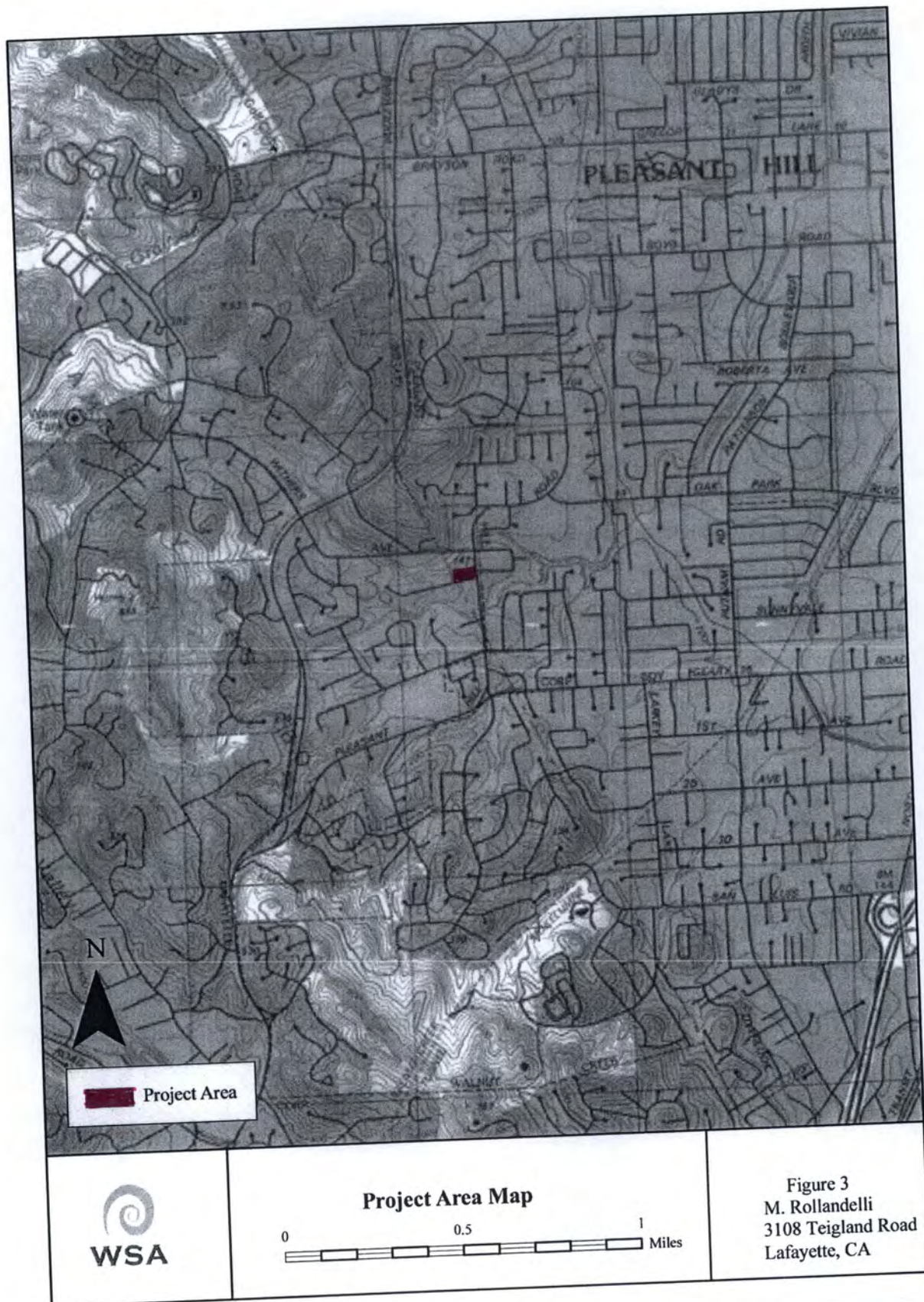
B12. References:

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester

1993 A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, NY.

Young, Robert N. and Paul Griffin

1957 Recent Land-Use Changes in the San Francisco Bay Area, *Geographical Review* 47(36): 396-405.



State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-07-004832
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 28 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Pleasant Hill School

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Walnut Creek Date 1993 T 1N; R 2W; Unsectioned Portion Rancho Las Juntas; MD B.M.

c. Address 2050 Oak Park Boulevard City Pleasant Hill Zip 94523

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

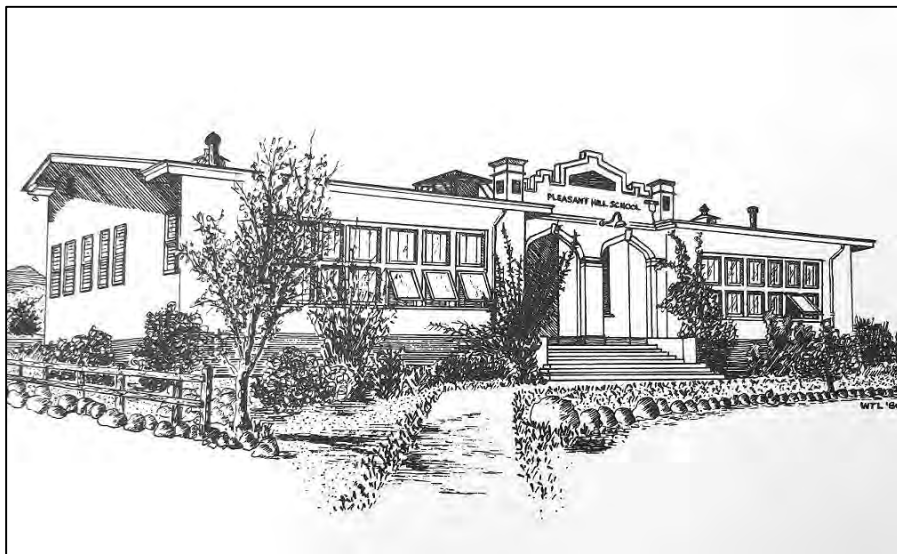
*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Pleasant Hill School is located on a roughly triangular parcel of 1.87 acres. The property is bounded on the south by Oak Hill Boulevard, on the east by Wendell Lane, on the west by the curved right-of-way of Pleasant Hill Road, and on the north by a private residence. The general vicinity is suburban in feeling; it is surrounded by post-World War II residences that are one story in height and are situated on lots with yards.

[SEE CONTINUATION SHEET]

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15 (Educational Building), HP13 (Community Center/Social Hall), HP14 (Government Building)

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



P5b. Description of Photo:
Drawing of east façade, ca. 1930

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Constructed 1920.

*P7. Owner and Address:
Pleasant Hill Recreation & Park District
147 Gregory Lane
Pleasant Hill CA 94523

*P8. Recorded by:
William Kostura & Daniel Shoup
Archaeological/Historical Cons'lts
609 Aileen Street
Oakland, CA 94609
www.ahc-heritage.com

*P9. Date Recorded: July 21, 2017

P10. Survey Type: Architectural

*P11. Report Citation: Daniel Shoup and William Kostura (2017) *Historic Resources Evaluation Report, Pleasant Hill School*. Prepared for Pleasant Hill Recreation and Park District, Pleasant Hill.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Pleasant Hill School

*NRHP Status Code

Page 2 of 28

B1. Historic Name: Pleasant Hill Grammar School

B2. Common Name: Pleasant Hill School

B3. Original Use: Elementary school

B4. Present Use: Vacant

***B5. Architectural Style:**

Two-room schoolhouse with auditorium on a simple rectangular plan, with Mission Revival and Tudor Revival details.

***B6. Construction History:**

Constructed 1928, the building served as an elementary school until 1953. It was remodeled in 1969-1970 for use as Pleasant Hill Police Department Headquarters and again in 1982-1983 when it was reopened as the Pleasant Hill Historical and Cultural Center.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date:

Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect:

b. Builder:

*B10. Significance: Theme Education

Area Contra Costa County

Period of Significance 1928-1953

Property Type School

Applicable Criteria

1

The Pleasant Hill area developed much later than the nearby towns of Concord and Walnut Creek. The city lies on the former Rancho Las Juntas, a three-square league (13,300 acre) tract stretching from Martinez to northwestern Walnut Creek and including all of present-day Pleasant Hill. The rancho was granted to William Welch in 1844. Welch was an Irishman who jumped ship in California in 1821, became naturalized at San José, and married Maria Antonia Galindo in 1826. After Welch's death, his heirs received patent to the land in 1852 and sold large tracts of it to recent arrivals to the new state of California (Galindo Fink and Galindo 1961).

Among these arrivals was William Hook (1805-1882). Born in Salem, VA, Hook arrived in California in 1850 where he ran a dry goods store in San Francisco. By 1859 had purchased land in what later became Pleasant Hill and Martinez, and resided in Pleasant Hill with his family.

[SEE CONTINUATION SHEET]

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP15 (Educational Building), HP13 (Community Center/Social Hall), HP14 (Government Building)

***B12. References:**

[SEE CONTINUATION SHEET]

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: William Kostura and Daniel Shoup

*Date of Evaluation: July 21, 2017

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

Page 3 of 28

*P3a. Description (Continued):

The school faces Wendell Lane, and is set back from that street by enough distance to allow for a front yard with a semicircular paved walk between the street and the building. A few small and irregularly spaced trees are planted in this yard to the right and left of the walk. These trees aside, landscaping is minimal. A low wooden fence of undetermined date fronts the property along Wendell Lane. Several round concrete planters of varied sizes, long untended, are clustered at the southwest corner of the building. They clearly date from the 1960s or later. Most plants appear to be volunteer shrubs and weeds. Nearly all of the property to the west and south of the building is devoted to parking. A lone storage shed can be found at the northwest corner of the property, next to Pleasant Hill Road.

Exterior - Main Façade

The main part of this school building is rectangular in plan and measures approximately 96 feet in width by 38 feet in depth. However, the rear (west) elevation is irregular in shape because of an auditorium extension that projects westward from the rear wall. This auditorium extension measures about 60 feet in width by 23 feet in depth. (Please see plan below.)

The building is one story in height over an excavated basement, and is coated with stucco. The roof is a modified side-gable of shallow pitch. Because the rear auditorium is recessed on the north and south relative to the main block of the building, the gabled roof shape is also irregular; the front part of the gable is much longer than the rear. This roof extends over the front wall by only a few inches; the original eaves were removed after 1938, most likely in 1969-1970.

The east side, facing Wendell Lane, is the principal façade. It is symmetrical in composition and features a central entrance pavilion flanked by wider classroom wings to the north and south. The entrance pavilion is recessed from the classroom wings very slightly, by about a foot. It is approached by a flight of six concrete steps flanked by low concrete side walls; a non-original wooden railing runs up the steps left of center.

Two simplified Tudor arches fill this entrance pavilion, the one at left leading to a recessed porch, the one at right to a sunken staircase that descends to the basement. Like the rest of the building, each arch is surfaced in stucco. A keystone can be found at the top of each arch, and just above the keys is a band of vertical wooden siding that rises to form a low parapet. This siding was placed in 1969-1970, replacing the original parapet and a profiled belt course.

The original paired doors, sidelights, and transoms survive in the entrance porch, but they were covered by plywood when the building was closed, and today only the plywood is visible from the outside. These doors and sidelights are wooden and are divided by muntins into six lights each. They are illustrated below with other interior photographs.

A number of original ornamental features were removed from the central pavilion of the main façade in 1969-1970. They include an elaborate, stepped Mission Revival parapet; a profiled belt course that once ran just above the keys; and pilaster caps that once decorated the arch supports.

The two classroom wings are mirror-images of each other. Each wing features a band of six windows, and each window has a fixed sash over an awning sash. These windows are also covered with plywood but remain visible from the interior.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

Page 4 of 28

*P3a. Description (Continued):

Exterior - North, South, and West Façades

These façades are utilitarian in their finish; they lack ornamentation or moldings of any kind. All windows are now covered with plywood. In the rear façade seven windows are evenly spaced to right of center; in the north façade, five are grouped to the right and one is at far left, and in the south wall four windows are grouped at left and one is at far right.

Four entrances can be found in these sides. Two are close to each other in the rear façade and open into the auditorium. One is at ground level and the other is raised and approached via a concrete wheelchair ramp with plain metal railing. Both have plain wooden doors and are covered by an inexpensive wooden shelter. The other two entrances are in the notches at the northwest and southwest corners. Both have plain, solid wooden doors.

Interior

Both the main story and the basement of this building were viewed for this report. The basement is utilitarian in finish, with a concrete floor, plaster walls, and a plaster ceiling. Wooden posts and beams rest on the concrete floor and support the floor above. Side foundation walls, presumably of concrete, have visibly buckled and cracked. Fixtures such as a desk and shelves date from recent decades.

The main floor retains some of its original plan, though changes have been made. At the front of the building, a lobby and principal's office are flanked by two large classrooms. In 1969-1970 the more northern of these classrooms was divided into two rooms by a partition, and in 1983 one of them was named the E. A. Rodgers Room. Behind the classrooms a hallway runs north-south for most of the length of the building; it is flanked to the north and south by restrooms, a small kitchenette, and a small storage room. In the early 1980s this hallway was reconfigured to accommodate a new storage room built opposite the lobby and principal's office, which were reduced in size. Directly behind the hallway is the auditorium, which extends west past the main block of the building.

Finishes for the more important of these rooms are described below:

- The **principal's office** (now marked by a sign reading "First Aid") has plaster walls, a plaster ceiling, and a carpeted floor. It was reduced in size in the early 1980s when the hallway was reconfigured. This office has a non-original counter and pass-through window opening to the lobby. The window from this office facing Wendell Lane, though boarded up, retains its original muntins, transom, and crown molding.
- The **lobby** is also finished with plaster walls and ceiling and a carpeted floor. The paired doors, sidelights, and transom that open toward Wendell Lane, all with wooden muntins, remain in original condition save for the fact that they are boarded up.
- The **south classroom** (labeled as classroom #1 on sketch map) has plaster walls, a non-original faux-wooden floor, a non-original drop ceiling, fluorescent lights, and a picture railing around the circumference. The band of six windows that opens onto Wendell Lane, though boarded up, retain their original wooden mullions, sills, and sash. Wainscoting of vertical wooden boards, probably original, can be found below the windows but not elsewhere in the room. Door openings to the entrance lobby and hallway appear to have their original casings. A storage room was added to its south end in the early 1980s.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

Page 5 of 28

*P3a. Description (Continued):

- The **north classroom** (labeled on the plan below as classroom #2) was divided into two rooms in 1969-1970. Both new, smaller rooms have non-original carpeted floors, drop ceilings, and fluorescent lights. Both retain their original windows onto Wendell Lane, albeit boarded up. Both also retain wooden wainscoting beneath the windows. The more southern of these two rooms is named with a sign as the E. A. Rodgers Room, dedicated 1983. The northern portion of the classroom was further subdivided by the addition of a long, narrow storage room along the north wall, which was added in the early 1980s.
- The **hallway** was reconfigured in the early 1980s so that a storage room could be added opposite the lobby. When this was done, space was taken away from the principal's office and was devoted to the hallway. The reconfigured hallway has plaster walls, a plaster ceiling, and a carpeted floor.
- The **restrooms** and the **kitchenette** all have modern finishes, presumably added in 1982.
- The **auditorium** was subdivided in 1969-1970 for use as offices and holding cells when the building became a police station. The chief's office was located on the stage. In the early 1980s the partitions were removed and the auditorium was refinished to its current appearance. All aspects of the auditorium reflect that last remodeling. They include wooden walls, a wooden ceiling, a plywood floor, wooden doors and casings, a seating area, of wooden risers, and an extension of the stage. This extension blocks one of the original doors into the auditorium.

To summarize the main floor interior: the windows and doors facing Wendell Lane, though boarded up, are original; some of the plaster walls in the classrooms may be original; wooden wainscoting beneath the classroom windows may be original; drop ceilings and fluorescent lights in the classrooms are non-original; carpeted floors are non-original; all the finishes and fixtures of the auditorium and restrooms are non-original; and the original plan has been changed considerably.

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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*B10. Significance (Continued):

The Hooks became prosperous farmers and acquired large tracts of land on the eastern side of Pleasant Hill. When the Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line from San Ramon to Alamo in 1891, the flag stop in the Pleasant Hill area was named 'Hookston', reflecting the family's influence (Whitfield 1982:71-72; Nilsen 2007:19).

Early Education in Pleasant Hill

In 1860, Contra Costa County set up 26 school districts, one of which was the Pleasant Hill School District. The new districts offered education only through 8th grade - the first high school in the county was established in Martinez in 1888 (CCCOE 2002), and attendance at high school was unusual until the 1930s. Until the 1930s, Pleasant Hill School served the rural population west of the Oakland, Antioch and Northern railroad (now the I-680/BART corridor), between Saranap in the south and Taylor Boulevard to the north. The remote location and poor roads led to a high rate of teacher turnover and long journeys for the students, many of whom rode ponies to school (Whitfield 1981:221).

The first schoolhouse in the Pleasant Hill area - called Pleasant Hill School - was constructed around 1865, probably on a knoll near David McClellan's house, near the current intersection of Pleasant Hill and Huston Roads and about 2 miles southwest of the project area (Nilsen 2007:18). At the time, there were only nine houses in the district and the schoolhouse was located among four of the original houses along the only road at the time - the rural, public road from Martinez to Lafayette, parts of which later became Pleasant Hill Road (Whitfield 1981:210-214). The Pleasant Hill School District ultimately gave its name to the later town, displacing 'Hookston' (Galindo Fink and Galindo 1961; Hoover et al. 1966).

As of 1866, the district included 41 white and 3 Native American children between the ages of 5-15 and 24 children under the age of 5. Thirty of these children attended the school during its two-month session. The schoolhouse was also used for community meetings. This first schoolhouse was torn down in the 1960s or 70s (Nilsen 2007:18, 111; Whitfield 1981:214).

The 1865 schoolhouse was one of a network of rural grammar schools constructed throughout Contra Costa County before 1890. The grammar schools at Willow Spring (1855), Moraga (1861), Sycamore (1866), Alamo (1867), San Ramon (1867), Concord (1870), and Orinda Park (1882) have since been demolished (Contra Costa County 2016). However, the Iron House School (Brentwood, 1850s), Tassajara School (Danville, 1888), and Old Lafayette Grammar School (1893) survive and have been converted into a residence, school administrative office, and church respectively. The Tassajara School is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The second schoolhouse was built in 1892 on the project area, which was deeded to the district by Edward Rogers. It was in use from 1892-1912 and then moved before the 1920 schoolhouse was built on the same site (Whitfield 1981:215).

The third school was the Pleasant Hill Grammar School, built in 1912 on the former Vessing property near Murderous Creek, between Geary Road and Oak Park Blvd. It was originally a two-room schoolhouse with an assembly room and a recitation room. The yard had a well, but the eucalyptus grove in the yard, which provided shade, often choked and dried up the well. There was an outdoor toilet and a fence rail with posts to tie up horses. (Whitfield 1981:215; Nilsen 2007:33). In 1914, 34 children between ages 7 and 12 attended the school, which had 8 grades. An addition

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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***B10. Significance (Continued):**

to the schoolhouse was built in 1917: a wooden structure attached to the rear of the original rooms, creating a total of 1500 square feet for the school. The addition was used as an assembly room, gymnasium, and a large classroom (Whitfield 1981:215-216).

Through the turn of the 20th century, education in Contra Costa County focused on providing basic grammar school education to children of farmers and ranchers, reflecting the predominantly agricultural economy of the region before World War II. A wider education became available after 1900, when more high schools in central Contra Costa County were established: Mt. Diablo Union High School (1904, original building demolished 1963), Alhambra High School in Martinez (1904, demolished 1921), and Riverview Union High School in Antioch (1911, now owned by the Antioch Historical Society).

The Project Area Before the Schoolhouse: The Rodgers Family

Growth of the rural population in eastern Contra Costa County led in 1920 to the construction of a new, larger school on the property donated by Edward Rodgers in 1891. Brothers Patrick, Edward, and John Rodgers were born in Ireland and came to California during the gold rush. Edward and Patrick were gold miners and owned claims in Tuolumne County (Nilsen 2007:31). In 1868, Patrick Rodgers and his family moved to Pleasant Hill and began ranching on their 149-acre property. Patrick's house and Barn survives today as the Rodgers Ranch Heritage Center at 315 Cortsen Road in Pleasant Hill, about ½ mile north of the project area.

Patrick Rodgers was joined in Pleasant Hill by his brother, Edward, in 1870. Edward bought a section of his brother's land located on the southwest portion of Patrick's land, including the project area (Whitfield 1981:100-104). In 1893, his parcel included 173 acres in the area bounded by Pleasant Hill Road, Oak Park Drive, and Ridgevale Lane, and extending west of Taylor Boulevard (Wagner 1894).

On December 9, 1891, Edward Rodgers deeded a parcel at the corner of today's Pleasant Hill Road and Oak Park Boulevard to the Pleasant Hill School District. The deed specified that the land was to be used "for the benefit of the School District", and was to revert to the Rodgers' ownership if it ceased to be used for that purpose (61 Deeds 196). This parcel was the site of the second (1891) and fourth (1920) schoolhouses.

Edward Rodgers died in 1915 and his property passed to his son, Frank Rodgers, who shared it with his three sisters. Frank was known as "Farmer Rodgers" and grew grapes and almonds on his land. He donated a piece of his land to the church and a convent was built there in the 1960s. His ranch property was finally sold in the 1950's to become part of the Hillsdale Subdivision housing tract. He retained the original ranch house and barn, but they were torn down after his death in 1971, and a tract of houses was built there in 1976 (Whitfield 1981:100-101, Nilsen 2007:31).

The Fourth Schoolhouse, 1920-1939

When completed in 1920, the fourth schoolhouse contained two large classrooms, an auditorium, two bathrooms, two cloakrooms, an office, a kitchen, and a library. The first teachers were Joseph Ray Warne and Helen Warne, who ran the school together from 1920-1926. The school served first to eighth grade. Helen taught grades 1-4 in the south classroom, while Ray (who also served as principal) taught grades 5-8 in the north classroom. The enrollment in the 1920s was around 40 students (Greenfield n.d.).

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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*B10. Significance (Continued):

Stanley Kramer (class of 1926), one of the first students at the new school, later recalled that

The sixty or so students who entered the "New School" in late summer of 1920 were duly impressed. There were sparkling lavatories, TWO in fact, with the "Girls" at the south end of the building and the "Boys" at the north end. Also at the south end was a kitchen where the mothers of the P.T.A. would prepare huge pots of potato soup to warm the children at lunch time during the damp, cold winter months.

As one entered the front door, the combined principal's office and library just to the left provided privacy for disciplinary conferences as required and was the repository for Mr. Warne's rarely used "strap". The walls were lined with bookcases which gradually filled with encyclopedias and popular works of fictions, poetry, history and biography. The periodical shelves came to be weighted down with National Geographic, Liberty, Boy's Life, among others, and some, such as Pacific Rural Press and California Cultivator, more appealing to the general community which was constantly encouraged to use the library facility.

Laboratories, kitchen and library notwithstanding, the distinguishing feature of the new school was the Auditorium. Very few country schools could claim such a facility in 1920, but the foresight of the Pleasant Hill School Board was soon proved sound as the auditorium was used as often for general community affairs as it was used for school graduations and "pageants" presented to proud parents. The auditorium, with lines painted on the floor and baskets at either end, while hardly regulation, became a basketball court where many games (girls rules, of course) were played, both intramural and interscholastic. The space under the stage at the north end of the auditorium provided storage for folding chairs and also for the woodpile which served the large wood-burning stoves at the back of each of the two classrooms (Kramer n.d.).

Claire Putnam Douglas, who attended 1920-1928, recalled that "we used the auditorium for recess [in the rainy season]... Sometimes we had dances at noontime. That was our amusement" (Concord Transcript 1978).

The school's setting was profoundly rural for the first 20 years of its existence. Kramer recalled that it

was "in the vineyards" referring to the rows of Muscat grapes to the west and north to the Rodgers house about a quarter mile away. From the front steps, where students stood with Mr. and Mrs. Warne to have annual class pictures made, one could look across pasture land to the east and through the orchards at the Putnam place to see if Mt. Diablo had a "cap". The "cap" or cloud settled on the summit of Mt. Diablo was (and probably is still) a sure sign of rain (Kramer n.d.).

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***B10. Significance (Continued):**



Early views of Pleasant Hill School. Above: 1928. Below, 1933. On file, Pleasant Hill Historical Society.

Kramer also recalled that enough students arrived on horseback that stables were provided in the rear yard of the school. A well on the north end of the property provided water for the school garden, which was cared for by the students (Kramer n.d.).

The schoolhouse soon became a social hub for the Pleasant Hill community. A Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) was active by 1924, and fundraised with farmers' markets, which sold food from parents' orchards and gardens (Nilsen 2007:40). The auditorium was used for community entertainments, including minstrel shows, flower shows, movies, dances, and parties thrown by children to teach them social skills

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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*B10. Significance (Continued):

(Concord Transcript 1978; Whitfield 1981:219). The school was improved through the 1920s. Electric power came to the area in 1921, and a water tower was built in the early 1920s, filled by a gas-powered pump. An oval track for athletic events was constructed in the later 1920s (Nilsen 2007:38).

The Warnes left Pleasant Hill in 1926, and were replaced by Irene Spencer of Walnut Creek and Doris Bedell Crosby. Spencer served as Principal and upper grade teacher from 1927-1946, while Crosby taught the lower grades from 1927 to the school's closure in 1953 (Whitfield 1992).



Pleasant Hill School students, circa 1930. On file, Pleasant Hill Historical Society.

Though Pleasant Hill remained predominantly rural throughout the 1930s, the area saw sufficient population growth by to justify addition of a third teacher and an additional school room for the 1931-1932 school year. The classrooms now served 1st-3rd grades, 4th-6th grades, and 7th-8th grades. The location of this third room is unclear but may have been the accessory building that now stands adjacent to the school ("Teacher Rosters"). In 1932 the water tower was torn down and replaced by piped water. In 1937 school bus service began. The bus was designed and driven by Dan Baldwin, who had served as Mayor of Concord in 1926-1929 (Nilsen 2007:32).

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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***B10. Significance (Continued):**



Aerial Photograph of Pleasant Hill School and Vicinity, 1939. Note undeveloped character of surrounding properties. Google Earth/Contra Costa County.

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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*B10. Significance (Continued):

The Suburban Boom and School Unification, 1939-1953

New regional infrastructure projects in the late 1930s and 1940s made suburban development in the Pleasant Hill area possible. The completion of the Caldecott Tunnel in 1937 made automobile travel from interior Contra Costa County to San Francisco Bay feasible, and was followed by construction of the Contra Costa Canal (750 feet east of the 1920 schoolhouse) between 1940 and 1947. The first Central Valley Project canal, it supplied water to the Contra Costa Water District, enabling residential development in areas previously served mostly by well water (Bunse 2004). Suburban development began in the early 1940s and accelerated throughout the decade. Near the schoolhouse, houses were built on the curve of Pleasant Hill Road in 1947, the Sherwood Heights subdivision was built in 1949, and the Charlton Acres subdivision in 1952 (Whitfield 1981:100).



Aerial Photograph of Pleasant Hill School and Vicinity, circa 1950. Looking southeast. Note Contra Costa Canal, new subdivisions, and the new elementary school facility under construction across Oak Park Boulevard. Contra Costa County Historical Society.

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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*B10. Significance (Continued):

These new developments increased pressure on what had been a small rural schoolhouse. In 1939, a fourth room was added to Pleasant Hill School, with two grades in each. Enrollment in had risen to 163 by 1940 – four times the total 20 years before. Continuing growth in the 1940s caused a capacity crisis, as hundreds of young families moved to the area, taking advantage of FHA and GI Bill loans in the wake of World War II. Already at capacity in 1940, enrollment at the school grew to 325 in 1946. To cope with this increase, a half-day schedule was adopted, and classes were staggered with morning and afternoon sessions (Whitfield 1981:220).

John Moiso replaced Irene Spencer as principal in fall 1946, and immediately began campaigning for local and state support for new school construction. Overcrowding was only expected to worsen as the large number of young children in the new Pleasant Hill subdivisions would soon reach school age. Conditions at the school in 1947 were described in a San Francisco News article:

The youngsters kept moving into the area and enrolling in the school at an average of six in a week. [Moiso said,] “to provide school facilities for all these youngsters, we have to open school doors at 7:50 a.m., running the first shift of students and teachers until noon. At 12:05 p.m. the second group of teachers takes its turn until 4:15 p.m....”

With the school office in one corner of the hallway, the school auditorium divided in half with a six-foot plywood partition separating the fourth grade on one side and the combined fifth and sixth grades on the other, with the kindergarten toddlers in a nearby church, the principal feels its [sic] an understatement to say the school is overcrowded (San Francisco News 1947a).

Moiso secured \$47,000 in school construction funds from the local bond election of April 1947, supplemented by a \$278,000 grant from the State of California a year later (San Francisco News 1947b; Oakland Tribune 1954). In March 1949, new classroom units were opened across Oak Park Boulevard from the 1920 schoolhouse, and at the new Diablo Vista Elementary School on Boyd Road. This allowed some students to attend full-day classes “for the first time in their lives” – though many of the 1st-3rd grade classes remained on half-day schedules, while the kindergarteners remained in the church (“Pleasant Hill Students” 1949).

Teacher Numbers and Enrollment at Pleasant Hill School, 1940-1953

<i>Year</i>	<i>Teachers</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
1940	4	163
1942	5	224
1944	7	256
1946	15	325
1948	27	954
1950		746
1953		707

Source: Teacher rosters on file at Pleasant Hill Historical Society

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*B10. Significance (Continued):

Suburban growth continued to accelerate in the late 1940s and early 1950s, accentuating the overcrowding crisis throughout formerly rural sections of Contra Costa County. In 1948, twelve elementary school districts around Concord voted to consolidate to form Mount Diablo Unified School District (MDUSD), in hopes of providing more efficient planning and a larger tax base for schools. At the time, proponents of unification predicted 7,000 school-age children in the new unified district by 1952, but the actual number was 12,500 in 1952, rising to 17,000 in 1954! Three bond issues provided \$4 million for school construction between 1948 and 1953, supplemented by \$5 million from the State and \$2 million from the Federal government (Oakland Tribune 1954). In Pleasant Hill this new money translated into a frenzy of school-building: seven elementary schools were open in Fall 1954, with an eighth under construction, and Pleasant Hill High School opened in 1953.

By the mid-1950s, the elementary school capacity crisis had passed, and school planners turned their attention to the flood of children who would need additional middle- and high-schools to attend in the 1960s. The 1920 schoolhouse, now one among nine elementary schools, was seen as antiquated, and it was condemned for public use in the 1950s (Contra Costa Times 1970; Cuff 1981).

Miscellaneous Uses, 1953-1970

MDUSD leased the 1920 schoolhouse to the Pleasant Hill Recreation and Park District from 1953 to 1956 for use as office space (Concord Transcript 1981). The District chose not to renew the lease in 1956. As former District General Manager Ted Winslow recalled,

We only had a couple of employees there... It was determined not to be safe for public use... We had a choice: Either spend a lot of money to renovate the building or abandon it. We felt that \$100,000 was too much money to spend [for seismic improvements] (Oakland Tribune 1986).

While the school building remained vacant from 1956 to 1970, the accessory classroom north of the main building was used for a number of civic functions. It served as Pleasant Hill's first library in 1955, and was the site of the first meetings of the Pleasant Hill City Council after incorporation in 1961 (Nilson 2007:81).

1969-1981 Pleasant Hill Police Headquarters

In 1969, The City of Pleasant Hill decided to form its own police department; the City had previously contracted with the Contra Costa County Sherriff for police services. Ed Kreins, former police chief of Sausalito, was hired as the first Chief of Police in 1970, with Captain Kenneth Harn, a former Gilroy Police lieutenant, as his second-in-command. By June 1970 the department had hired 29 staff, including 25 sworn officers (Nunes n.d.).

The Pleasant Hill School building was chosen as police headquarters and was renovated in late 1969 and early 1970. Remodeling included "extensive paneling on the inside, partitioning, dropping the high ceilings to eight feet, new heating

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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***B10. Significance (Continued):**

system and sandblasting and painting the outside" (Contra Costa Times 1970). The central part of the front façade was also cut down and covered in vertical wood paneling. The eaves were presumably also cut down at this time, while the auditorium (including the stage) was divided up into offices and holding cells. Remodeling cost \$22,000 (Nunes n.d.).



Pleasant Hill Police Department, circa 1970. Above: front façade. Note shortening of eaves and removal of parapet. Below, rear façade. On file, Pleasant Hill Historical Society.

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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***B10. Significance (Continued):**

Concerns about the structural and seismic safety of the building persisted, however, and the best the Department could say of the building was that, "while the school cannot be used as a public facility serving large numbers of people, it has been judged structurally sound for use as police headquarters" (Contra Costa Times 1970).

Kreins resigned in 1975 to become Chief of Police in Beverly Hills, and was succeeded by his deputy Ken Harn. Jim Nunes became chief in 1979. In 1978, the Pleasant Hill City Council recommended construction of a new facility for the police department. The new police services center at 330 Civic Drive was completed in February 1981, and the department relocated there (Nunes n.d., Cuff 1981).

Pleasant Hill Historical and Cultural Center, 1980-2015

A coalition of cultural groups saw the impending vacancy of the old Pleasant Hill School as an opportunity. In May 1980, the Pleasant Hill Historical and Cultural Center, Inc., (PHHCC) was formed to remodel and manage the building as a cultural center. The PHHCC was a consortium of seven organizations, including the Pleasant Hill Arts Council, Contra Costa Guild of Quilters, Friends Abroad, Friends of the Pleasant Hill Library, Onstage Theatre, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Pleasant Hill Historical Society (Pleasant Hill Outlook 1990; Concord Transcript 1981).

In late 1981 the PHHCC retained civil engineer Roberta McFarland to design and manage renovations. She noted that storm water was draining into the foundation on the west side of the building, and recommended installation of an asphalt berm or dyke to divert it (McFarland 1981a). Plans created at that time show the intended modifications to the floor plan. The old police department offices in the auditorium were removed, the stage rebuilt, and auditorium seating installed on risers. The existing partition dividing the north classroom in two was left in place, while storage rooms were added to the north side of the north classroom and south side of the south classroom. The transverse hall was realigned to cut through the former principal's office and create a zigzagging effect. A new storage closet was installed on the line of the former hallway, just north of the building's center line.

Much of the renovation work was done by volunteers. McFarland's memo to the PHHCC in late December 1981 noted that the consortium members would "volunteer to donate work in the restoration of the old Pleasant Hill Schoolhouse," including removal of partitions, ceiling, and plaster where new shearwall is to be added in the two classrooms and the auditorium. Some doors were to be widened, insulation installed, and new window framing, window trim, doors, fixtures, restroom partitions, carpet, floor tile, plaster, and paint added. The Consortium volunteers were to handle all these renovations except for plumbing, heating, electrical, and major carpentry (McFarland 1981b).

In 1983, the Pleasant Hill Recreation and Park District finally concluded an agreement with MDUSD in 1983 to purchase the school property for \$187,500, but had to "spend more than \$150,000 to renovate it" for use by the consortium (Oakland Tribune 1986). Continued deterioration of the foundation and exterior walls led the District to close the facility in 2008.

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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*B10. Significance (Continued):

Integrity

To be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources, a building must possess sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. The California Register regulations define "integrity" as "the authenticity of a property's physical identity, evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the property's period of significance." That is, it must retain enough of its historic character or appearance to be recognizable as an historical resource. The "period of significance" needs to date from fifty years ago or more. California Register regulations specify that integrity is a quality that applies to historic resources in seven ways: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Pleasant Hill School has been substantially altered by renovations in 1969-1970 and again in 1982. Alterations to the front of the building include the removal of the original Mission Revival-style parapet; its replacement with vertical board siding; the removal of eaves from above the two classrooms; the removal of pilaster capitals from wall areas flanking the Tudor arches; and the removal of a profiled molding from just above the Tudor arches. The loss of the parapet and eaves are the most important of these changes.

Collectively, these alterations have resulted in a change in the basic character of the building. Instead of a somewhat lively and articulated blend of Mission Revival and Tudor styles, the building is considerably muted in its effect. The survival of the Tudor arches, the bands of windows (now behind plywood), and the stucco surface preserve some of the original feeling, but much has changed.

The interior has been almost entirely changed. Renovations to house the Pleasant Hill Police Department in 1969-1970 lowered ceilings and added partitions. In 1982, the Consortium removed most of these alterations, but completely rebuilt the auditorium interior as a theater, added new partitions, replaced interior trim, and changed the layout of the main hallway. As a result, none of the original interior finishing survives, except for the front window sash and some wainscoting below it.

Regarding each of the seven areas of integrity:

- The building has never been moved, and so it retains integrity of *location*.
- As a result of the loss of the Mission Revival parapet, roof eaves, and other details, the building has lost integrity of *design and workmanship*.
- Because the original stucco surface, and the original wooden doors and windows survive, the building retains integrity of *materials*.
- Because the façade changes have been so extensive, the building has largely lost integrity of *feeling*.
- Because of the façade and interior changes, the building has largely lost integrity of *association*.
- Because the surrounding neighborhood was developed after World War II, the property has lost integrity of *setting* for the period before World War II.

In summary, the building retains only two of the seven areas of integrity (location and materials).

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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*B10. Significance (Continued):

Significance Evaluation

The period of significance for Pleasant Hill School is the period of its use as an educational facility, 1920-1953, during which time it also served as a social hub for Pleasant Hill's rural community. Below we discuss its significance under the four California Register criteria.

Criterion 1: Resources that are associated with 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.

This building possesses historic significance as one of the few buildings in Pleasant Hill that pre-date World War II, and the oldest civic building in the city. It is also, by a margin of more than thirty years, the oldest school in the city. During its early years, the school also served as one of the social hubs of Pleasant Hill. The building represents a time when Pleasant Hill was rural instead of suburban; when students traveled a long distance, generally without automobiles, to get to school; and when all of the students in Pleasant Hill could be taught by two teachers in two classrooms.

The school is also one of only three surviving pre-1945 schools in central Contra Costa County, the others being Orinda Union School (1925) and the Old Lafayette Grammar School (1893) (Contra Costa County 2016). To some degree students and teachers from the 1920s to the 1940s would recognize the school, mainly because the Tudor arches remain in place. The loss of the parapet and the extended eaves over the front and total interior remodeling have seriously compromised, but not eliminated, its ability to evoke history. For these reasons, the subject property appears to be **eligible** for the California Register under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2): Resources that are associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

The early teachers and principals of this school – Joseph Ray Warne and Helen Warne, during 1920-1926, and Irene Spencer and Doris Bedell Crosby into the 1940s and 1950s – have been identified. Aside from their occupations, little information about them has come to light, and it does not appear that they possess historic significance under California Register criteria. For this reason, the subject property appears **not eligible** for the California Register under this criterion. At any rate, the building has been extensively altered since they taught here.

Criterion 3: Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values.

When the school was new, it exhibited an awkward blend of Mission Revival and Tudor Revival styles. Now, due to the removal of the parapet, this is merely a severely restrained example of Tudor Revival, and it lacks distinction. Because of this, the property appears **not eligible** for the California Register under this criterion.

Criterion 4: Resources that have yielded, or have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Field survey did not identify archaeological resources within the project area. As such the subject property appears **not eligible** for the California Register under this criterion.

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Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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*B10. Significance (Continued):

In conclusion, Pleasant Hill School appears to be a historical resource as defined in CEQA §15064.5, for two reasons: it is eligible for the California Register under criterion A, and it is also listed on the 2016 Contra Costa County Historical Resources Inventory as a "structure of historical significance".

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1949 Newspaper clipping without citation, March 10, 1949. On file, Pleasant Hill Historical Society.

San Francisco News

1947a "End of school crowding in prospect." Undated clipping on file, Pleasant Hill Historical Society.

1947b "Pleasant Hill urges bond oked Tuesday." Undated clipping on file, Pleasant Hill Historical Society.

Teacher Rosters of Pleasant Hill School, 1920-1954

n.d. Typescript. On file, Pleasant Hill Historical Society

Wagner, Theodore

1894 Map Showing Portions of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California. San Francisco: Britton and Rey. On file, Earth Sciences and Map Library, University of California at Berkeley.

Whitfield, Vallie Jo

1981 History of Pleasant Hill, California. Pleasant Hill, CA: Whitfield Books.

1992 Notes for a lecture on Pleasant Hill School History. On file, Pleasant Hill Historical Society.

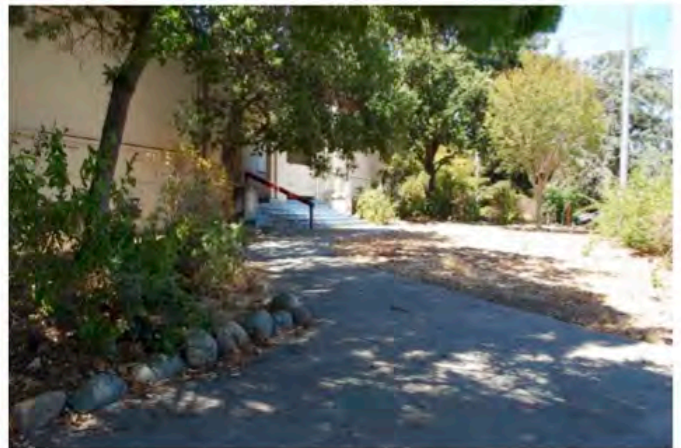
Official Records of Contra Costa County

Edward Rodgers to Pleasant Hill School District, Book 61 of Deeds Page 196, 9 December 1891.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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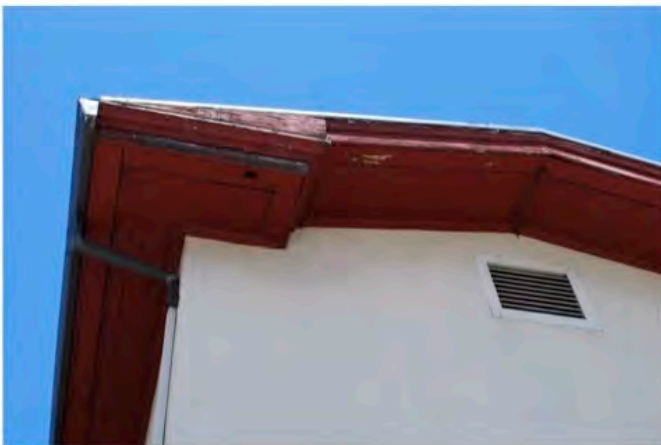


Exterior, Main Façade. Above: Main façade, looking west. Lower left: Entrance steps and arch detail. Lower right: Approach to entrance from half-oval drive, looking north.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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Exterior, Sides, and Rear

Top left: North façade.

Top right: South facade.

Middle left: Rear and south facades.

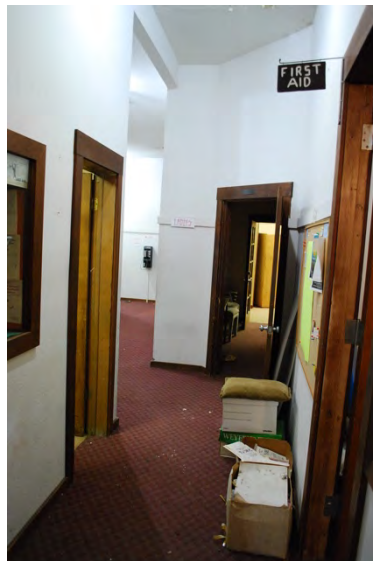
Middle right: Southwest corner.

Bottom: Eaves detail showing boxed soffit.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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Interior hallways.

Top: entrance doors, with window onto principal's office at left.

Lower left: auditorium doors, looking west.

Lower center: central hallway looking south, storage room at right.

Lower right: storage room interior.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Pleasant Hill School

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North and South Classrooms

Top left: South classroom, looking S. Projection in center of view was added 1982 to create closet space behind.

Top right: South classroom looking E, showing original wood sash.

Middle left: S part of north classroom looking E. Shades hide original wood sash.

Middle right: N part of north classroom, looking E.

Bottom: N part of north classroom, looking W.

CONTINUATION SHEET

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Auditorium. Left: View of Stage. Right: Seating area with risers.



Basement. Left: General view. Right: Stairs up, showing cracked and buckled walls.

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LOCATION MAP

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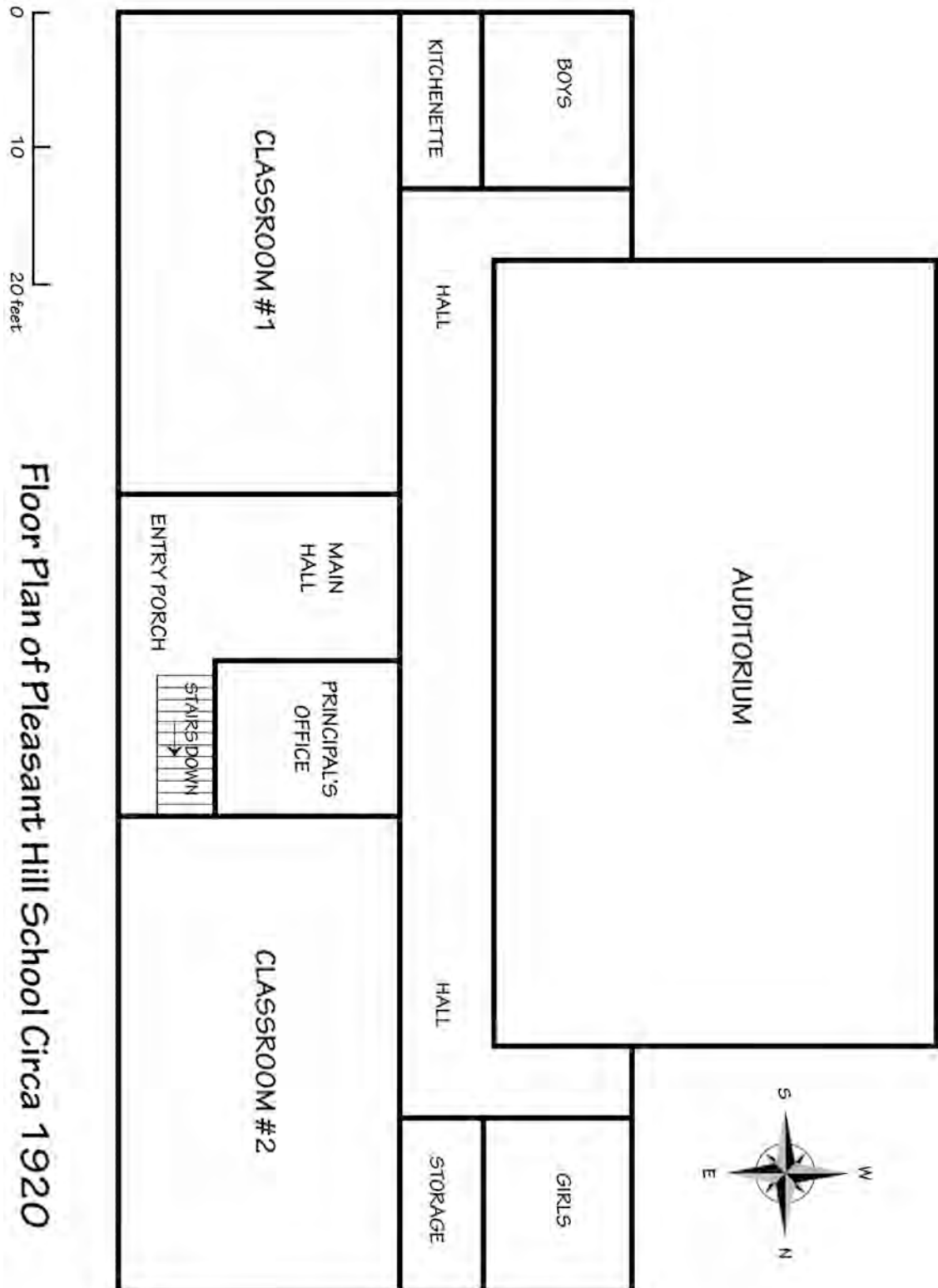
*Resource Name or # Pleasant Hill School

*Map Name: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5'

*Scale: 1:25000

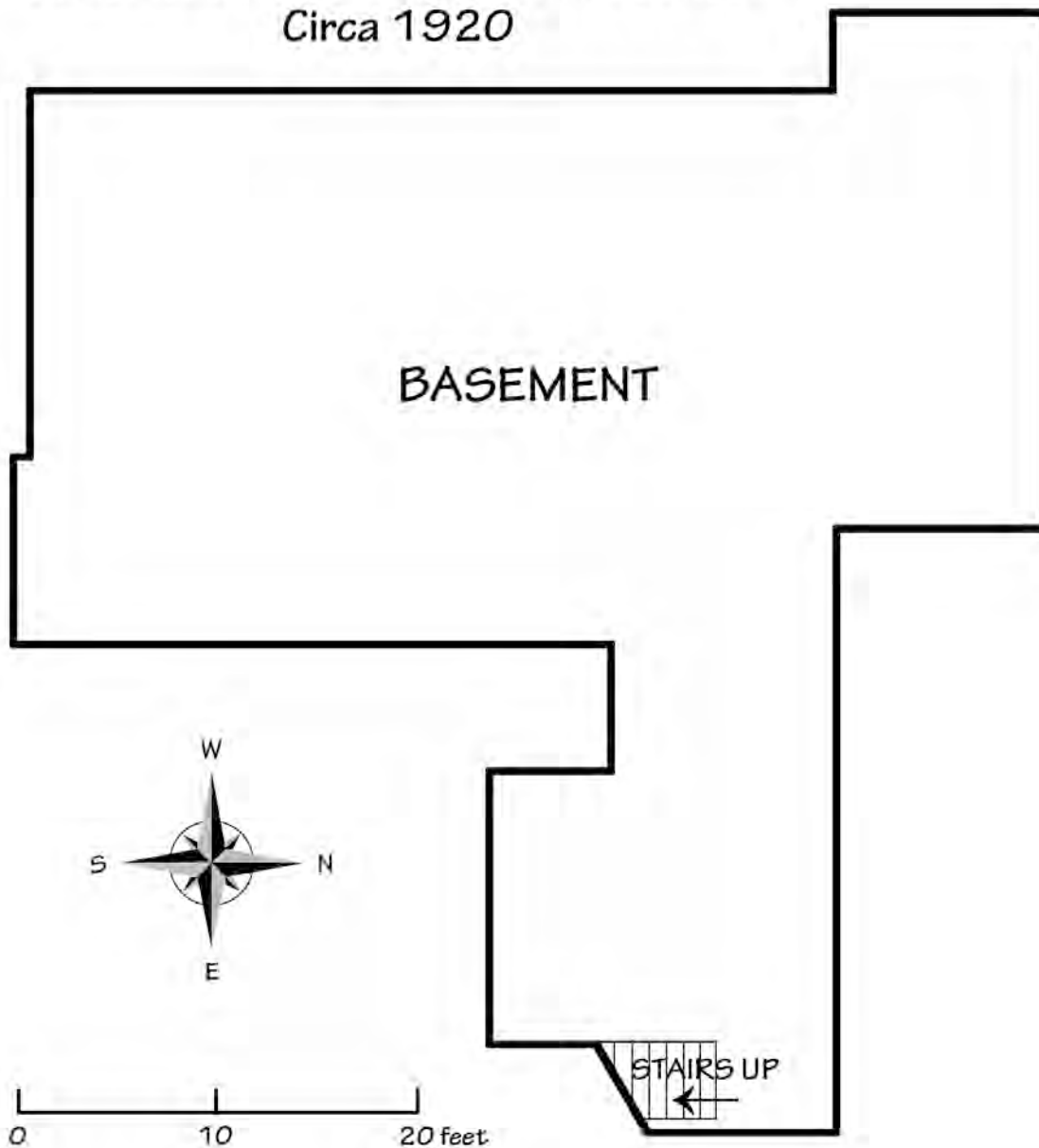
*Date of map: 1993





Floor Plan of Pleasant Hill School Circa 1920

Basement Plan of Pleasant Hill School
Circa 1920



State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

*Page 1 of 18 *Resource Name or #: **T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA01225A (Palos Verdes Mall)**

*P1. Other Identifier: Palos Verdes Mall

*P2: Location: Not for publication Unrestricted X a. County: Contra Costa
And (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a location map as necessary.)

*b. USGS Quad Walnut Creek *Date: 1975 T; R; ¼ of ¼ of Sec. _____ B.M. _____

c. Address: 1526 Palos Verdes Mall City: Walnut Creek Zip: 94597

d. UTM: (Give more than one large or linear resources) Zone: Me/ mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc. as appropriate);

APN: 169-331-016

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements, include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting and boundaries.)

The subject property is a one- and two-story, asymmetrical, irregular shaped, Modern style, commercial building located in a shopping center in the city of Walnut Creek. The building is sited in the Palos Verde Plaza and is surrounded by other stores and parking lots. The building has a concrete foundation, painted brick and stucco exterior, and a flat roof with penthouse structures and parapet detailing. Small sections of the roof are shed style with Spanish tile. The front entrance area includes a section that contains signage, metal and glass entrance doors, and a shed roof. The shed roof is supported by posts, has exposed rafters and wraps around the front portion of the building's main elevations. A small front gable roof section projects above the main roofline. The building has metal framed, fixed pane display windows at various points on the main elevations; no windows are present on the other portions of the building. The rear elevations are divided into sections by vertical pilasters. The rear sections of the building include a storage bay with metal foldup door and utility storage and trash areas. The building is in good condition but has undergone significant alterations.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 6: 1-3 Story Commercial Building



P4. Resources Present: Building X Structure Object Site District Element of District

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date Accessions #) View SW/09/12/2016

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source Historic X Prehistoric Both c. 1965/Contra Costa County Assessor's Records

*P7. Address: 1600 South Main Associates LP, 1600 South Main, Walnut Creek, CA

*P8: Recorded by: (Name, Affiliation, Address) K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services, P.O. Box 634, La Mesa, CA

*P9. Date Recorded: 09/12/2016 *P10. Type of Survey: (Describe) Intensive *P11:

Report Citation (Cite Survey Report and other sources, or enter "None".) None

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet X Building, Structure and Object Record X Archaeological Record District Record Liner Resource Record Milling Station

Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
RESIDENCE, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary #
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*NRHP Status Code

*Page 2 of 18 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by Recorder): **T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA01225A (Palos Verdes Mall)**

B1. Historic Name: Unknown

B2. Common Name: Palos Verdes Mall

B3. Original Use: Commercial/Retail

B4. Present Use: Commercial/Retail

***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction Date, alterations and dates of alterations)

The subject building was constructed prior to 1968. See Continuation Sheets for additional information.

***B7. Moved?** X No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location

***B8. Related Features:** Shopping center and parking lots

B9a. Architect: Unknown **b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance:** Development of Walnut Creek/Modern Architecture **Area:** Walnut Creek **Period of Significance:** 1968-Present **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable Criteria:** A and C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.

See Continuation Sheets for additional information.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

***B12. References:** McAlester, A Guide to American Houses, 2015; Historicaerials.com; County of Contra Costa Assessor's Records; City of Walnut Creek Building Department Records; various internet sources.

B13. Remarks: None

***B14. Evaluators:** K.A. Crawford

***Date of Evaluation:** September 12, 2016

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

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City of Walnut Creek

The city of Walnut Creek followed a similar pattern of development as many of the other San Francisco Bay communities. The area was originally settled by tribes from the Miwok group and gradually transitioned to Spanish control in the late 1700s. The Spanish settled the area and established missions and presidios in California. The area became part of Mexico after the Mexican independence movements of the 1820s, resulting in secularization of the missions in the 1830s. The Walnut Creek area was part of the Rancho Arroyo de Las Nueces Y Bolbones, owned by Juan Sanchez de Pacheco. He gave the rancho lands to his two grandsons, one of whom was named Ygnacio Sibrian who gave his name to the valley area. Sibrian built an adobe home in the valley in the late 1840s. The area became part of the United States with the settlement of the Mexican War and the transference of territory to the U.S. California became a state in 1850 and a small town, originally called “The Corners” began development. The area underwent significant expansion in 1891 when the Southern Pacific Railroad came into the region. In 1914, the city of Walnut Creek was officially incorporated and the area has gradually transitioned from farm lands and orchards to a suburban residential community. In 2014, the population of the community stood at over 67,000 residents with a highly developed downtown commercial core, schools, churches, and the local John Muir Medical Center.

History of Subject Property

The subject property, the Palos Verdes Plaza, was built as part of the overall commercial and residential expansion of Walnut Creek in the post-World War II era. The Contra Costa County Assessor’s Office records indicate the multiple buildings in the complex were constructed between 1982 and 2009. The City of Walnut Creek records do not have the original records for the property and therefore cannot confirm the construction date of the original buildings on the site. A review of historic aerial photographs (1944, 1958, 1968, 1980, 1987, 1993, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and, 2012) and historic USGS quadrangle maps (1897, 1900, 1905, 1907, 1910, 1913, 1915, 1923, 1932, 1939, 1947, 1954, 1960, 1961, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1974, 1981, 1993, 1997, and 1999) tracks the evolution of the property. The area was originally used for agricultural purposes with orchards filling the property. By the late 1950s and early 1960s, development of the surrounding properties had begun. The shopping center was under construction in the 1968 historic aerial photograph and some of the current buildings were in place at this time. Over the decades, more structures were added, major remodeling took place in the 1990s and early 2000s. The original shopping center consisted of multiple buildings grouped in a quasi-cluster, surrounded by parking lots. The buildings were extensively remodeled to modernize and upgrade the entire shopping center. Doors and windows were replaced with new systems and the entire complex was upgraded to remain commercially viable.

The subject building currently houses the Geary Veterinary Clinic. No information was located to determine the original occupant of the building. The City of Walnut Creek Building Department did not contain the original building permits for the shopping center. Permits were filed for signage changes,

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remodeling of the units' interior and exterior elements, and general tenant improvements. The shopping center has continued to serve the local community as one of multiple shopping centers in the region.

Integrity Statement

In addition to determining the significance of a property under local, state and federal criteria, it is necessary to assess whether the property has integrity. Integrity is the ability of a property to convey and maintain its significance. A property must not only be shown to be significant under the established criteria, it must also have integrity. In order to retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, of the seven key aspects of integrity, which are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

1. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical integrity clearly indicated by the retention of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance.
2. Integrity relates to the presence or absence of historic materials and character defining features.

Application of the seven aspects of integrity:

Location: *Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.*

The subject building complex remains at its original location in the Walnut Creek area. Therefore, the property retains this element of integrity.

Design: *Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.*

The overall design of the shopping center complex has not remained intact due to the addition of new buildings between 1982-2009 and the extensive remodeling in the 1990s-2000s. The review of the building permits and historic aerial photographs and maps, combined with the visual examination of the property, indicated that the overall original design of the subject property has been altered by the various changes created to upgrade the subject building and the shopping center complex. In addition, upgrading the exterior appearance is part of the continual attempt by the owners to make the property commercially viable to attract new customers. Therefore, the building complex has not retained this aspect of integrity.

Setting: *Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.*

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A review of historic aerial photographs and visual observation indicates that the neighborhood has undergone transitions over the decades, as is common to many urban environments. A review of historic aerial photographs indicates that the area was undergoing continual changes in the post-World War II period. The area was originally agricultural land/orchards which were gradually removed, starting in the 1960s. Over the decades, new buildings have been constructed to replace older buildings, and the former undeveloped lands have been completely infilled with new residential and commercial buildings. In addition, the Walnut Creek Palos Verdes Plaza shopping mall has undergone major, extensive changes as stores have been removed and replaced with new entities, and the overall setting of the shopping center has changed significantly over the decades. Therefore, the building complex has not retained this aspect of integrity.

Materials: *Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time or configuration to form a historic property.*

The subject building complex has not retained its original materials as it has undergone substantial alterations due to the commercial need to upgrade the structure to keep it commercial viable. Therefore, the building has not retained this aspect of its integrity.

Workmanship: *Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.*

The quality of the original workmanship could not be determined due to the extensive changes to the shopping center. Therefore, this aspect of the building's integrity could not be determined.

Feeling: *Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.*

The property has not maintained the original feeling of the property. The property has not retained its original c. 1968 design elements due to the c. 1990s-2000s alterations. Therefore, this aspect of integrity has not been maintained.

Association: *Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.*

The subject property has not been determined to be directly linked to an important historic person or event. Therefore, it does not have an associative element.

Conclusion: Of the seven aspects of integrity, the building and associated complex have not retained the majority of the seven aspects of integrity. Therefore, the subject building complex has not retained a sufficient amount of integrity for historic significance.

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National Register of Historic Places/California Historic Register Eligibility Evaluation

Criterion A: Event: Properties can be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national or state history:

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places/California Historic Register **Criterion A/1: Event** for its potential significance as part of any historic trends or events that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject building complex was constructed as part of the overall continuing commercial development of the Walnut Creek area. The area began development in the mid-1850s with agricultural development and transitioned to extensive commercial and residential development in the post-World War II era. Walnut Creek gradually transitioned over time to a small town, and in the post-World War II era became a bedroom community with a steadily growing population by 2010.

The subject property is located in the Palos Verdes Plaza, one of multiple shopping malls in the area. The development of shopping malls in the 1950s and 1960s was a significant trend in American retail development, however, this mall was not one of the first, or the largest, or any other category. The mall was first built in the 1960s and has undergone multiple changes with the removal of stores, addition of new stores and elements from 1982-2009. No evidence was located to indicate that the shopping center played any type of significant role in the development of Walnut Creek to achieve historic significance. **Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the criteria for significance under Criterion A/1: Event.**

Criterion B: Person: Properties may be eligible for the National Register or California Register if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places/California Historic Register **Criterion B/2: Person** for its potential significance and association with a person of importance in national history. There is no evidence to suggest that any of the persons associated with the construction or development of the subject building complex were considered important in the history of the state or nation. None of the persons associated with the property appear to be historically significant at the level necessary to meet the criteria for National Register of Historic Places or California Historic Register. **Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the criteria for significance under Criterion B/2: Person.**

Criterion C: Architecture: Properties may be eligible for the National Register or California Register if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction; or that represent the work of a master; or they possess high artistic values; or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

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The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places and California Historic Register **Criterion C/3: Architecture** for its potential significance as a property which embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or style of Modern architecture, represents the work of a master architect, builder or craftsman, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant or distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

“Style of construction”

The c. 1968 Modern style building complex was determined to be an example of Modern style architecture and it was evaluated for the purpose of this Report accordingly.

In the post-World War II period, Modern variants replaced the revival style trend. A wide range of Modern styles proliferated - Modern Contemporary, Modern Ranch, International, New Formalism, Post and Beam, Modern Organic, and Brutalism, among others. Architects explored and experimented with all types of variants, bringing forward Classical, Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque, and other elements from the past to combine them in new ways to express their personal view of the architectural landscape. Modern architecture found inspiration in the precedents.

The original design of the subject building could not be determined due to the extensive alterations that took place in the 1990s-2000s. The building complex was remodeled into a nondescript, generic variant of Modern architecture. The building complex is a limited example of Modern architecture and does not conform stylistically to any of the main Modern architectural styles. The building’s design does not display any of the primary and secondary character defining features of any of the Modern variants and therefore, it is not considered to be a good example of any style of Modern architecture. The building now reflects a 2000s type of Modern variant. The building complex now appears to be a standard type of small, shopping center building seen in countless shopping malls across the nation. The building does not exemplify the primary character defining features of a Modern style building to the level necessary to meet the criteria to be considered significant under Criterion C: Architecture. The building complex serves as a limited example of the Modern style and does not merit designation as an historic resource as a good example of the Modern style of architecture.

“Type of construction” means the form and materials clearly demonstrate, through the presence of essential physical features, a specific purpose and/or function.

The subject building complex was designed and constructed as a standard commercial shopping center. It was not designed to serve a specific purpose and/or function that called for a unique “type” of construction. It is simply a generic type of commercial retail building construction that is seen in hundreds of commercial buildings across the state.

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“Method of construction” means it is a rare or an important example of building practices, construction innovations, or technological advances during a specific time in history.

No information was located to establish that this building complex was a rare or an important example of building practices, construction innovations, or technological advances during a specific time in history.

“Period of construction” means the age and physical features reflect the era when the specific recognized architectural style, building type, or method of construction became popular.

The building complex was constructed in the mid-late 1960s, and remodeled in the period between 1982-2000s as a Modern style commercial building complex. The building complex is a limited example of this type of architecture and does not serve as a significant example of 1960s Modern architecture or 2000s Modern design. It is a standard shopping center complex and does not display unusual or innovative elements in its overall design.

“Master architect, builder, or craftsman” means that the building was designed, constructed or created by a master in their respective fields.

No original architect or contractor was located for the design or construction of the building complex or the alterations in the later years. Therefore, the subject building complex cannot be considered to represent the work of a master in their respective fields. Therefore, the building complex is not considered to be important under this element of evaluation.

“High artistic values” means that the building displays unusual, significant, or creative artistic elements not generally seen on other buildings of its type and time period.

This building complex does not display high artistic values as its overall design contains few of the main character defining features of any of the Modern architectural styles. The building complex is a standard shopping center design and does not exemplify high artistic values or the main elements of the Modern design style.

In its current condition, this c. 1968 Modern style building complex does not meet the criteria for significance under Criterion C: Architecture as it is a limited example of the style with no significant distinguishing characteristics. The building complex is not considered to be a good representative example of the Modern architectural style constructed within the period that this style became popular.

Due to the fact that no indigenous materials went into the construction of the building, the subject building is not a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship.

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The subject building's style does not rise to a level of significance to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places or California Historic Register as it is not a significant example of Modern architecture. **Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the criteria for significance under Criterion C/3: Architecture as a good example of Modern style architecture.**

Criterion D: Information Potential: Properties may be eligible for the National Register or California Register if they have yielded, or may be likely, to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places and California Historic Register **Criterion D/4: Information Potential** for its potential significance and its ability to convey information. The property does not yield, or may not be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. In order for buildings, structures, or objects to be significant under Criterion D, they need to "be, or must have been, the prime source of information." This is not the case with this property. **Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the criteria for significance under Criterion D/4: Information Potential.**

In summary, the subject property, the Palos Verdes Plaza, does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places and/or California Historic Register under any of the established criteria. Therefore, the subject property is not considered to be an historic resource for the purposes of the NHPA.

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T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA01225A (Palos Verdes Mall)

Palos Verdes Mall, 1526 Palos Verdes Mall, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California

View Southwest

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T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA01225A (Palos Verdes Mall)

Palos Verdes Mall, 1526 Palos Verdes Mall, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California

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T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA01225A (Palos Verdes Mall)

Palos Verdes Mall, 1526 Palos Verdes Mall, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California

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Palos Verdes Mall, 1526 Palos Verdes Mall, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California

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T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA01225A (Palos Verdes Mall)

Palos Verdes Mall, 1526 Palos Verdes Mall, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California

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Palos Verdes Mall, 1526 Palos Verdes Mall, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California

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Page 17 of 18 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) **T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA01225A**
(Palos Verdes Mall)

*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date September 12, 2016

Continuation ☒ Update

T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA01225A (Palos Verdes Mall)

Palos Verdes Mall, 1526 Palos Verdes Mall, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California

View Southwest/Candidate Location

September 12, 2016



State of California – The Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI# _____

Trinomial _____

Page 18 of 18 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) **T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA01225A (Palos Verdes Mall)**

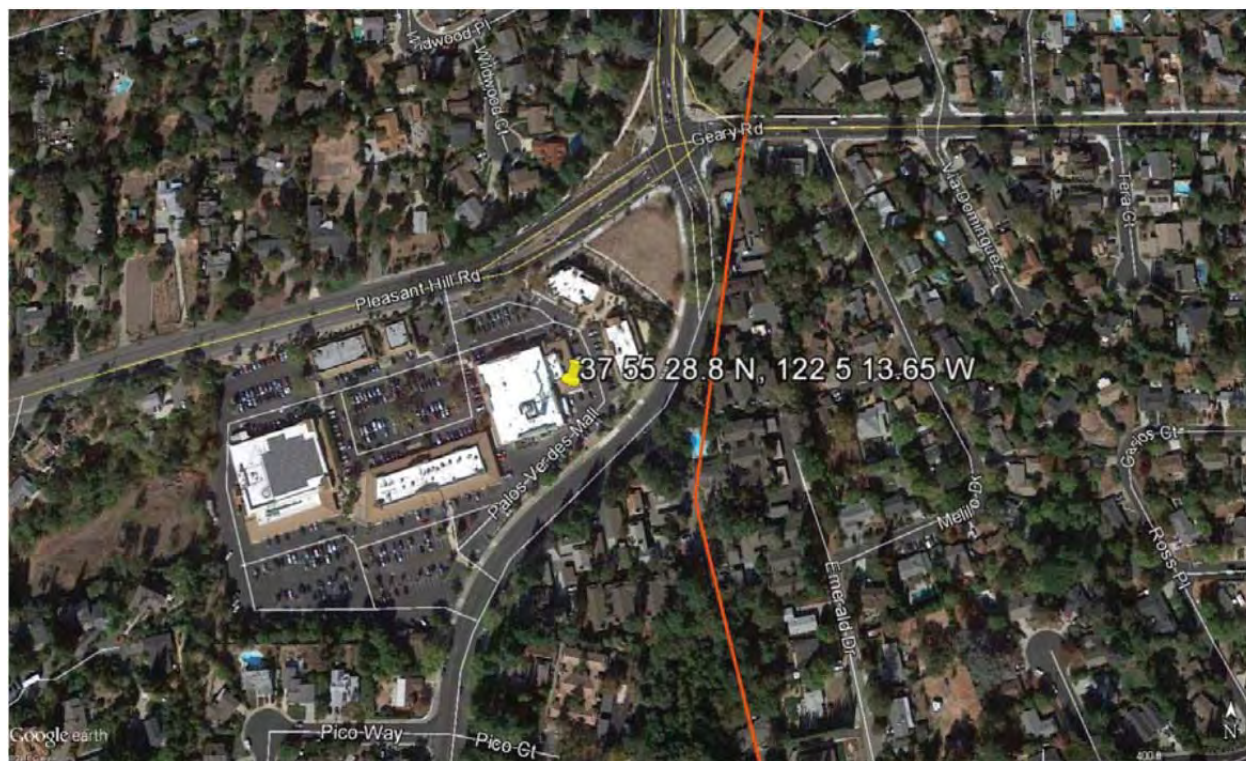
*Recorded by K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date September 12, 2016

Continuation ☒ Update

T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA01225A (Palos Verdes Mall)

Palos Verdes Mall, 1526 Palos Verdes Mall, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California



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Appendix C:

Native American Heritage Commission and Tribal Correspondence

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NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 3, 2025

Dana DePietro
FCS

Via Email to: ddepietro@fcs-intl.com

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
Steven Quinn

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

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road in Unincorporated Lafayette Project, Contra Costa County

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact Wilton Rancheria on the attached list for more information.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Mathew.Lin@nahc.ca.gov

Sincerely,

Mathew Lin

Mathew Lin, MPP
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person
Contra Costa	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	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	Shelby Brown, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilwoman
	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	Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
	Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians	F	Jessalynn Pastran, Chairperson
	Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians	F	Jesse Galvan, THPO
	Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians	N	Gloria Grimes, Chairperson

Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians	N	Adam Lewis, Tribal Cultural Resources Assistant
Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians	N	Debra Grimes, Tribal Cultural Resources Specialist
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians	F	Monica Fox, Tribal Administrator
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians	F	Joanna Portillo-Hsu, Environmental & Planning Manager
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians	F	Cynthia Reyes, Cultural Manager
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians	F	Stephanie Suess, Community & Resources Development Director
Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	N	Deja Gould, Language Program Manager
Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	N	Corrina Gould, Chairperson
Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	N	Cheyenne Gould, Tribal Cultural Resource Manager
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	N	Carla Munoz, Tribal Council
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	N	Henry Muñoz, Cultural Resource Officer
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	N	Samuel Rodriguez, Cultural Resource Officer

Guidiville Rancheria of California	F	Bunny Tarin, Tribal Administrator
Guidiville Rancheria of California	F	Michael Derry, Historian
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	N	Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	N	Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact
Ione Band of Miwok Indians	F	Jereme Dutschke, Cultural Resources Coordinator
Ione Band of Miwok Indians	F	Sara Dutschke, Chairperson
Jackson Rancheria Band of Miwok Indians	F	Adam Dalton, Chairperson
Jackson Rancheria Band of Miwok Indians	F	Rolland Fillmore, Cultural Preservation Representative
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
Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribe	N	Leland Valdez, Cultural Resources
Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribe	N	Cosme Valdez, Chairperson

Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe	N	Timothy Perez, Tribal Compliance Officer
Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe	N	Katherine Perez, Chairperson
Pakan'yani Maidu of Strawberry Valley Rancheria	N	Tina Goodwin, Chairperson
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	N	Andrew Galvan, Chairperson
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	N	Desiree Vigil, THPO
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	N	Vincent Medina, Cultural Leader
Wilton Rancheria	F	Michelle St. Clair, Executive Director of Cultural Preservation
Wilton Rancheria	F	Cultural Preservation Department,
Wilton Rancheria	F	Steven Hutchason, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
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 sta

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public F

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Contra Costa County
3/3/2025**

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	(650) 520-8418		cdzimmer93@gmail.com
PO Box 214211, 2929 Fulton Ave Unit 19 Sacramento, CA, 95821	(916) 730-9468		michellezimmer1966@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	(408) 771-8901		garryzimmer@gmail.com
3030 Soda Bay Road Lakeport, CA, 95453	(916) 730-9468		amahmutsuntribalcommunications@gmail.com
1418 20th Street, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA, 95811	(916) 491-0011	(916) 491-0012	Jessalynn@bvtribe.com
1418 20th Street, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA, 95811	(916) 491-0011	(916) 491-0012	Jesus@bvtribe.com
P.O. Box 899 West Point, CA, 95255	(209) 419-5675		calaverasband.miwukindians@gmail.com

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Contra Costa County
3/3/2025**

6286 Jensworld Blvd. Murphys, CA, 95247	(209) 273-8188		Adam2191983@gmail.com
P.O. Box 899 West Point, CA, 95255	(209) 470-8688		calaverasmiwukpreservation@gmail.com
P.O. Box 1159 Jamestown, CA, 95327	(209) 984-9066		mfox@crbtribal.com
P.O. Box 1159 Jamestown, CA, 95327	(209) 984-9066		jportillo@crtribal.com
P.O. Box 1159 Jamestown, CA, 95327	(209) 984-9066		creyes@crtribal.com
P.O. Box 1159 Jamestown, CA, 95327	(209) 984-9066		ssuess@crtribal.com
10926 Edes Ave Oakland, CA, 94603	(510) 575-8408		cvltribe@gmail.com
10926 Edes Avenue Oakland, CA, 94603	(510) 575-8408		cvltribe@gmail.com
10926 Edes Ave Oakland, CA, 94603	(510) 575-8408		cvltribe@gmail.com
	(415) 690-3110		crct.crd@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
Contra Costa County
3/3/2025**

PO Box 339 Talmage, CA, 95481	(707) 462-3682		admin@guidiville.net
PO Box 339 Talmage, CA, 95481	(707) 391-1665		
P.O. Box 28 Hollister, CA, 95024	(831) 637-4238		
1615 Pearson Court San Jose, CA, 95122	(408) 673-0626		kanyon@kanyonconsulting.com
P.O. Box 699 Plymouth, CA, 95669	(209) 781-3325		jereme@ionemiwok.net
P.O. Box 699 Plymouth, CA, 95669	(209) 255-8005		consultation@ionemiwok.net
P.O. Box 1090 Jackson, CA, 95642	(209) 223-8370	(209) 223-5366	adalton@jacksoncasino.com
P.O. Box 1090 Jackson, CA, 95642	(209) 223-8370		
1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336 Manteca, CA, 95377	(209) 321-0372		rmassiatt@muwekma.org
1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336 Manteca, CA, 95377	(408) 464-2892		cnijmeh@muwekma.org
	(916) 429-8047		
P.O. Box 580986 Elk Grove, CA, 95758-0017	(916) 396-1173		valdezcome@comcast.net

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Contra Costa County
3/3/2025**

P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA, 95236	(209) 662-2788		huskanam@gmail.com
P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA, 95236	(209) 649-8972		canutes@verizon.net
P.O. Box 984 Marysville, CA, 95901	(617) 417-2166		tinagoodwin@washoetanf.org
P.O. Box 3388 Fremont, CA, 94539	Phone: (510) 882-0527	(510) 687-9393	chochenyo@AOL.com
259 Winwood Avenue Pacifica, CA, 94044	(650) 290-0245		dirwin0368@yahoo.com
17365 Via Del Rey San Lorenzo, CA, 94580	(510) 610-7587		vincent.d.medina@gmail.com
9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 683-6000		mstclair@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov
9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 313-4493		cpd@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov
9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA, 95624	(916) 683-6000		shutchason@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov
1179 Rock Haven Ct. Salinas, CA, 93906	(831) 443-9702		kwood8934@aol.com

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Contra Costa County
3/3/2025**

tutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources C
Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road in Unincorporated Lafayette F

Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San	7/20/2023
Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San	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
Me-Wuk	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Sacramento, San	5/15/2024
Me-Wuk	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Sacramento, San	5/15/2024
Mi-wuk	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Sacramento, San	4/8/2024

Mi-wuk	Alpine,Amador,Calaveras,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Monrovia,Sacramento,San	4/8/2024
Mi-wuk	Alpine,Amador,Calaveras,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Monrovia,Sacramento,San	4/8/2024
Me-Wuk	Alpine,Amador,Calaveras,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Monrovia,Sacramento,San	4/26/2024
Me-Wuk	Alpine,Amador,Calaveras,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Monrovia,Sacramento,San	4/26/2024
Me-Wuk	Alpine,Amador,Calaveras,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Monrovia,Sacramento,San	4/26/2024
Me-Wuk	Alpine,Amador,Calaveras,Contra Costa,El Dorado,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Monrovia,Sacramento,San	4/26/2024
Bay Miwok Ohlone Delta Yokut	Alameda,Contra Costa,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Santa Clara,Solano,Stanislaus	3/22/2023
Bay Miwok Ohlone Delta Yokut	Alameda,Contra Costa,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Santa Clara,Solano,Stanislaus	3/22/2023
Bay Miwok Ohlone Delta Yokut	Alameda,Contra Costa,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Santa Clara,Solano,Stanislaus	3/22/2023
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

Pomo	Alameda, Contra Costa, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Sonoma	6/21/2023
Pomo	Alameda, Contra Costa, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Sonoma	6/21/2023
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
Miwok Nisenan	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Sacramento, San	8/26/2024
Miwok Nisenan	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Sacramento, San	8/26/2024
Miwok	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Sacramento, San	
Miwok	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Sacramento, San	8/16/2017
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Merced, Napa, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa	3/28/2024
Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Merced, Napa, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa	3/28/2024
Miwok	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Sacramento, San	7/17/2023
Miwok	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Sacramento, San	7/17/2023

Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Sacra mento, San Benito, San Joaquin, Santa	11/21/2023
Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Sacra mento, San Benito, San Joaquin, Santa	4/30/2024
Maidu Miwok	Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Merc	
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
Nisenan Miwok	Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	2/12/2025
Nisenan Miwok	Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	2/12/2025
Nisenan Miwok	Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	2/12/2025
Foothill Yokut Mono	Alameda, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Inyo, Kings, Madera, Marin, Maripo sa, Merced, Mono, Monterey, San Benito, San	6/19/2023

Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

Project, Contra Costa County.

Record: PROJ-2025-001128

Report Type: AB52 GIS

Counties: Contra Costa

NAHC Group: All

March 31, 2025

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Ed Ketchum, Vice-Chairperson

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Mr. Ketchum:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study for the proposed Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project in unincorporated Contra Costa County, California. As part of the environmental review process, we are reaching out to the tribes for any additional information that can be incorporated into our analysis.

FCS understands that Contra Costa County (applicant) is proposing the subdivision of the 2.56-acre project site into three new parcels so County staff may complete a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the three-lot subdivision. The project site is located at Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road in unincorporated Contra Costa County, California and consists of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 166-160-034.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a California Historical Resource Information (CHRIS) search. The results of the SLF records search were positive. The CHRIS search found that there are no resources within the project site, but there are seven cultural resources (one pre-contact, six historic) within the 0.5-mile search radius of the project site. Additionally, there are 18 studies within a 0.5-mile of the project site, however, none address the project site. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

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

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

UNITED STATES

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

Irvine
250 Commerce
Suite 210
Irvine, CA 92602

Bay Area
2999 Oak Road
Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley
7726 N. First Street
#413
Fresno, CA 93720

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

Sacramento Valley
2351 Sunset Boulevard
Suite 170-301
Rocklin, CA 95765

Utah
2901 Bluegrass Boulevard
Suite 200-62
Lehi, UT 84043

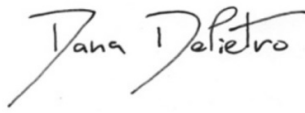
Colorado
5480 Valmont Road
Suite 200
Boulder, CO 80301

Connecticut
2 Corporate Drive
Suite 450
Shelton, CT 06484

New York
10 Monument Street
Deposit, NY 13754

56 Broome Corporate Parkway
Conklin, NY 13748

Sincerely,

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

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

Enclosed

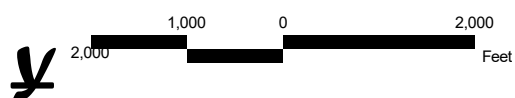
Attachment A: Record Search Map

Attachment A:
Records Search Map

WITHERS AVENUE AND PLEASANT HILL ROAD IN UNINCORPORATED LAFAYETTE PROJECT
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Radius Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 9, 15, 16, 21
Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 5272
Galt, CA, 95632

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Mr. Lopez:

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Irvine, CA 92602

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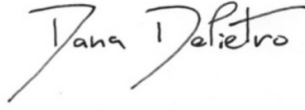
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Sincerely,

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

Enclosed

Attachment A: Record Search Map

Attachment A:
Records Search Map

This topographic map of Pleasant Hill, California, illustrates the project area and its surrounding context. The map features contour lines indicating elevation, with labels such as 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 feet. Key geographical features include Grayson Creek and Sycamore Creek. The map shows a network of roads, including Grayson Road, Pleasant Hill Road, and various residential streets like Maureen Lane, Gladys Drive, and Gregory Lane. A dashed line delineates a half-mile radius around a central point, which is marked with a yellow arrow. This central point is located near the intersection of Pleasant Hill Road and Grayson Road. The map also shows the location of Oakmont Memorial Park and the Shadowbrook Golf Club. The project area is highlighted with a yellow arrow pointing to a specific location on Pleasant Hill Road.

A number line for the number 2,000. The line has tick marks at 2,000, 1,000, 0, and 2,000. The word "Feet" is written at the far right. A large handwritten "y" is written above the line.

26480022 • 02/2025 | 26480022_record_search.mxd

March 31, 2025

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Michelle Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant
P.O. Box 214211
Sacramento, CA, 95821

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. Zimmer:

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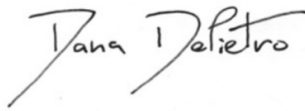
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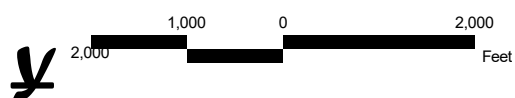
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WITHERS AVENUE AND PLEASANT HILL ROAD IN UNINCORPORATED LAFAYETTE PROJECT
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Radius Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 9, 15, 16, 21
Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
3030 Soda Bay Road
Lakeport, CA, 95453

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. Zwierlein:

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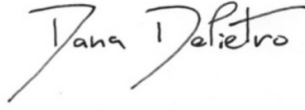
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WITHERS AVENUE AND PLEASANT HILL ROAD IN UNINCORPORATED LAFAYETTE PROJECT
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Radius Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 9, 15, 16, 21
Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Shelby Brown, Councilwoman
2451 Tyrolean Way
Sacramento, CA, 95821

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. Brown:

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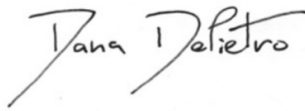
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March 31, 2025

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Garry Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant
P.O. Box 214211,
Sacramento, CA, 95821

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

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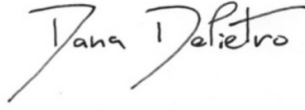
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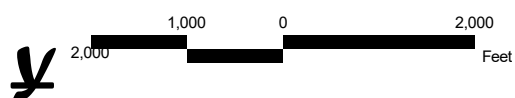
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CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



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March 31, 2025

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P.O. Box 214211
Sacramento, CA, 95821

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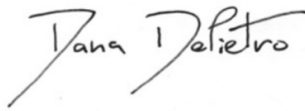
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CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



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Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
Jesse Galvan, THPO
1418 20th Street, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA, 95811

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Mr. Galvan:

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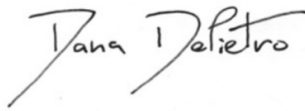
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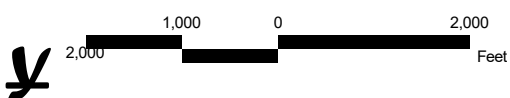
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March 31, 2025

Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
Jessalynn Pastran, Chairperson
1418 20th Street, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA, 95811

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. Pastran:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study for the proposed Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project in unincorporated Contra Costa County, California. As part of the environmental review process, we are reaching out to the tribes for any additional information that can be incorporated into our analysis.

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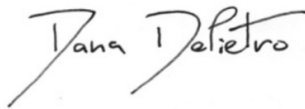
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Sincerely,

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

Enclosed

Attachment A: Record Search Map

Attachment A:
Records Search Map

WITHERS AVENUE AND PLEASANT HILL ROAD IN UNINCORPORATED LAFAYETTE PROJECT
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Radius Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 9, 15, 16, 21
Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians
Debra Grimes, Tribal Cultural Resources Specialist
P.O. Box 899
West Point, CA, 95255

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. Grimes:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study for the proposed Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project in unincorporated Contra Costa County, California. As part of the environmental review process, we are reaching out to the tribes for any additional information that can be incorporated into our analysis.

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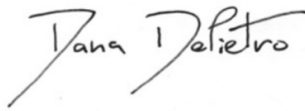
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CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Radius Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 9, 15, 16, 21
Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians
Gloria Grimes, Chairperson
P.O. Box 899
West Point, CA, 95255

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

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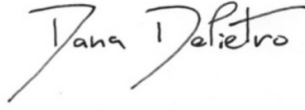
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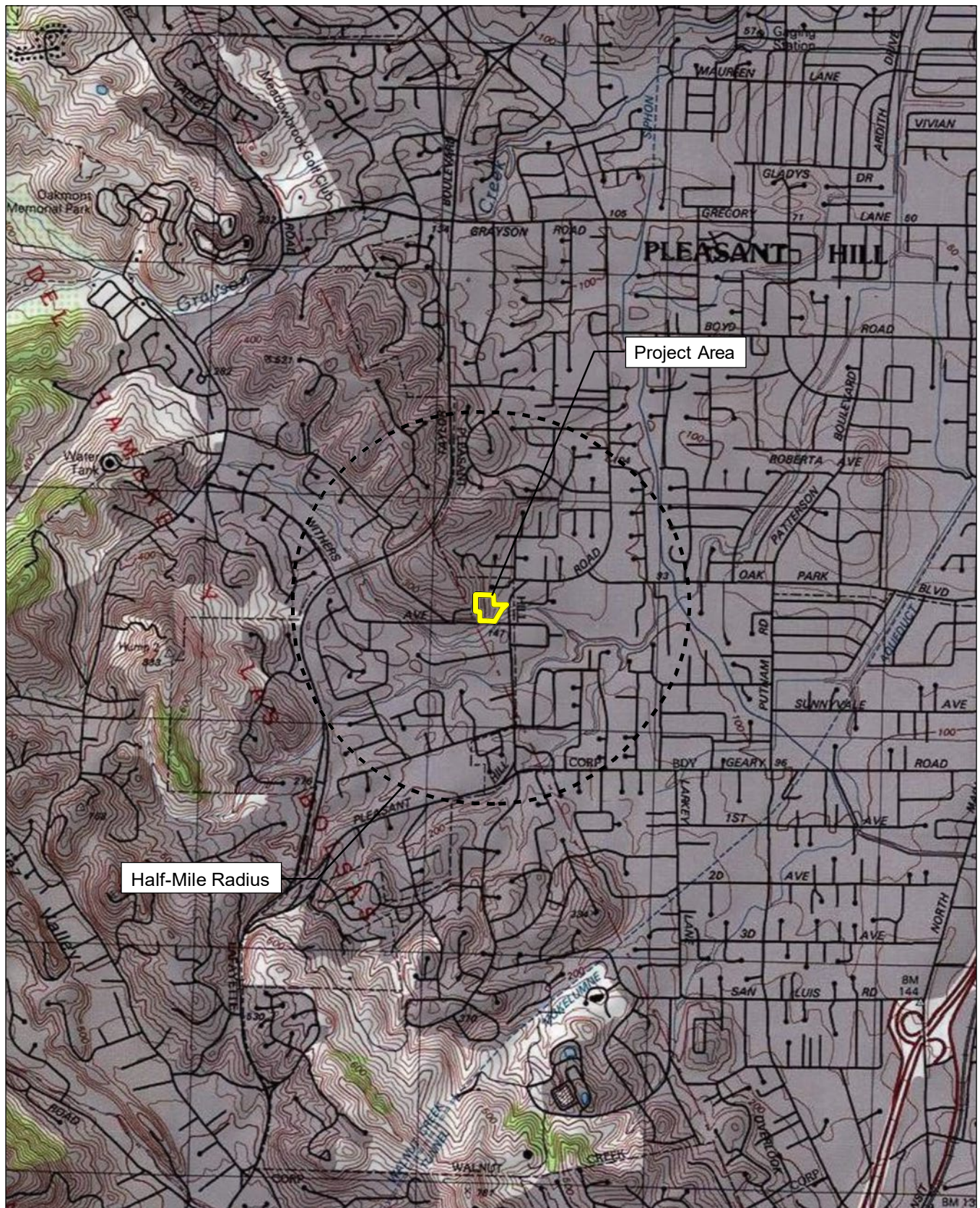
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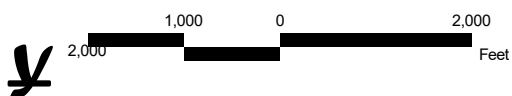
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Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians
Adam Lewis, Tribal Cultural Resources Assistant
6286 Jensworld Blvd.
Murphys, CA, 95247

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Mr. Lewis:

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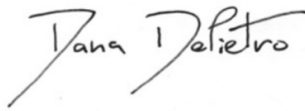
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WITHERS AVENUE AND PLEASANT HILL ROAD IN UNINCORPORATED LAFAYETTE PROJECT
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Radius Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 9, 15, 16, 21
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Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
Monica Fox, Tribal Administrator
P.O. Box 1159
Jamestown, CA, 95327

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. Fox:

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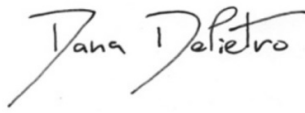
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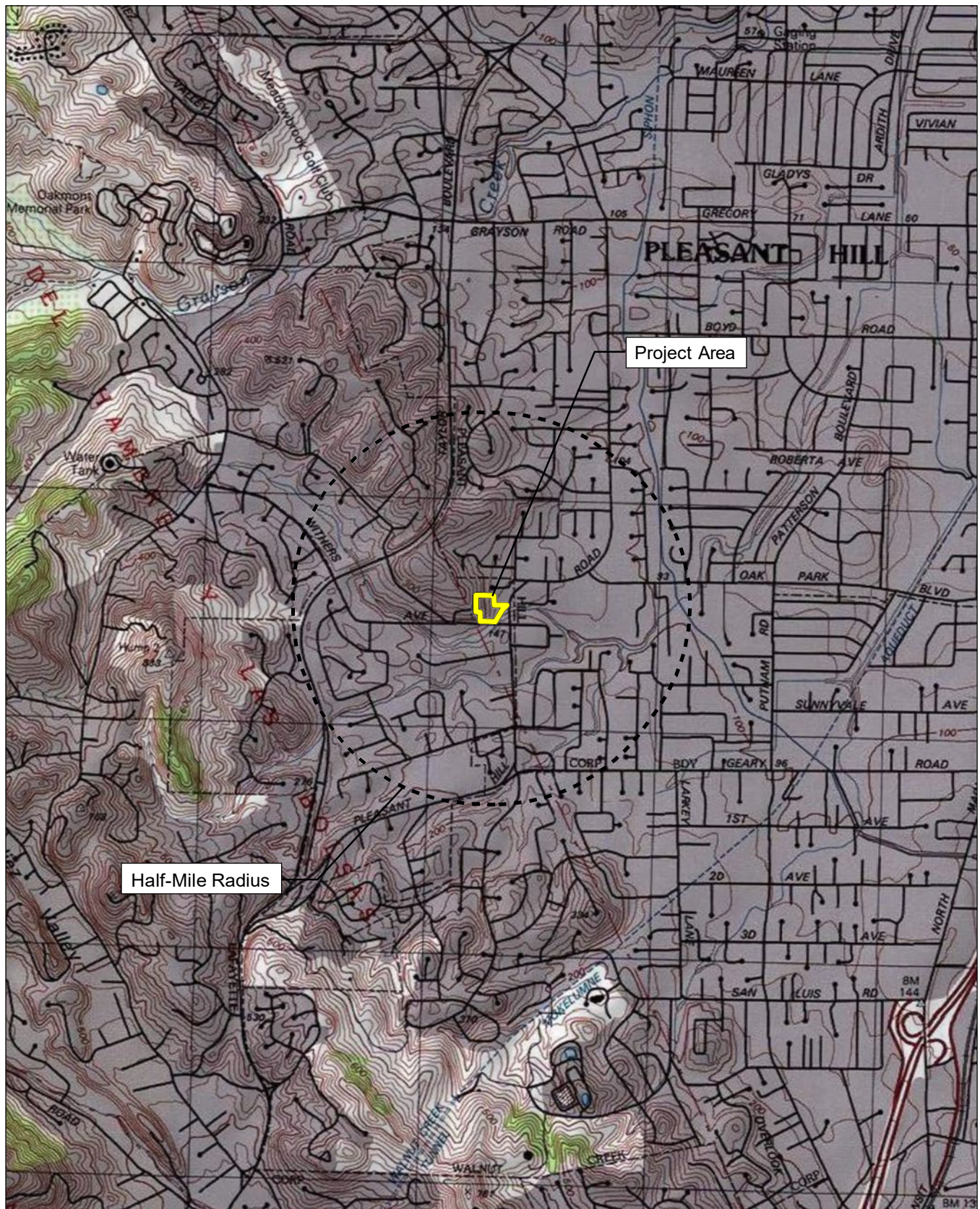
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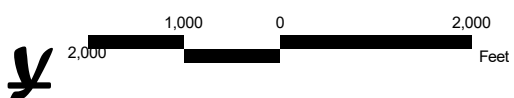
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CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



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Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
Joanna Portillo-Hsu, Environmental & Planning Manager
P.O. Box 1159
Jamestown, CA, 95327

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. Portillo-Hsu:

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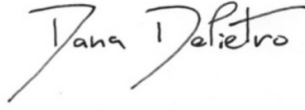
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Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
Cynthia Reyes, Cultural Manager
P.O. Box 1159
Jamestown, CA, 95327

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. Reyes:

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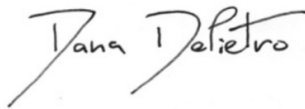
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Director of Cultural Resources
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Attachment A: Record Search Map

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Records Search Map

This topographic map of Pleasant Hill, California, illustrates the project area and its surrounding context. The map features contour lines indicating elevation, with labels such as 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 feet. Key geographical features include Grayson Creek and Sycamore Creek. The map shows a network of roads, including Grayson Road, Pleasant Hill Road, and various residential streets like Maureen Lane, Gladys Drive, and Gregory Lane. A dashed line delineates a half-mile radius around a central point, which is marked with a yellow arrow. The project area is highlighted within this radius. Other notable locations include Oakmont Memorial Park, a water tank, and the Shadowbrook Golf Club. The map also shows the intersection of major roads like Highway 94 and Highway 88.

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March 31, 2025

Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
Stephanie Suess, Community & Resources Development Director
P.O. Box 1159
Jamestown, CA, 95327

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. Suess:

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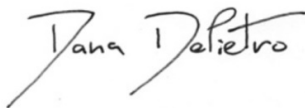
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New York
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Deposit, NY 13754

56 Broome Corporate Parkway
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Sincerely,

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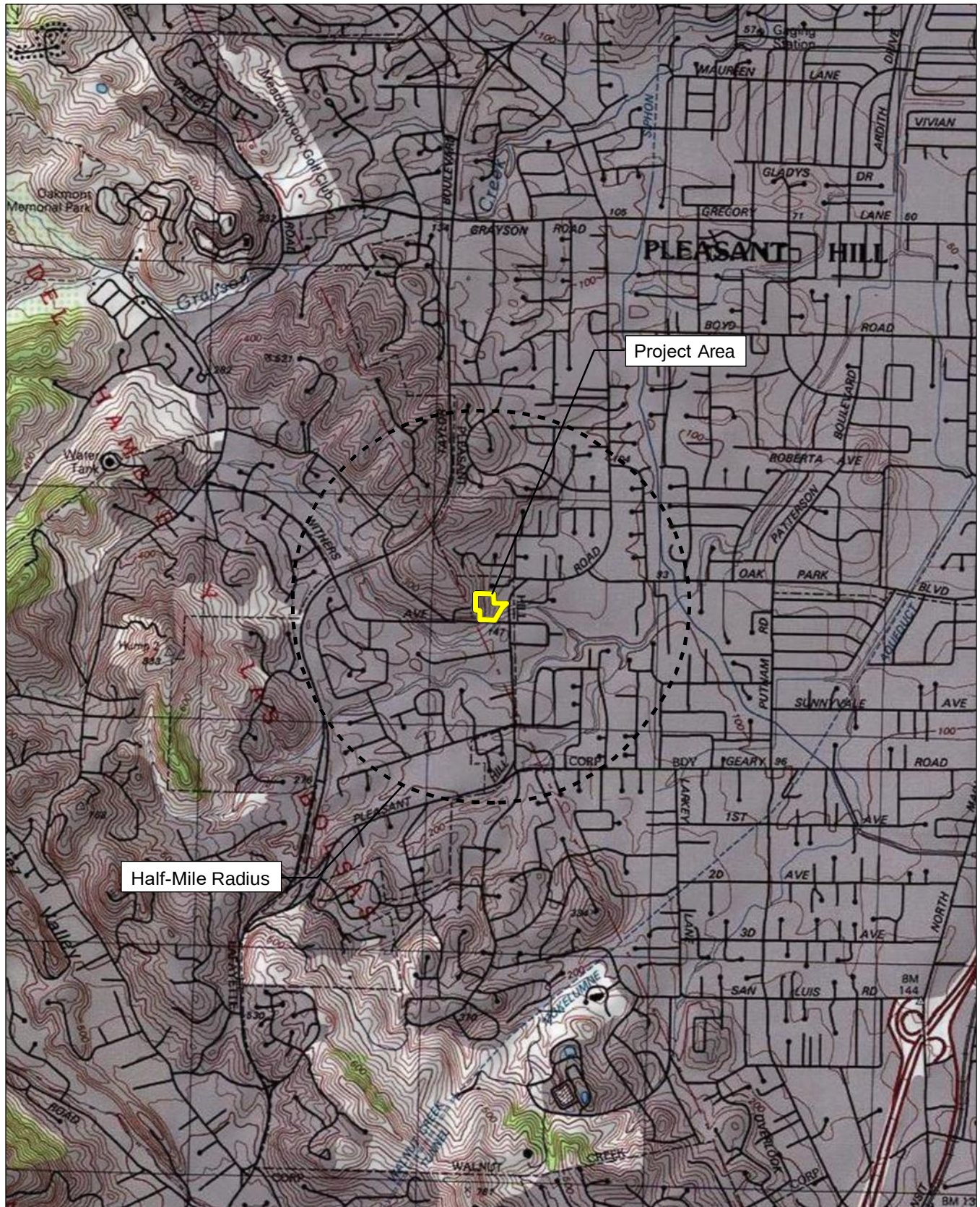
Dana Douglas DePietro, PhD
Director of Cultural Resources
FirstCarbon Solutions
2999 Oak Road, Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enclosed

Attachment A: Record Search Map

Attachment A:
Records Search Map

WITHERS AVENUE AND PLEASANT HILL ROAD IN UNINCORPORATED LAFAYETTE PROJECT
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Radius Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 9, 15, 16, 21
Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Guidiville Rancheria of California
Michael Derry, Historian
PO Box 339
Talmage, CA, 95481

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Mr. Derry:

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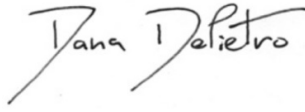
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Dana Douglas DePietro, PhD
Director of Cultural Resources
FirstCarbon Solutions
2999 Oak Road, Suite 250
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Enclosed

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WITHERS AVENUE AND PLEASANT HILL ROAD IN UNINCORPORATED LAFAYETTE PROJECT
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Radius Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 9, 15, 16, 21
Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Guidiville Rancheria of California
Bunny Tarin, Tribal Administrator
PO Box 339
Talmage, CA, 95481

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. Tarin:

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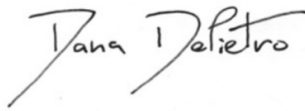
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Dana Douglas DePietro, PhD
Director of Cultural Resources
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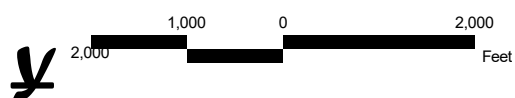
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CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



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Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, CA, 95122

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. Sayers-Roods:

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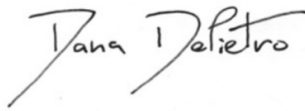
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WITHERS AVENUE AND PLEASANT HILL ROAD IN UNINCORPORATED LAFAYETTE PROJECT
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Radius Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 9, 15, 16, 21
Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA, 95024

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

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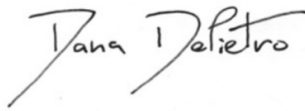
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FirstCarbon Solutions
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WITHERS AVENUE AND PLEASANT HILL ROAD IN UNINCORPORATED LAFAYETTE PROJECT
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Radius Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 9, 15, 16, 21
Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Sara Dutschke, Chairperson
P.O. Box 699
Plymouth, CA, 95669

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. Dutschke:

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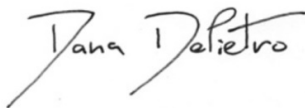
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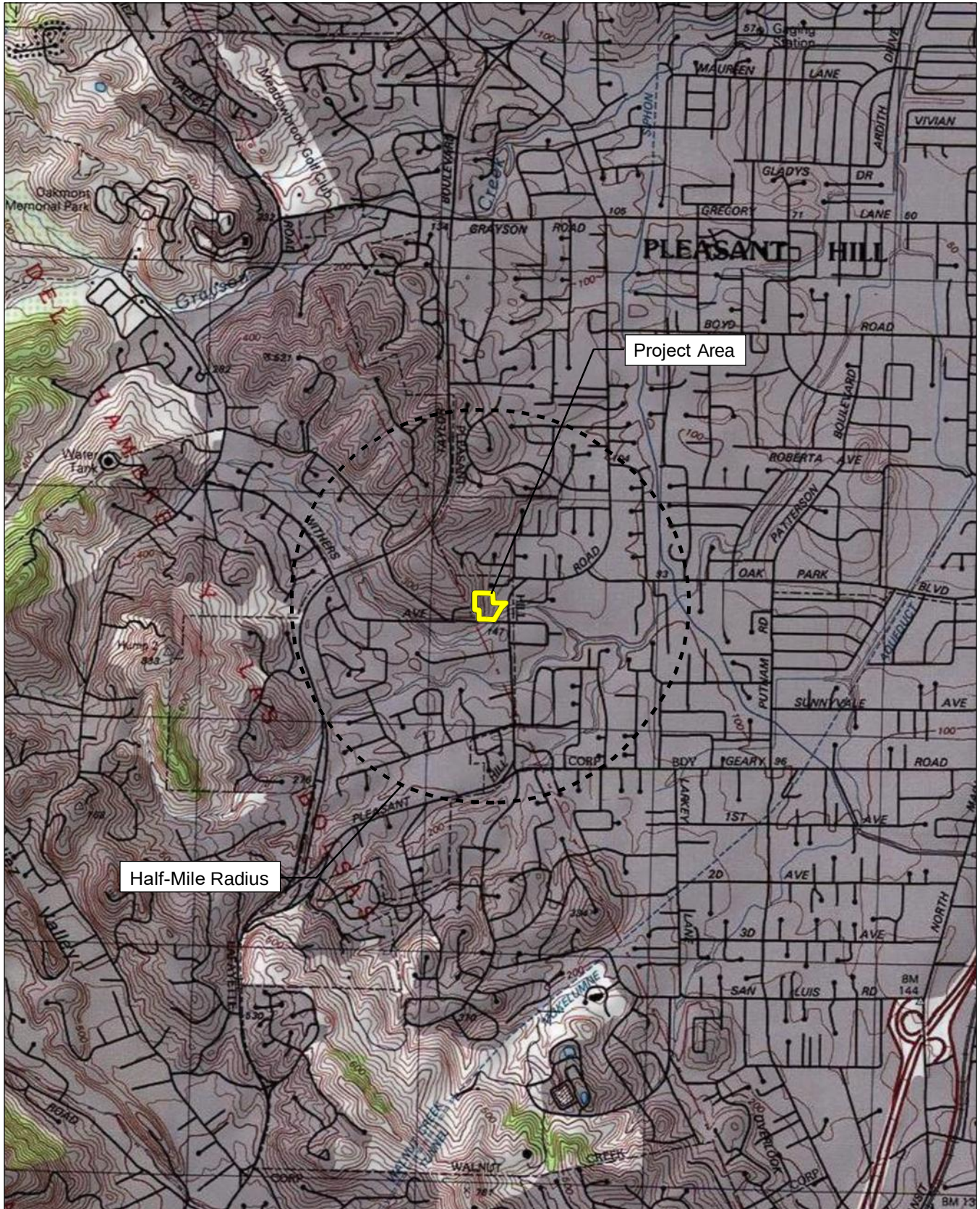
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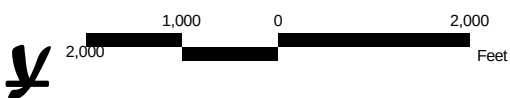
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WITHERS AVENUE AND PLEASANT HILL ROAD IN UNINCORPORATED LAFAYETTE PROJECT
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



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Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

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Jereme Dutschke, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 699
Plymouth, CA, 95669

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

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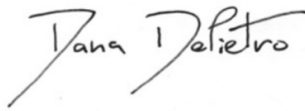
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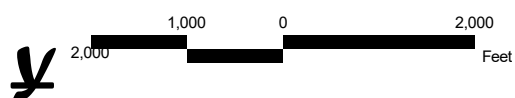
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Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Jackson Rancheria Band of Miwuk Indians
Adam Dalton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1090
Jackson, CA, 95642

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Mr. Dalton:

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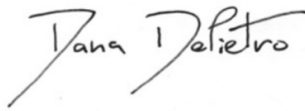
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Dana Douglas DePietro, PhD
Director of Cultural Resources
FirstCarbon Solutions
2999 Oak Road, Suite 250
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Enclosed

Attachment A: Record Search Map

Attachment A:
Records Search Map

WITHERS AVENUE AND PLEASANT HILL ROAD IN UNINCORPORATED LAFAYETTE PROJECT
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Radius Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 9, 15, 16, 21
Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Jackson Rancheria Band of Miwuk Indians
Rolland Fillmore, Cultural Preservation Representative
P.O. Box 1090
Jackson, CA, 95642

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Mr. Fillmore:

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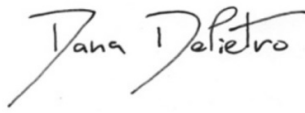
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Director of Cultural Resources
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CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Radius Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 9, 15, 16, 21
Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation
Corrina Gould, Chairperson
10926 Edes Ave
Oakland, CA, 94603

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. Gould:

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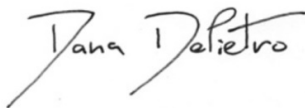
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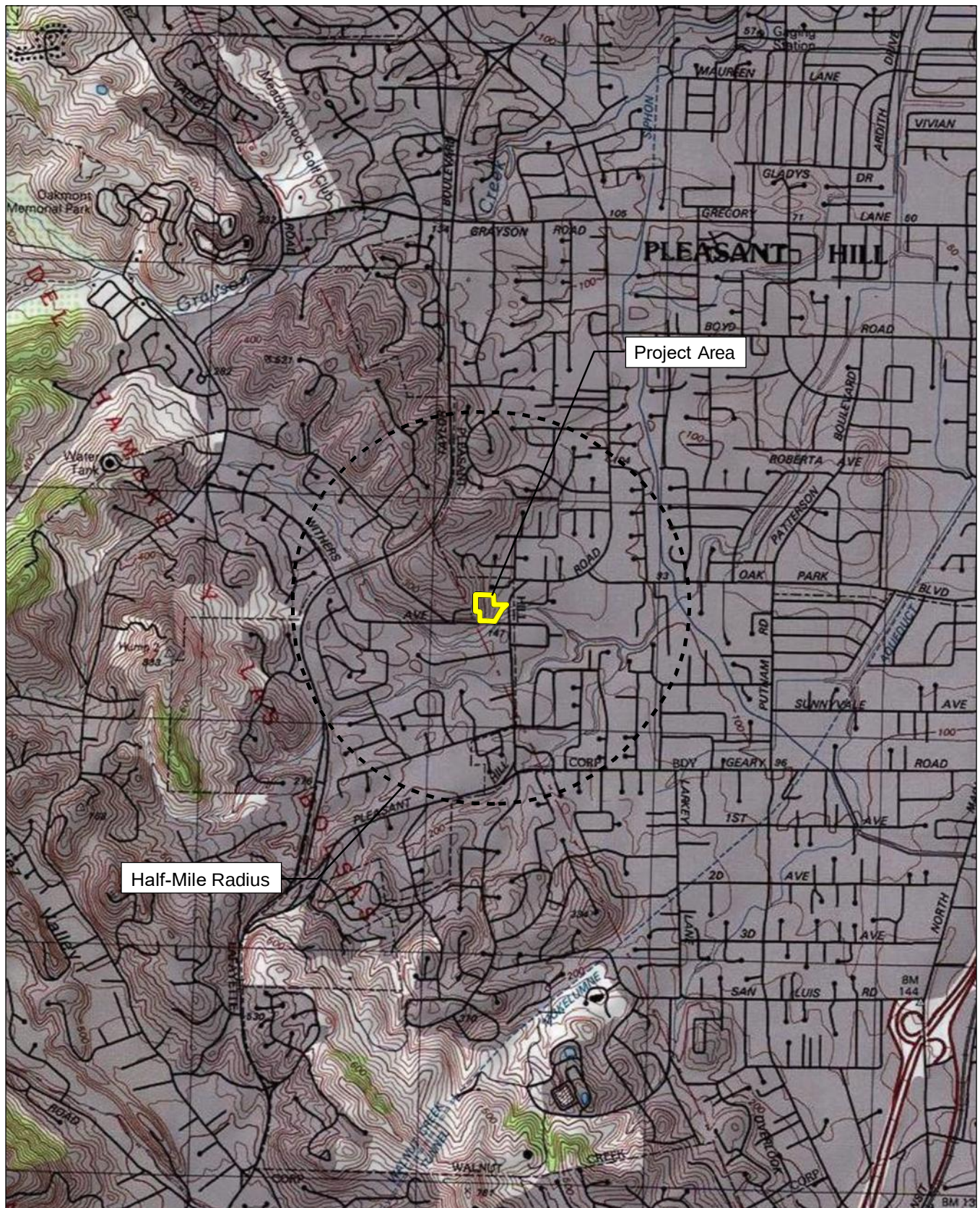
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Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation
Cheyenne Gould, Tribal Cultural Resource Manager
10926 Edes Ave
Oakland, CA, 94603

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

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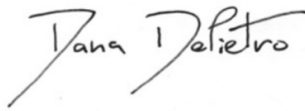
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CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



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Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation
Deja Gould, Language Program Manager
10926 Edes Ave
Oakland, CA, 94603

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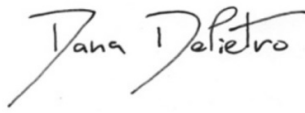
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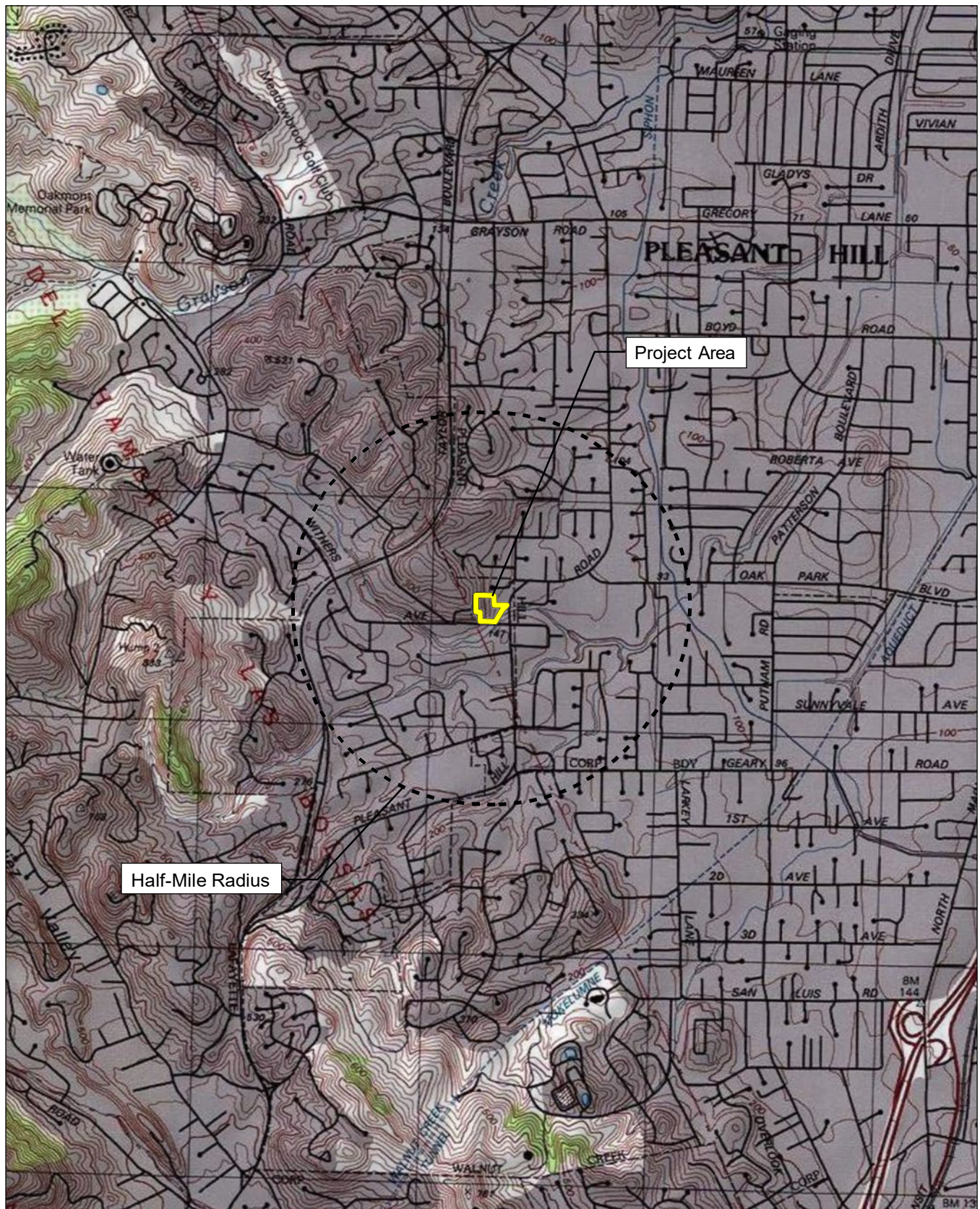
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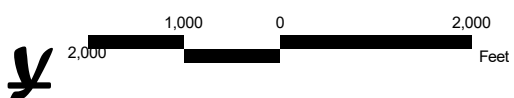
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Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area
Richard Massiatt, Councilmember/MLD Tribal Rep.
1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336
Manteca, CA, 95377

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Mr. Massiatt:

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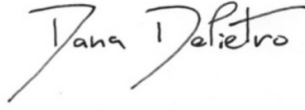
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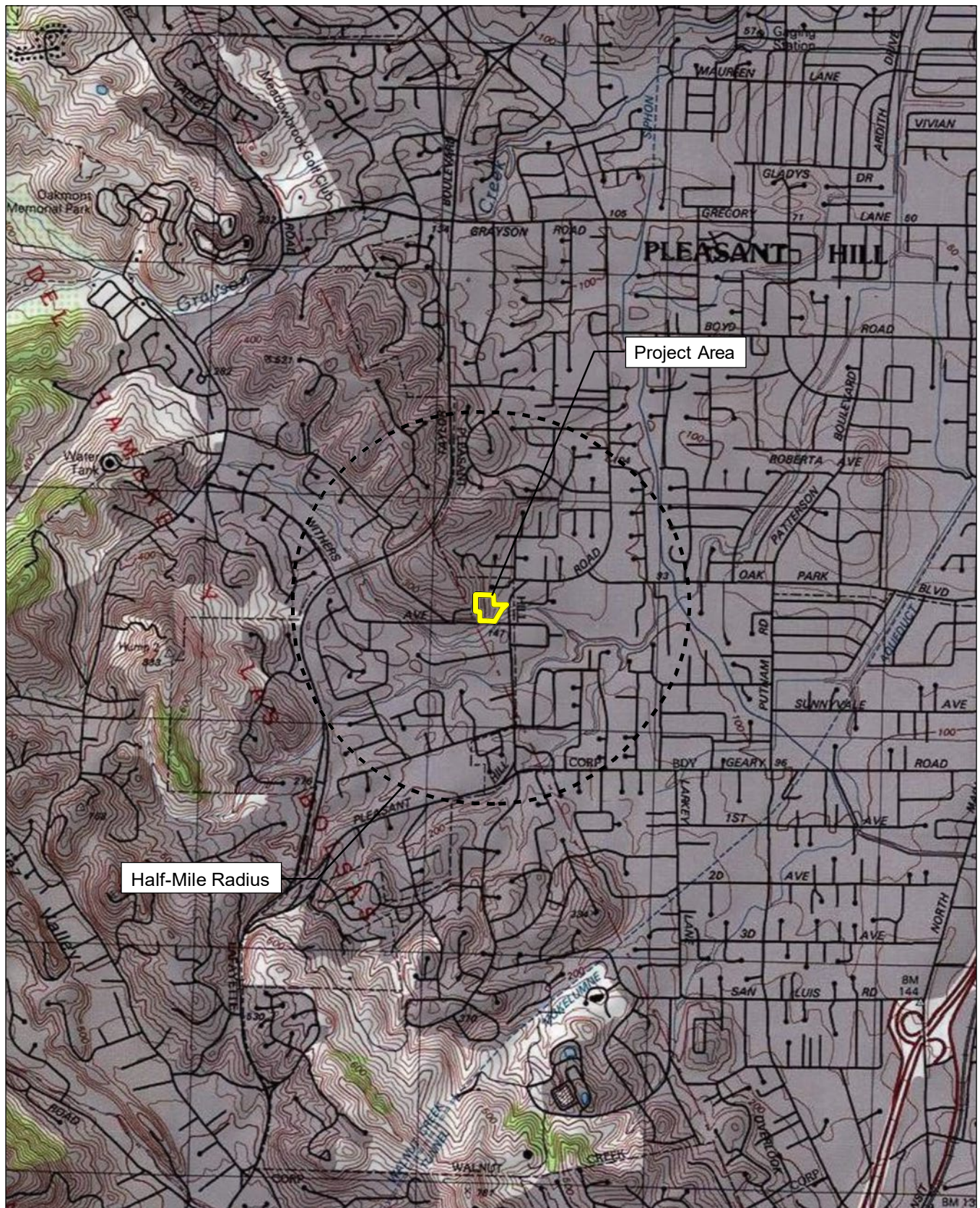
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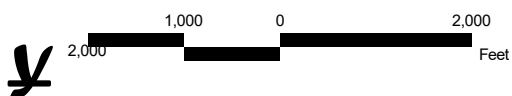
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Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area
Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson
1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336
Manteca, CA, 95377

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. Nijmeh:

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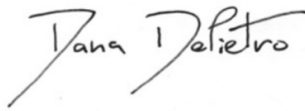
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Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribe
Cosme Valdez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 580986
Elk Grove, CA, 95758-0017

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

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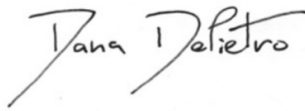
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Dana Douglas DePietro, PhD
Director of Cultural Resources
FirstCarbon Solutions
2999 Oak Road, Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enclosed

Attachment A: Record Search Map

Attachment A:
Records Search Map

WITHERS AVENUE AND PLEASANT HILL ROAD IN UNINCORPORATED LAFAYETTE PROJECT
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Radius Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 9, 15, 16, 21
Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribe
Leland Valdez, Cultural Resources

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Mr. Valdez:

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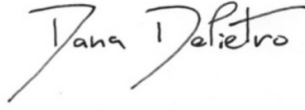
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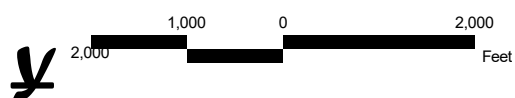
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CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



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Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe
Katherine Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA, 95236

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. Perez:

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WITHERS AVENUE AND PLEASANT HILL ROAD IN UNINCORPORATED LAFAYETTE PROJECT
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Radius Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 9, 15, 16, 21
Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe
Timothy Perez, Tribal Compliance Officer
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA, 95236

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

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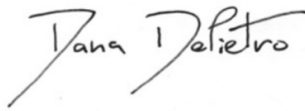
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CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Radius Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 9, 15, 16, 21
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Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

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

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

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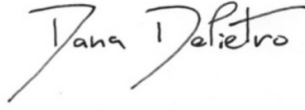
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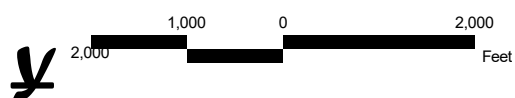
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Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

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

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Mr. Medina:

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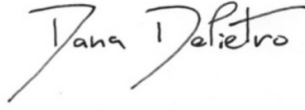
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CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



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Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

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

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. Vigil:

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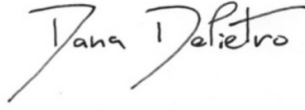
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Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Pakan'yani Maidu of Strawberry Valley Rancheria
Tina Goodwin, Chairperson
P.O. Box 984
Marysville, CA, 95901

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. Goodwin:

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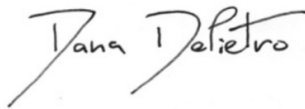
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Sincerely,

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

Enclosed

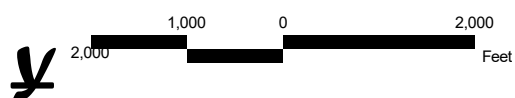
Attachment A: Record Search Map

Attachment A:
Records Search Map

WITHERS AVENUE AND PLEASANT HILL ROAD IN UNINCORPORATED LAFAYETTE PROJECT
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Radius Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 9, 15, 16, 21
Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
Carla Muñoz, Tribal Council
108 South Acacia
Rialto, CA, 92376

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. Muñoz:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study for the proposed Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project in unincorporated Contra Costa County, California. As part of the environmental review process, we are reaching out to the tribes for any additional information that can be incorporated into our analysis.

FCS understands that Contra Costa County (applicant) is proposing the subdivision of the 2.56-acre project site into three new parcels so County staff may complete a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the three-lot subdivision. The project site is located at Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road in unincorporated Contra Costa County, California and consists of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 166-160-034.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a California Historical Resource Information (CHRIS) search. The results of the SLF records search were positive. The CHRIS search found that there are no resources within the project site, but there are seven cultural resources (one pre-contact, six historic) within the 0.5-mile search radius of the project site. Additionally, there are 18 studies within a 0.5-mile of the project site, however, none address the project site. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

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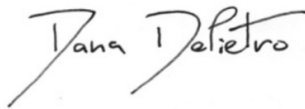
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CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Radius Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 9, 15, 16, 21
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Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
Samuel Rodriguez, Cultural Resource Officer
29539 Oakbridge Dr
Menifee, CA, 92586

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Mr. Rodriguez:

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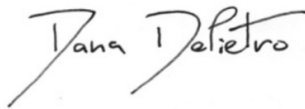
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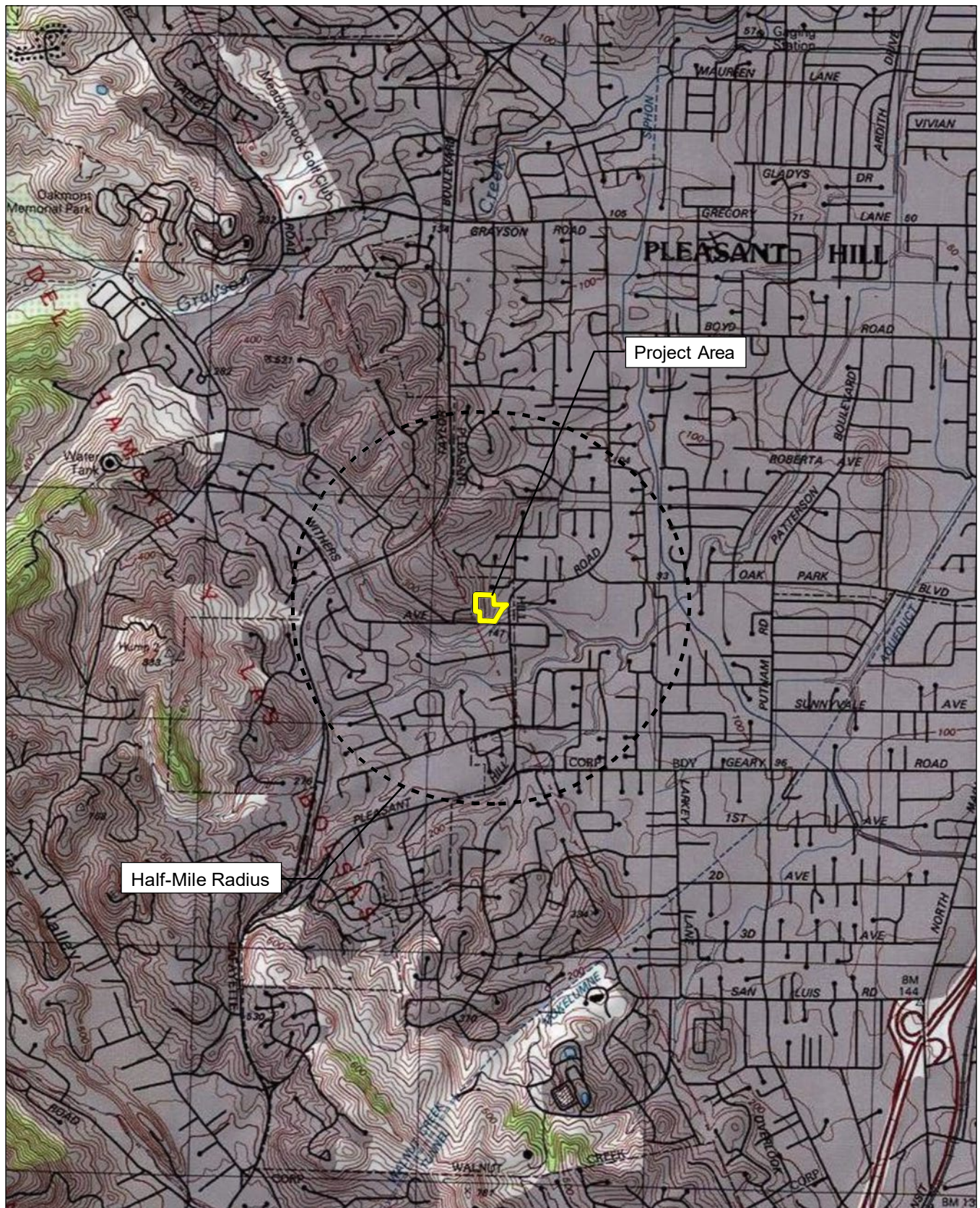
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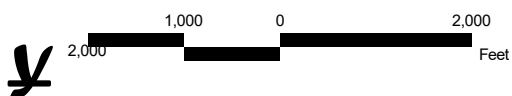
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Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Wilton Rancheria
Cultural Preservation Department
9728 Kent Street
Elk Grove, CA, 95624

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Wilton Rancheria Cultural Preservation Department:

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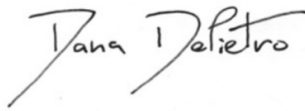
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Enclosed

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WITHERS AVENUE AND PLEASANT HILL ROAD IN UNINCORPORATED LAFAYETTE PROJECT
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



Radius Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 9, 15, 16, 21
Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Wilton Rancheria

Steven Hutchason, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

9728 Kent Street

Elk Grove, CA, 95624

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Mr. Hutchason:

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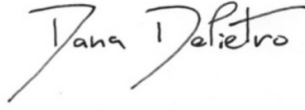
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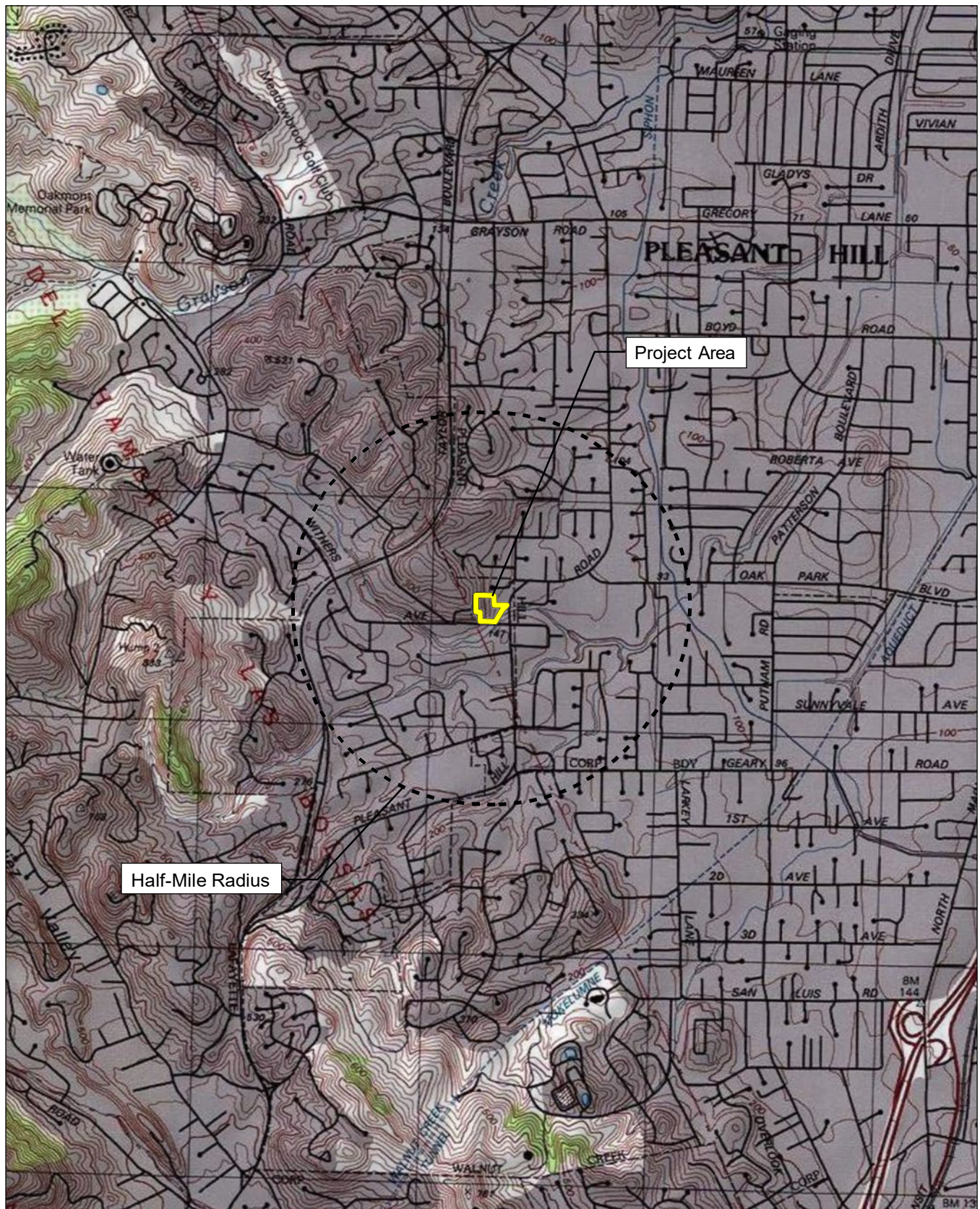
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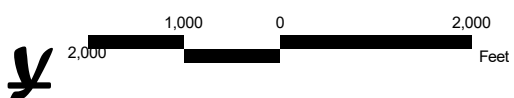
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CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



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Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Wilton Rancheria

Michelle St. Clair, Executive Director of Cultural Preservation

9728 Kent Street

Elk Grove, CA, 95624

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Ms. St. Clair:

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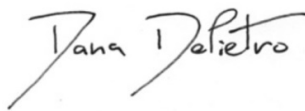
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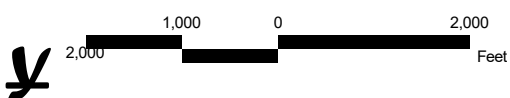
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Record Search Map

March 31, 2025

Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, CA, 93906

Subject: Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Mr. Woodrow:

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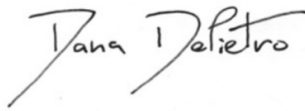
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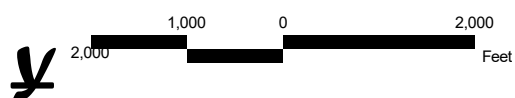
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Project Site Source: USGS Walnut Creek 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N R02W Sec 16



Record Search Map



RE: 2648.0022 Withers Ave and Pleasant Hill Rd Project

From Joanna Portillo-Hsu <jportillo@crtribal.com>
Date Wed 4/2/2025 9:41 AM
To Taylor Love <tlove@fcs-intl.com>
Cc Cultural Resources <culturalres@fcs-intl.com>

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Good Morning,

Presently the Tribe has no comments, questions, or concerns about this Project.

Thank you,



Joanna Portillo-Hsu
Environmental & Planning Manager
9200 Red Tail Hawk Drive,
PO Box 1159, Jamestown, CA 95327
Office: 209-984-9066 | jportillo-hsu@crtribal.com

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From: Taylor Love <tlove@fcs-intl.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 1, 2025 1:49 PM
To: Joanna Portillo-Hsu <jportillo@crtribal.com>
Cc: Cultural Resources <culturalres@fcs-intl.com>
Subject: 2648.0022 Withers Ave and Pleasant Hill Rd Project

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Hello,

Attached is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment of the proposed 2648.0022 Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project in unincorporated Contra Costa County, California. Please feel free to contact Dana DePietro at ddepietro@fcs-intl.com if you would like to provide input.

Thank you for your assistance,

Taylor Love M.A., RPA

Archaeologist & Cultural Resources Specialist

Cell +510 316 4877

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS)

An ADEC Innovation

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Re: 2648.0022 Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

From Taylor Love <tlove@fcs-intl.com>

Date Wed 4/2/2025 1:23 PM

To Cultural Preservation Department Inbox <cpd@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov>; Dana DePietro <ddepietro@fcs-intl.com>

We appreciate your response!

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: Cultural Preservation Department Inbox <cpd@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, April 2, 2025 12:09:11 PM

To: Dana DePietro <ddepietro@fcs-intl.com>

Cc: Taylor Love <tlove@fcs-intl.com>

Subject: Re: 2648.0022 Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Caution: This is an external email and may contain suspicious subject or content. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments. When in doubt, please contact your IT Department

To: FirstCarbon Solutions

RE: 2648.0022 Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

Dear Dana,

Thank you for your letter dated March 31, 2025, regarding the proposed project. Wilton Rancheria ("Tribe") is a federally recognized Tribe as listed in the Federal Register, Vol. 74, No. 132, p. 33468-33469, as "Wilton Rancheria of Wilton, California". The Tribe's Service Delivery Area ("SDA") as listed in the Federal Register, Vol. 78, No. 176, p. 55731, is Sacramento County. The Tribe's Trust Lands are in Sacramento County however, the Tribe's ancestral territory spans from Sacramento County to portions of the surrounding Counties.

Although your project is within the ancestral territory of the Wilton Rancheria, currently we do not have any comments. We appreciate your continued outreach and/ or consultation for future projects and respectfully request that you contact us if there are any project updates or changes.

Thank you,



Wilton Rancheria

*Department of Cultural
Preservation*

Front Desk: 916-313-4493

cpd@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

From: Taylor Love <tlove@fcs-intl.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 1, 2025 2:14 PM
To: Cultural Preservation Department Inbox <cpd@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov>
Cc: Cultural Resources <culturalres@fcs-intl.com>
Subject: 2648.0022 Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project

You don't often get email from tlove@fcs-intl.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Hello,

Attached is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment of the proposed 2648.0022 Withers Avenue and Pleasant Hill Road Project in unincorporated Contra Costa County, California. Please feel free to contact Dana DePietro at ddepietro@fcs-intl.com if you would like to provide input.

Thank you for your assistance,

Taylor Love M.A., RPA
Archaeologist & Cultural Resources Specialist
Cell +510 316 4877

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Appendix D:

Pedestrian Survey Photographs

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Photograph 1: View from northwestern section of project site; facing south.



Photograph 2: Overview of the project site from the southeast corner; facing northwest.



Photograph 3: Overview of the project site from the eastern border; facing west.



Photograph 4: Looking toward Murderers Creek; facing east.



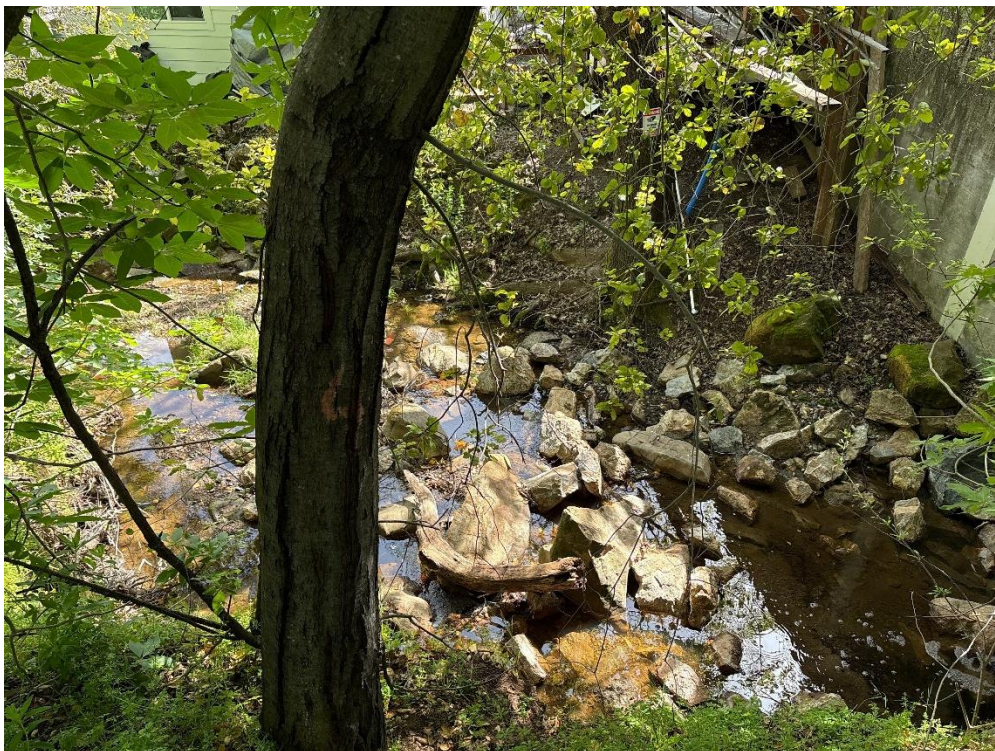
Photograph 5: Looking toward Murderers Creek; facing northeast.



Photograph 6: Overview of site; facing south.



Photograph 7: Representative view of soil visibility and consistency throughout project site.



Photograph 8: Viewing section of Murderers Creek; facing east



Photograph 9: Viewing Murderers Creek; facing northeast.



Photograph 10: View toward Withers Avenue; facing southeast.

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Appendix E:

Cultural Resources Regulations and Evaluation Criteria

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CULTURAL RESOURCES REGULATIONS AND EVALUATION CRITERIA

Local, state, and federal government agencies have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by the agency. Federal and state laws that govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, laws specific to work conducted on federal lands includes the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), the American Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

The following federal or CEQA criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts on cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact would be considered significant if it would affect a resource eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or if it is identified as a unique archaeological or Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs).

Federal-level Evaluations

Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings under NHPA Section 106 (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800). Additionally, federal agencies are responsible for initiating NHPA Section 106 review and completing the steps outlined in these regulations. They must determine whether NHPA Section 106 applies to a given project and, if so, initiate review in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Federal agencies are also responsible for involving the public and other interested parties. Furthermore, NHPA Section 106 requires that any federal or federally assisted undertaking, or any undertaking requiring federal licensing or permitting, consider the effect of the action on historic properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Under the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR Part 800.8), federal agencies are specifically encouraged to coordinate compliance with NHPA Section 106 and the NEPA process. The implementing regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties," are found in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800. Resource eligibility for listing on the NRHP is detailed in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 63 and the criteria for resource evaluation are found in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60.4 (a–d).

The NHPA established the NRHP as the official federal list for cultural resources that are considered important for their historical significance at the local, state, or national level. To be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, properties must meet specific criteria for historic significance and possess certain levels of integrity of form, location, and setting. The criteria for listing on the NRHP include significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as present in

districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, a resource must meet one or all of these eligibility criteria:

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

- g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Thresholds of Significance

In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other entities that attach religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the Lead Agency shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The Lead Agency official shall consider the views of consulting parties and the public when considering adverse effects.

Federal Criteria of Adverse Effects

Under federal regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.5, an adverse effect is found when an undertaking alters, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualifies the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that diminishes the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration will be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative.

According to 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.5, adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to, those listed below:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property.
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, which is not consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties per 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 68 and applicable guidelines.
- Removal of the property from its historic location.
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance.
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features.
- Neglect of a property that causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

If Adverse Effects are Found

If adverse effects are found, the agency official shall continue consultation as stipulated at 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.6. The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to develop alternatives to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic resources. According to 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.14(d), if adverse effects cannot be avoided then standard treatments established by the ACHP may be used as a basis for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

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

State Level Evaluation Processes

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

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

More specifically, cultural resources may be understood as resources that have been formally recognized by a lead agency and/or are listed or determined eligible for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] § 4852). An archaeological site may be considered a historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California per Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR per California Code of Regulations at Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 4850.

The most recent amendments to the CEQA Guidelines direct lead agencies to first evaluate an archaeological site to determine whether it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR. If an

archaeological site is a historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered as stated in Public Resources Code Sections 21084.1 and 21083.2(l). If an archaeological site is considered not to be a historical resource but meets the definition of a “unique archaeological resource” as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, each site found within a project area will be evaluated to determine whether it is a unique archaeological resource. A unique archaeological resource is described as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

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

As used in this report, “non-unique archaeological resource” means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the CRHR, as noted in subdivision (g) of Public Resources Code Section 21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration other than simple recording of its components and features. Isolated artifacts are typically considered non-unique archaeological resources. Historic structures that have had their superstructures demolished or removed can be considered historic archaeological sites and are evaluated following the processes used for prehistoric sites. Finally, the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) recognizes an age threshold of 45 years. Cultural resources built less than 45 years ago may qualify for consideration, but only under the most extraordinary circumstances.

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

1. A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR, § 4850 *et seq.*).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(g) requirements, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of

California may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4852) including the following:

- A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Typically, archaeological sites exhibiting significant features qualify for the CRHR under Criterion D because such features have information important to the prehistory of California. A lead agency may determine that a resource may be a historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1 even if it is:

- Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR.
- Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k).
- Identified in a historical resources survey per Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(g).

Thresholds of Significance

If a project will have a significant impact on a cultural resource, several steps must be taken to determine whether the cultural resource is a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA. If analysis and/or testing determine that the resource is a unique archaeological resource and therefore subject to mitigation prior to development, a threshold of significance should be developed. The threshold of significance is a point where the qualities of significance are defined, and the resource is determined to be unique under CEQA. A significant impact is regarded as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource will be reduced to a point that it no longer meets the significance criteria. Should analysis indicate that project development will destroy the unique elements of a resource; CEQA regulations require that the project implement appropriate and feasible mitigation measures. The preferred form of mitigation is to preserve the resource in place, in an undisturbed state. However, as that is not always possible or feasible, appropriate mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to:

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

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

Local Regulations

Contra Costa County 2045 General Plan

Chapter 7: Conservation, Open Space, and Working Lands Element

Goal COS-10 Archaeological, cultural, and historic resources that are identified and preserved.

Policies

- COS-P10.1** Prioritize preservation and adaptive reuse of buildings, sites, and areas having identifiable archaeological, cultural, or historic significance. Require new construction and renovation projects in historic areas to incorporate compatible and high-quality design that protects the overall historic integrity of the area and adjacent historic resources.
- COS-P10.2** Encourage sensitive restoration and adaptive reuse of historic resources following the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, including additions and alterations to buildings that do not diminish historic integrity.
- COS-P10.3** Encourage owners of historic properties to make use of the State of California Historic Building Code to protect and rehabilitate historic resources.
- COS-P10.4** Encourage owners of eligible historic properties to apply for State and federal designation as historic properties and participate in tax incentive programs, such as allowed under the Mills Act, for historic preservation.
- COS-P10.5** When a project involves a resource that is listed in the County’s Historic Resources Inventory, or as otherwise necessitated by the CEQA process, require applicants to engage a qualified consultant to prepare an evaluation of potential and previously identified archaeological, cultural, and historic resources that may be present on the project site.
- COS-P10.6** Upon discovery of significant historic or prehistoric archaeological artifacts or fossils during project construction, require ground-disturbing activities to halt within a 50-foot radius of the find until its significance can be determined by a qualified Historian, Archaeologist, or Paleontologist and appropriate protection and preservation measures developed.
- COS-P10.7** Require significant historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources to be either preserved on-site or adequately documented as a condition of removal. Any documentation of historic resources shall be conducted in accordance with Historic

American Building Survey (HABS) Level III standards, as defined by the US Secretary of the Interior.

- COS-P10.8** Emphasize native people, immigrant populations, and the environmental and cultural heritage of the region as significant themes related to historic preservation. Consider natural, agricultural, ranching, mining, commercial, industrial, residential, political, transportation, recreation, education, maritime, and military themes when evaluating the significance of historic resources.
- COS-P10.9** Ensure new cultural/historic resource evaluations consider potential social and cultural significance of resources in addition to architectural significance.
- COS-P10.10** Coordinate with cities and special districts to identify and preserve archaeological, cultural, and historic resources countywide.
- COS-P10.11** Partner with other agencies, culturally affiliated Tribes, private entities, and nonprofit organizations to establish programs and funding mechanisms to preserve, restore, and enhance cultural, historic, and archaeological sites.

Actions

- COS-A10.1** Beginning in 2024, then every five years thereafter, review and update the County's Historic Resources Inventory and Archaeological Sensitivity Map in consultation with culturally affiliated Tribes to ensure these remain useful tools for evaluating potential cultural resources impacts and guiding preservation efforts. As part of the 2024 update to the Historic Resources Inventory, create a map of the listed historic resources, and update the map upon each update to the Historic Resources Inventory. Ensure Tribal Cultural Resources identified through these updates remain confidential.
- COS-A10.2** Evaluate and implement one or more measures to protect and preserve historic and cultural resources, such as a historic and cultural resources ordinance, overlay district, and/or design guidelines.
- COS-A10.3** Prepare a historic context statement that provides necessary background information about historic, archaeological, and cultural resources and a framework for identifying and evaluating historic resources. The context statement should include the overarching significance themes described in Policy COS-P10.8.
- COS-A10.4** Partner with the Delta Protection Commission to support preparation and implementation of the management plan for the Delta NHA.
- Goal COS-11** **Robust Tribal collaboration to preserve, restore, and enhance Tribal Cultural Resources.**

Policies

- COS-P11.1** Respect and protect Tribal Cultural Resources, including historic, cultural, and sacred sites; cultural landscapes; views of or access to resources; and objects with cultural value to California Native American Tribes.
- COS-P11.2** Establish and maintain collaborative relationships with local Native American Tribal representatives to facilitate Tribal consultation and preservation of Tribal Cultural Resources.
- COS-P11.3** Consult with culturally affiliated Tribes on General Plan and Specific Plan amendments with potential to impact Tribal Cultural Resources. If an amendment redesignates a Tribal Cultural Resource site on private land for open space purposes, evaluate the appropriateness of developing a treatment and management plan for Tribal Cultural Resources in the affected area.
- COS-P11.4** Consult with culturally affiliated Tribes to identify and appropriately address Tribal Cultural Resources through the discretionary development review process.
- COS-P11.5** Consult with culturally affiliated Tribes to assess the sensitivity of sites and protect recorded and unrecorded Tribal Cultural Resources.
- COS-P11.6** Encourage voluntary landowner efforts to protect Tribal Cultural Resources, including voluntary relinquishment of Tribal Cultural Resources to affiliated Tribes.
- COS-P11.7** Support Tribal acquisition of conservation easements on terms mutually satisfactory to the Tribe and landowner for purposes of protecting Tribal Cultural Resources.
- COS-P11.8** Encourage special districts, such as [East Bay Regional Park District] EBRPD, to consult with culturally affiliated Tribes when pursuing land acquisitions for recreation or other public purposes to ensure Tribal access to Tribal Cultural Resources.
- COS-P11.9** Avoid impacts of development on Native American archaeological resources and Tribal Cultural Resources whenever possible. When impacts cannot be avoided, mitigate to the maximum feasible extent.
- COS-P11.10** Consult with culturally affiliated Tribes when developing mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts on Tribal Cultural Resources. Mitigation could include, but is not limited to, a cultural resources treatment agreement between the developer and affected Tribe(s) that addresses the treatment and disposition of cultural resources and human remains and Tribal monitoring during earth-disturbing activities.
- COS-P11.11** Upon discovery of a burial, human remains, or suspected human remains, require immediate halt to ground-disturbing activities such as excavation and grading, protection of the area surrounding the find, notification of the County Coroner, and compliance with the provisions of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5,

including California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, if applicable. If human remains are determined to be Native American, require the applicant to consult with the Most Likely Descendants list to determine appropriate treatment, as prescribed in Public Resources Code Section 5097 *et seq.*

Actions

- COS-A11.1** In consultation with local Native American Tribes, prepare informational materials about living Native American culture in the region, the history of Native Americans in what is now Contra Costa County, and how the County's relationship with local Native American Tribes has evolved. Make these materials easily accessible to the public, project applicants, and County staff.
- COS-A11.2** Work with local Native American Tribes to establish programs and secure funding to implement actions aimed at preserving Tribal Cultural Resources.

Tribal Cultural Resources and Tribal Consultation

Under CEQA, TCRs refer to sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to one or more California Native American Tribes. To be considered significant under CEQA, these resources must also be included or determined eligible for inclusion in the CRHR or a local register of historical resources or be determined significant pursuant to the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 by the lead agency (PRC § 21074).

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

California Senate Bill 18

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

The meaningful and timely process of seeking, discussing, and carefully considering the views of others, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties' cultural values and, where feasible, seeking agreement. Consultation between government agencies and Native American Tribes shall be conducted in a way that is mutually respectful of

each party's sovereignty. Consultation shall also recognize the Tribes' potential needs for confidentiality with respect to places that have traditional Tribal cultural significance.

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

California Assembly Bill 52

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

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

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

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

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