US Army Corps of Engineers
San Francisco District

Appendix C
Cultural Resources Analysis and Coordination

Colma Creek CAP Section 103 Cultural Resources Appendix

Contents

1. Cultural Resources Existing Conditions

1.1. Regulatory Setting

Cultural resources are defined as several different types of properties ranging from precontact to historic archaeological sites, built-environment architectural properties such as buildings, bridges, or structures, and resources that have traditional, religious, or cultural significance to Native American Tribes such as traditional cultural properties or even sacred sites. The proposed project is located in an area that has been heavily developed especially within the existing South San Francisco Water Quality Control Plant (WQCP) parcel. The vicinity of the WQCP was originally a mudflats and tidal marsh environment with a small hill situated at the center known as Belle Air Island. Adjacent and surrounding the WQCP today are portions of salt marsh within Lower Colma Creek, the San Bruno Slough and Canal, and San Francisco Bay shoreline. Most of the modifications throughout the Lower Colma Creek landscape includes industrial and residential development constructing sewage pipelines, petroleum storage, warehouses, shipping manufacturing, and commercial buildings.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470). Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of a proposed undertaking on properties that have been determined to be eligible for listing or are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). For purposes of complying with Section 106 of the NHPA, 54 U.S.C. § 306108, a Federal agency will decide the area of potential effects (APE) for the project or undertaking. The APE is defined under 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(d) as "the geographic areas or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." Additionally, the APE "is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking". The APE was defined based on the geographical area where alternatives would have direct impacts to cultural resources from ground disturbing work or setting up staging areas.

National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4327). Under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) federal agencies are required to consider potential environmental impacts—including those to cultural resources—and appropriate mitigation measures for projects with federal involvement. This document has been prepared in compliance with NEPA and CEQA regulations.

1.2. Cultural Resources Setting

The study area encompasses the reach of Colma Creek adjacent to the WQCP, along with intertidal marsh, mudflat, and estuarine waters near the mouth of the creek. Colma Creek is a perennial stream that flows for approximately 8 miles from its headwaters in San Bruno Mountain State and County Park, through the Cities of Daly City, Colma, and South San Francisco, eventually discharging into San Francisco Bay (Bay). The entirety of the Bay is considered navigable waters of the U.S. up to mean higher high water (MHHW). Land use in the study area is predominately mixed industrial and commercial, as well as some recreation and open space around the Bay. The historic contexts listed below

1.2.1. Precontact Context

A comprehensive framework to understand the pre-European contact (Precontact) cultural history of the San Francisco Bay Area has been developed by Milliken et al. in 2007. Their research divides California history into three temporal periods: the Early Period, the Middle Period, and the Late Period. This interpretation uses economic and technological types, social complexity, trading networks,

population densities, and variations of stylistic artifact types to differentiate between these three cultural periods.

The earliest period in California human history is the Paleoindian Period (13,500 to 10,000 Before Present [B.P.]) with is characterized by big game hunter-gatherers occupying large geographic areas. Paleoindian Period sites have not yet been discovered in the San Francisco Bay Area.

The Lower Archaic of the Early Period (10,000 to 5,500 B.P.) is the earliest period archaeologically identified in the San Francisco Bay. This early period is understood through its geographic mobility along with stylistic artifacts ranging from milling slabs, hand stones, and wide leaf-shaped projectile points. By the Middle Archaic of the Early Period (5,500 to 2,500 B.P) cut shell beads and mortar and pestle artifacts are noted and documented in burial sites. These artifacts indicate a shift from mobile hunter-gatherer groups to a more sedentary lifestyle.

The Middle Period starting from the Initial Upper Archaic (2,500 to 1,570 B.P.) and Late Upper Archaic (1,570 to 950 B.P.) shows geographic mobility continuing with Ohlone groups establishing camps with longer periods of settlement in areas with a stronger diversity of resources for subsistence and use. The earliest Bay Area shellmiddens were recorded during this period. Artifacts associated with the Middle Period includes milling and grinding tools and obsidian and chert projectile points. Archaeological sites associated with this period are situated along a wider range of environments, suggesting a more dynamic economic base.

The Upper Middle Period is defined by small villages indicting a more sedentary way of living. A strong cultural shift in the trade network occurs around 1570 B.P. with the disappearance of Olivella saucer beads within the archaeological record. The Initial Late Period (950 to 450 B.P.) is characterized by social complexity within the lifeways of the Ohlone people: ranging from large, central villages with political leaders and socially complex activity sites and positions. Artifacts associated usually includes hunting bows and arrows, small corner-notched projectile points, and a wide diversity of beads and ornamental artifacts. Non-wetland Waters

1.2.2. Ethnography and Ethnohistory

The study area takes place on the ancestral territories of the Ramaytush Ohlone cultural group (Milliken 1995) who occupied the general vicinity of the San Francisco Bay area's peninsula. Ethnographic, historic, and archaeological research supports this claim. Many variations of culture, ideology, and diverse linguistic groups existed between the subdivisions of around 50 Ohlone villages throughout the Bay Area. This supports an interpretation different from past "static" understandings of California's Native Americans, where the Ohlone saw themselves as members of a specific village related to others by marriage, kinship, and language. The Ohlone engaged in hunting and gathering for subsistence, with their territory encompassing both coastal and further inland valley environments. With the wide variety of resources available in both plant and animal resources, from grass seeds, acorns, tubers, as well as bear, deer, elk, bird species, antelope, and rabbit were primary resources in their diet.

Once European contact occurred in 1769, the Ohlone peoples' lifeways and society would be severely disrupted by the Spanish missionization system, disease, and displacement from their ancestral lands and resources. The Ohlone still have a strong presence in the San Francisco Bay Area despite the injustices they faced from the Spanish, Mexican, and American colonial regimes. The Ohlone people are

active in preserving their historic and precontact past and finding ways to restore their traditional lifeways in the modern changing environment of the San Francisco Bay Area.

1.2.3. Historical Context

The first historical period event documented in the San Francisco Bay Area is the Portola expedition. The native Ohlone people made initial contact with the Spanish during their search of Monterey Bay in 1769. Mission San Francisco de Asis was established north of the study area in 1776, beginning Spanish rule in the region until 1821 when the Mexican Revolution brought in a new period of Mexican rule. The South San Francisco area was originally part of Rancho Buri Buri, a 14,639-acre area that Governor Jose Castro granted to Jose Antonio Sanchez in 1835. The name derives from the Ohlone Ramaytush village Urebure along San Bruno Creek. The people of Urebure spoke the Ohlone Ramaytush language of Yelamu (Milliken et al 2009).

By the end of the Mexican American War in 1848 and the discovery of gold in 1849, California was soon admitted to the Union in 1850. San Mateo County was formed from parts of San Francisco and Santa Cruz County in 1856. Charles Lux bought 1,464 acres of Buri Buri land in 1855 and became a partner of Henry Miller, forming the firm Miller and Lux which offered butchery services in San Francisco. Miller and Lux was the largest producer of cattle in California and one of the largest landowners throughout the United States, owning around 1,400,000 acres directly and controlling 22,000 square miles of cattle and farmland in California. Peter Iler of Omaha established two stockyards and a marketplace for cattle in 1890 with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company and the Western Meat Company. South San Francisco was incorporated on September 19, 1908. The name “South San Francisco” followed the pattern planned by G.F. Swift, whose company had taken over the Western Meat Company, as his other plants were “South Chicago” and “South Omaha.”

During the start of World War II in the 1940’s, a growing need for a warship building industry developed along the San Francisco Bay shoreline. The initial development and filling of Lower Colma Creek’s native mudflat and salt marsh environment begins around this time. A defense contract was signed in the late spring of 1942 for $18,000,000 between the United States Maritime Commission and the Barrett and Hilp Construction Company. The company already started their business building warships for World War II in San Francisco. The contract was to construct 28 large concrete barges, along with the necessary waterfront and plant facilities. The company leveled the salt marsh and tidal lands south of the WQCP, bulldozing the landscape and the hill known as Belle Air Island and backfilling it with excavated marsh material. Six-to-seven 400-feet long drydocks were constructed into the rock and soil. These “finger piers” between the drydocks exist today and are located on of the southern end of the WQCP parcel. The drydock or graving docks were cut into the land, with flooding gates established at the eastern ends so that when closed water could be pumped out and ships or barges are constructed on a dry floor. When ready, water was rushed back in, and the gates reopened for ships and barges to launch (Bloomfield 1998).

To service the wastewater needs of the growing population of the southeastern portion of San Francisco following World War II, the WQCP was initially constructed in 1953, with numerous additions and alterations over time to accommodate continued growth in the area. Around the same time span, the San Francisco International Airport grew much more than the water control plant. Airline’s maintenance, storage, and parking have spread almost up to the water plant. North Access Road was built to serve the growing airport activity, although the name and addresses on that road were applied

only in 1987. The most recent additions are the SamTrans Bus Facility on the area formerly known as Belle Air Island as well as the Costco store adjacent to the water plant. Both were constructed in 1986 and the areas has continued to grow predominantly by the light industry and freight forwarding (Bloomfield 1998). More recently entrepreneurs and technical companies have gradually urbanized the area (Hoover et al., 2002; Stanger, 1963).

The project's recommended plan includes a 2,000-foot-long I-wall (sheetpile) floodwall, approximately 3 to 4.5 feet above grade at WQCP at the north side of the WQCP adjacent to the right-bank of Creek, as well as a second 700-foot-long approximately two-foot-high floodwall south of plant adjacent to San Francisco Bay. The sheetpile flood walls will be topped with a concrete cap. The footprint of disturbance will be limited to four feet on either side of the wall centerline. At Pump Station 4, a perimeter sheetpile floodwall, approximately 2 feet above grade, would be constructed, with stop log gate for vehicular access and early warning system so that plant operators would know when to seal the stop log gate.

1.3. Cultural Resources Inventory

Following the Section 106 process to identify historic properties under the National Historic Preservation Act, the APE was delineated as a 2,000-foot polyline to account for the sheetpile floodwall proposed along the right-bank of the Lower Colma Creek, a second 700-foot polyline approximately two-feet high south of the WQCP, a 0.33-acre rectangle on the WQCP parcel for the staging area, and a 0.11-acre polygon surrounding Pumping Station 4 for a sheetpile floodwall approximately 2 feet above grade. The vertical extent of the APE covers direct impacts from the alternatives including the recommended plan. Measures such as ground disturbance, construction of structural features, and setting up staging areas for the placement of heavy machinery and equipment are expected.

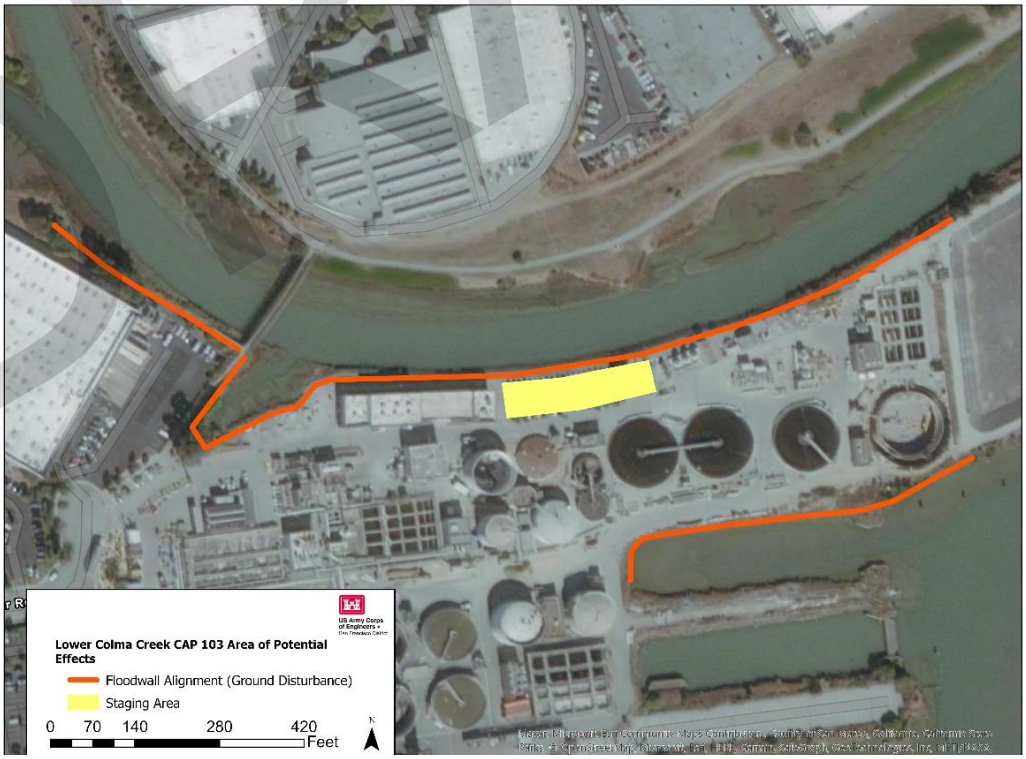

Figure 1. Area of potential effects map for the undertaking along the WQCP and Lower Colma Creek.

Figure 2. Area of potential effects map for the undertaking around Pump Station 4.

1.3.1 Historic Properties

USACE completed the literature research necessary in identifying significant cultural resources and historic properties through a records search at the California Historical Resources Information System's Northwest Information Center (NWIC) on March 5th, 2021. The records search results identified one unevaluated cultural resource within the footprint of the TSP's floodwall in the APE. The resource CA-SMA-45 is an approximately mapped shellmidden archaeological site identified from a regional shellmound survey by California archaeologist Nels C. Nelson in 1909. The location depth of CA-SMA-45 has not been verified due to no subsurface testing having occurred on the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the resource. The horizontal boundaries of CA-SMA-45 were defined by researchers at the NWIC using a historic map of Nelson's 1909 shellmoundinvestigation.

Built-environment resources were identified from the records search within or adjacent to the APE that includes buildings, structures, and districts meeting the 50-year age criteria to be a historic property. No historic built-environment resources were eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to their lack of historic significance or lacking physical integrity to be considered a significant historic property worth preserving today. Letters were sent to historic organizations and societies associated with the South San Francisco area, to ensure that perceptions in the significance of the APE's built-environment resources have not changed since the 1998 evaluation. No responses have been received to date.

In order to identify resources with traditional, cultural, or religious importance to Native Americans, USACE invited Tribes to consult as a Section 106 consulting party on March 11th, 2021. The following Ohlone tribes were identified as tribal consulting parties under Section 106 and NEPA: the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan, the Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area, the Ohlone Indian Tribe, A:ma Tur:ataj Ohlone, and the Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe. The table below summarizes cultural resources within a .25-mile buffer from the APE for both archaeological and built-environment resources.

Table 1. Existing conditions for archaeological sites

SITE TRINOMIAL AND PRIMARY RESOURCE NUMBER	LOCATION	PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION	NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY
CA-SMA-45 or Nelson 384 (P-41-000049)	Upstream of Colma Creek and within the footprint of the proposed alternatives. Approximate site boundary is a large buffer covering several buildings and the creek banks.	Precontact	Archaeological site record states CA-SMA-45 is located in San Mateo County. The exact location is not given by the investigator Nels Nelson. Existing site boundary drawn by researchers at the Northwest Information Center and is an approximate location.	Unevaluated
CA-SMA-380 (P-41-002164)	On the northern bank of Colma Creek. Site boundary does not extend into the creek and is separated from the south bank.	Precontact	Precontact shell midden buried under 500 centimeters of historic and natural fill. Discovered from subsurface testing in 2006 (S-031689).	Unevaluated
CA-SMA-42 (P-41-000046)	Approximate site boundary is around 200 feet from Pump Station 4.	Precontact	Archaeological site record states CA-SMA-42 is located in San Mateo County. The exact location is not given by the investigator Nels Nelson. Existing site boundary drawn by researchers at the Northwest Information Center and is an approximate location.	Unevaluated
CA-SMA-43 or Nelson 382 (P-41-000047)	Approximate site boundary is around 1,200 feet from proposed floodwall alternatives. Confirmed to not exist in the plotted area through subsurface testing in 2017.	Precontact	NWIC's site placement and extent are based on Nelson's rudimentary mapping, and no evidence of CA-SMA-41 or other nearby shell mounds were observed during Basin Research Associates' survey of the area (Anastasio and Garaventa, 1988). Historic maps indicate that CA-SMA-41 was located on the edge of a tidal marsh (Tillery, Sowers, and Pearce 2007). Subsurface testing in 2016 identified no cultural deposits and tidal marsh soils below certain fill.	Unevaluated
CA-SMA-41 or Nelson 380 (P-41-000045)	Approximate site boundary is around 2,000 feet from proposed floodwall alternatives. Confirmed to not exist in the plotted area through subsurface testing in 2017.	Precontact	NWIC's site placement and extent are based on Nelson's rudimentary mapping, and no evidence of CA-SMA-41 or other nearby shell mounds were observed during Basin Research Associates' survey of the area (Anastasio and Garaventa, 1988). Historic mapping indicates that CA-SMA-41 was located on the edge of a tidal marsh (Tillery, Sowers, and Pearce, 2007). AECOM boring cores identified no cultural deposits and tidal marsh soils below certain fill.	Unevaluated
CA-SMA-47 (P-41-000051)	Approximate site boundary is around 3,000 feet from proposed floodwall alternatives. Confirmed to not exist in the plotted area	Precontact	1920's archaeological site survey record states CA-SMA-42 sits in San Mateo County. However, the exact location is not given by Nelson. Site boundary drawn by the CHRIS is an approximate location.	Unevaluated

	through subsurface testing in 2017.			

Table 2. Existing conditions for historic built-environment resources

HISTORIC BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, OR DISTRICTS	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY
South San Francisco/San Bruno Water Quality Control Plant (P-41-002557)	Located at the east end of Belle Air Road covering the entire WQCP parcel as a district	Large acreage district adjoined to the open water of Colma Creek and San Bruno Canal with 13 contributing buildings and 26 structures at the time of evaluation.	Ineligible due to lack of historic significance (Bloomfield 1998)
Digester Tank No. 1 (P-41-002571)	Located on the WQCP parcel	Contributing built-environment structure associated with the WQCP district.	Ineligible due to lack of historic significance (Bloomfield 1998)
Chlorine Contact Tank (P-41-002580)	Located on the WQCP parcel	Contributing built-environment structure associated with the WQCP district.	Ineligible due to lack of historic significance (Bloomfield 1998)
Sludge Conditioning Tank (P-41-002573)	Located on the WQCP parcel	Contributing built-environment structure associated with the WQCP district.	Ineligible due to lack of historic significance (Bloomfield 1998)
RAS Diversion Box (P-41-002572)	Located on the WQCP parcel	Contributing built-environment structure associated with the WQCP district.	Ineligible due to lack of historic significance (Bloomfield 1998)
Tillo Building North (P-41-002577)	Located on the WQCP parcel	Contributing built-environment building associated with the WQCP district.	Ineligible due to lack of historic significance (Bloomfield 1998)
Shell Oil Company Tank Farm (P-41-002566)	Located on the WQCP parcel	Contributing built-environment structure associated with the WQCP district.	Ineligible due to lack of historic significance (Bloomfield 1998)
Barrett & Hilp's Graving Docks (P-41-002564)	Located on the WQCP parcel	Remnants of five piers between graving docks. The horizontal surfaces are no covered in grass and mounded. The graving drydocks were built by the Barrett & Hilp Construction Company to fulfill their World War II contract with the federal government to construct concrete barges.	Ineligible. Evaluated and determine to have significance under the NRHP Criteria B but lacking historic integrity (Bloomfield 1998)
Belle Air Island / SamTrans Facility (P-41-002563)	East of the WQCP	The northern SamTrans bus facility. A natural hill known as Belle Air Island was graded and covered by the facility's parking lots and maintenance buildings.	Ineligible due to lack of historic significance (Bloomfield 1998)
Costco Overflow Parking (P-41-002567)	West of the WQCP	Eastern part of a landscaped parking lot of customers of Costco.	Ineligible due to lack of historic significance (Bloomfield 1998)
Costco (P-41- 41-002568)	West of the WQCP	A very large, rectangular, one-story concrete commercial building. Its design is typical of the Costco sales buildings.	Ineligible due to lack of historic significance (Bloomfield 1998)

1.3.2 Traditional Cultural Properties

The National Register Bulletin 38 has defined a category of protected cultural resources known as Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP). This guidance defines a TCP as a historic property eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of significance associated with cultural practices or beliefs for a living community's history and maintaining their cultural identity (Parker and King, 1990). In addition to obtaining a Tribal Consultation List on March 11th, 2021, the results of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File search were negative for sacred lands within the APE. A formal Section 106 letter was sent to Tribes on March 4th, 2022, to aid in the identification of TCP's or significant Native American resources with traditional, cultural, or religious importance. Tribal consultation is currently ongoing. USACE will ensure impacts to TCP's or sacred sites identified later on in the study are avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

2. Cultural Resources Assessment

2.1. Methodology

The purpose of this section is to provide an assessment of adverse effects under the National Historic Preservation Act for cultural resources identified within the project's APE. All proposed ground disturbing work with deep excavation would take place on the right banks of the WQCP parcel on the southern banks of Lower Colma Creek. The staging area is expected to have no ground disturbance and be used for the transfer and storage of heavy equipment and potentially excavated material. Work taking place around Pumping Station 4 will involve constructing a ring levee with minimal to no excavational work.

2.2. National Register of Historic Places Criteria

For purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, an effect to a cultural resource would be considered significant if it rose to the level of an adverse effect on a historic property, as defined under Section 106 of the NHPA. If adverse effect(s) to historic properties are identified in evaluating a proposed project, the process laid out in 36 C.F.R. § 800.6 or resolving adverse effects through avoidance, minimization, or mitigation. Historic properties are evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (36 C.F.R. § 60.4) based on their quality of significance in local, regional, or American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. They must meet one or more of the following criteria of significance listed below:

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

Meeting one or more of the criteria for eligibility is not enough to determine a resource as eligible for listing in the NRHP. In order to meet eligibility, a resource must have also retained historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance (U.S. Department of the Interior 1997). There are seven aspects of integrity: Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association. Not all aspects of integrity may be relevant to a particular resource.

2.3. Threshold of Significance

Section 106 outlines the process in which Federal agencies are required to determine the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Analysis of the potential impacts was based on evaluation of the changes to the existing historic properties that would result from implementation of the project. In deciding of the effects to historic properties, consideration was given to:

• Specific changes in the characteristics of historic properties in the APE;

• The temporary or permanent nature of changes to historic properties;

• The introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's historical features; and

• The existing integrity considerations of historic properties in the APE and how the integrity was related to the specific criterion that makes a historic property eligible for listing in the National Register.

The threshold also applies to any cultural resource that has not yet been evaluated for its eligibility to the National Register or if the Proposed Action disturbs a traditional cultural property. Analysis of potential impacts to cultural resources may be the result of physically altering, damaging, or destroying all or part of a resource, altering characteristics of the surrounding environment by introducing visual or audible elements that are out of character for the period the resource represents, or neglecting the resource to the extent that it deteriorates or is destroyed. Analysis considers both direct and indirect impacts.

Direct impacts refer to the causality of the effect to historic properties. This means that if the effect comes from the undertaking at the same time and place with no intervening cause, it is considered "direct" regardless of its specific type (e.g., whether it is visual, physical, auditory, etc.). Indirect impacts to historic properties are those caused by the undertaking that are later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable. Any adverse effects on historic properties are considered to be significant under Section 106 of the NHPA. Effects are considered to be adverse if they alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a cultural resource that qualify that resource for the National Register so that the integrity of the resource's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association is diminished.

2.4 TSP Effects

Impacts are expected only for precontact archaeological sites being exposed or disturbed from ground disturbing work. Under Alternatives 1 and Alternative 2, ground disturbance and excavation based on the footprint of the floodwalls would potentially impact site CA-SMA-45 depending on its confirmed location and depth within the footprint of the floodwall. Impacts to the site will be better understood after subsurface testing determines the absence or presence of CA-SMA-45 at certain depths along the Lower Colma Creek banks.

USACE will minimize impacts to the site during construction by having archaeological and tribal monitors present for any ground disturbing work during construction of the TSP's floodwalls along Lower Colma Creek. In the event that an adverse effect is identified to a historic property previously identified or discovered during ground disturbing work, a legally binding Memorandum of Agreement will be developed following the regulations set forth in 36 C.F.R. § 800.6. The document will determine mitigation measures and be developed in consultation between the USACE, SHPO, the City of South San Francisco, and affiliated Tribes before implementation. Mitigation measures will address efforts for the TSP to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts for a cultural resource. Mitigation measures may include recordation of cultural deposits uncovered during ground disturbance to contribute to the archaeological record, as well as reburying of recorded cultural material in coordination with all consulting parties involved in the Section 106 process.

In the event that ground disturbance uncovers human remains, all work must be halted in the vicinity of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist and USACE official can visit the site of discovery and determine whether Health and Safety Code § 7050.5, State CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(e), and PRC §

5097.98 should be followed. These state mandates have processes to follow in the accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

In accordance with PRC § 5097.98, the San Mateo County Coroner must be notified within 24 hours of the discovery of potentially human remains. The Coroner must then determine within 2 working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she must contact the Native American Heritage Commission by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with PRC § 5097.98. The NAHC then designates an affiliated Tribe to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains within 48 hours of notification. The MLD will then have the opportunity to recommend to the project and landowners means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods within 24 hours of notification.

2.4.1. No Action Effects

Under the No Action Alternative, ground disturbance and excavation would not occur. In accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA, archaeological sites would not be adversely affected under the No Action Alternative and would be left undisturbed from the development of the floodwalls. Natural processes in the future, such as erosion and fluvial processes along the creekbanks may potentially expose or disturb cultural deposits.

3. Section 106 Consultation Letters

State of California • Natural Resources Agency
Gavin Newsom, *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Armando Quintero, *Director*

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April 25, 2022 In reply refer to: COE_2022_0324_001

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Dr. Tessa Beach
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RE: Section 106 consultation for the Lower Colma Creek CAP 103 Study, San Mateo County

Dear Tessa Beach,

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) is initiating consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and its implementing regulation at 36 CFR § 800 *et seq*. By letter received on March 24, 2022, the COE is seeking comments on their final array of alternatives, preliminary area of potential effects (APE), and identification efforts for the above-referenced undertaking. The COE submitted the following documents for review and comment:

- *Historic Architecture Survey Report for the South San Francisco/San Bruno Water Quality Control Plant Improvement Project in the City of South San Francisco, California* (Bloomfield Architectural History 1998)

The COE is proposing to conduct an undertaking to study, adopt, and construct coastal flooding and erosion controls along Lower Colma Creek in partnership with the City of South San Francisco near the South San Francisco Water Quality Control Plant (WQCP) in San Mateo County. Preliminary project activities include structural and non-structural flood risk measures as described in the APE alternatives descriptions below:

- The COE describes the APE for alternative 1 (North Floodwall Alternative) as the area needed to construct the North Floodwall (1BN and 1AN) i-wall (sheet pile) floodwall, at the north side of the WQCP adjacent to the right bank of the creek. The

floodwall is expected to be approximately 3 to 4.5-feet above grade and the installation of a full perimeter sheet pile floodwall approximately 2-feet above grade with stop log gates and an early warning system.

- The COE describes the APE for alternative 2 (North and South Floodwall Alternative) as the area needed to construct the North Floodwall (1BN and 1AN) i-wall (sheet pile) floodwall, at the north side of the WQCP adjacent to the right bank of the creek; the second South Floodwall (2S) south of the WQCP adjacent to San Francisco Bay; and the installation of a full perimeter sheet pile floodwall approximately 2-feet above grade with stop log gates and an early warning system.

- The COE describes the APE for alternative 3 (Nonstructural Only Alternative) as the area needed to dry floodproof 23 structures at the main WQCP through the installation of water-tight doors and windows and using membranes waterproof structures; the elevation of the subterranean electrical system; and the installation of a full perimeter sheet pile floodwall approximately 2-feet above grade with stop log gates and an early warning system.

Efforts to identify historic properties include a records search, review of previous identification efforts, and Native American outreach.

The COE requested a search of the Sacred Lands File from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) returning negative results. The COE contacted Native American entities listed by the NAHC as having cultural ties to the project area. The COE received a response from the Ohlone Indian Tribe requesting subsurface testing be completed to determine the location of CA-SMA-45 and recommending the presence of tribal monitors during future fieldwork and potentially during construction. The COE received no further responses.

Efforts to identify historic properties resulted in three cultural resources in the APE. The first cultural resource is an approximate mapped location of CA-SMA-45 (P-41-00049, Nelson 380), a prehistoric shell mound noted by Nels Nelson as near a tidal marsh. The COE states that the area of CA-SMA-45 as mapped by the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) is developed with several commercial buildings and a trail running through that area. The second cultural resource is the South San Francisco San Bruno Water Quality Control Plant district and its contributing buildings and structures. The third cultural resource is the Barret and Hilp's Graving Docks, associated with the construction of ship docks during World War II. The COE also notes that two prehistoric sites, CA-SMA-41 (Nelson 380) and CA-SMA-43 (Nelson 382) are mapped as outside the APE but within the NWIC 1-mile search area.

After review of your letter and supplemental documents, I have the following comments:

- The COE has requested the SHPO accept or decline their invitation to be a participating agency for the purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act

(NEPA). I agree to be a participating agency and plan to have staff attend interagency meetings for this undertaking as workloads allow.

- As the COE continues to weigh alternatives and refine the APE, please convey the depth of the APE as it becomes reasonably able to be approximated.

- The submission letter summarizes previous disturbances at the WQCP property. As the COE continues its identification efforts, it is suggested the agency compare the known depth of previous disturbance to the vertical extent of the APE to better understand the potential of the undertaking to extend into previously undisturbed soils.

- The COE states that the South San Francisco San Bruno Water Quality Control Plant district and its contributing buildings and structures was previously determined to be not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1998 and that this previous determination is still appropriate. If this determination received SHPO concurrence, please convey a copy of the SHPO letter. If a copy of the letter cannot be located, please convey the date of SHPO concurrence and the federal agency that made the previous determination.

- The COE states that the Barret and Hilp's Graving Docks was previously determined to be not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in 1998 and that this previous determination is still appropriate. If this determination received SHPO concurrence, please convey a copy of the SHPO letter. If a copy of the letter cannot be located, please convey the date of SHPO concurrence and the federal agency that made the determination.

I anticipate continuing to consult on this undertaking as the COE weighs alternatives, refines the APE, and continues identification efforts. If you require further information, please contact Elizabeth Hodges of my staff at (916) 445-7017 or Elizabeth.Hodges@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

4. Section 106 Tribal and Historic Organization Consultation Letters

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
450 GOLDEN GATE AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

March 4, 2022

SUBJECT: National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Consulting Party Invitation for the Lower Colma Creek CAP 103 Study

Chairwoman Irene Zwierlein
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of
Mission San Juan Bautista
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA 94062
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com

Dear Chairwoman Zwierlein,

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District (USACE) is writing to the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 306108) to be a consulting party for the Lower Colma Creek CAP 103 Study (Lower Colma CAP). The Lower Colma CAP is being conducted in partnership with the City of South San Francisco under the authorization of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1962, as amended (33 USC 426g) to study, adopt, and construct coastal flooding and erosion control along Lower Colma Creek.

USACE is contacting your tribe and inviting you to be a consulting party pursuant to 36 C.F.R § 800.2(c). We are requesting to consult directly under 36 C.F.R § 800.4 to respectfully gather information from your tribe, who may have knowledge of or concerns for historic properties within our study area.

We obtained a tribal consultation list from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and are reaching out to update you on our identification efforts for historic properties and our final array of alternatives to reduce flooding risks. We have completed a records search at the Northwest Information Center located at Sonoma State University and are sharing the results of that summary in this letter.

We request your assistance in identifying historic properties and any potential impacts your tribe may have knowledge about within our area of potential effects (APE). This can include natural or cultural resources that may hold traditional, religious, and cultural significance to your tribe. We also welcome the opportunity to discuss native culturally sensitive plants and how access to those resources may benefit your tribe.

Description of the Undertaking

The Lower Colma CAP takes place in California, San Mateo County, near the South San Francisco Water Quality Control Plant (WQCP) (Figure 1). Inundation of the WQCP could

potentially cause physical damages and loss of water quality control services resulting in untreated sewage being released into the bay waters and potentially backing up streets and homes in the service area. USACE and the City of South San Francisco have screened several alternatives and created a final array of alternatives. Alternatives are drafted from structural and non-structural flood risk measures that address coastal flooding risks around the WQCP and its connected pump stations.

The area of potential effects is defined under 36 CFR § 800.16 as the geographic area where the undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. USACE has defined the APE to be the areas where each alternative proposes deep ground disturbance that may expose or destroy the integrity of archaeological sites in the area (Figure 2). USACE also identified the staging areas being set up on the WQCP as a part of the APE. The Lower Colma CAP's final array of alternatives is listed below, and we invite your tribe to review the following alternatives:

Alternative 1: Deep excavation to construct a North Floodwall (1BN and 1AN) on the south bank near the WQCP. A full perimeter concrete floodwall with stop log gates will be built around Pump Station 4 with a warning system. Excavation is expected to be minimal for the floodwall surrounding Pump Station 4. (Figure 3)

Alternative 2: Deep excavation to construct a North Floodwall (1BN and 1AN) on the south bank near the WQCP. A south floodwall (2S) is proposed on the southern end of the WQCP. A full perimeter concrete floodwall with stop log gates will be built around Pump Station 4 with a warning system. Excavation is expected to be minimal for the floodwall surrounding Pump Station 4. (Figure 4)

Alternative 3: Non-structural alternative that proposes to floodproof 23 structures on the WQCP with minimal excavation. A full perimeter concrete floodwall with stop log gates will be built around Pump Station 4 with a warning system. Excavation is expected to be minimal for the floodwall surrounding Pump Station 4.

The WQCP property has undergone extensive surface survey since 1976 as well as subsurface testing and trenches conducted in 1998 with no artifacts or indicators of a cultural feature present. The WQCP property was disturbed during widening of the Colma Creek Channel in the mid-1970's including previous excavation, landfilling, urbanization, and asphalting. The southern bank around the WQCP was historically a tidal salt marsh known as Belle Air Island, which had been leveled around the 1930's to the elevation of the San Francisco Bay and provided fill for the San Francisco International Airport. The WQCP parcel was also reinforced around the tidal line and built up again which removes any potential for archaeological sites to be situated within or near the WQCP.

Identification Efforts for Historic Properties

USACE has contacted the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) associated with the California Historical Resources Informational Systems to complete a records search for the Lower

Colma CAP. The NWIC completed the records search request for USACE to review (NWIC 21-0368) and the boundaries were drawn by USACE onto a map (Figure 5). Within the APE defined in Figure 2, only one archaeological resource was identified within our APE. 15 resources were identified within a .25 mile radius of the APE, which includes archaeological resources and built-environment resources.

The resource is CA-SMA-45 or Nelson 384 (P-41-00049). The site boundary was drawn by NWIC researchers in 2010 as an approximate location on their basemap. The NWIC site placement and extent was based on California archaeologist Nels Nelson's rudimentary mapping of shellmounds observed in the Bay Area and notes that Nelson site 384 was identified near a tidal marsh. The surface above CA-SMA-45 is developed with several commercial buildings and a trail running through the site. No subsurface investigations have occurred directly on this resource. Nearby excavations for a pipeline installment 200 feet south from the resource noted layered historic fill of various kinds over bay mud deposits, along with natural shell layers. No cultural material or indicators of these deposits being created by people was noted in the monitoring report.

Outside of the APE, the NWIC plotted two similar Nels Nelson resources CA-SMA-41 (Nelson 380) and CA-SMA-43 (Nelson 382) based on approximate locations from their basemap. The sites sit within the vicinity of US101 and San Mateo Avenue. Both resources underwent Geoprobe subsurface testing in 2016 by AECOM with negative boring results, indicating the area may have been a historic tidal marsh based on estuarine and tidal deposits observed in Geoprobe samples.

CA-SMA-380 (P-41-002164) is a buried precontact shellmidden that was located on the northern bank of Colma Creek outside the footprint of our final array alternatives. This site was recorded during Geoprobe subsurface testing in 2006. Three Geoprobe samples indicated that the precontact site was buried 500 to 800 centimeters below the surface of historic and natural fill.

Geoprobe samples confirmed the site does not extend past Colma Creek onto the southern bank. Ecofacts from the Geoprobe samples include Bay Mussell, California Oyster, Macoma Clams, Boring Clams, Barnacles, Gaper Clam, a crab claw, and tiny fish bones were present. Cultural artifacts procured were two obsidian flakes, one chert flake, and fire-cracked rocks. Interpretations from the site record states that this precontact Bayside shellmidden could possibly be Nelson 378 which was recorded on the south bank of San Bruno Point. However, this is unlikely given the site is across the former Belle Aire Island and too far south.

Future Section 106 Consultations

We would welcome the opportunity to discuss these findings with you and respectfully request your response within 30 days of receipt of this letter to be a consulting party. If you do not respond within this time frame, you may still request consulting party status in the future. We will formally invite your tribe to consult around April once we determine a tentatively selected plan from the final array of alternatives. The consultation will focus on potential effects or concerns you may have for resources within our APE.

If you have any comments or questions regarding the information presented in this letter or would prefer USACE and the City of South San Francisco set up a virtual meeting to go over the records search result, please contact Ruzel.B.Ednalino@USACE.Army.Mil. Ruzel Ednalino can also be reached by phone at (415) 503-6661. Thank you for your time and consideration, we look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Julie R. Beagle
Environmental Planning Section Leader
San Francisco District

Figure 1. Study Area of the Lower Colma CAP
Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects Map
Figure 3. Alternative 1 Map
Figure 4. Alternative 2 Map
Figure 5. Records Search Results Map
Figure 6. Records Search Results Table

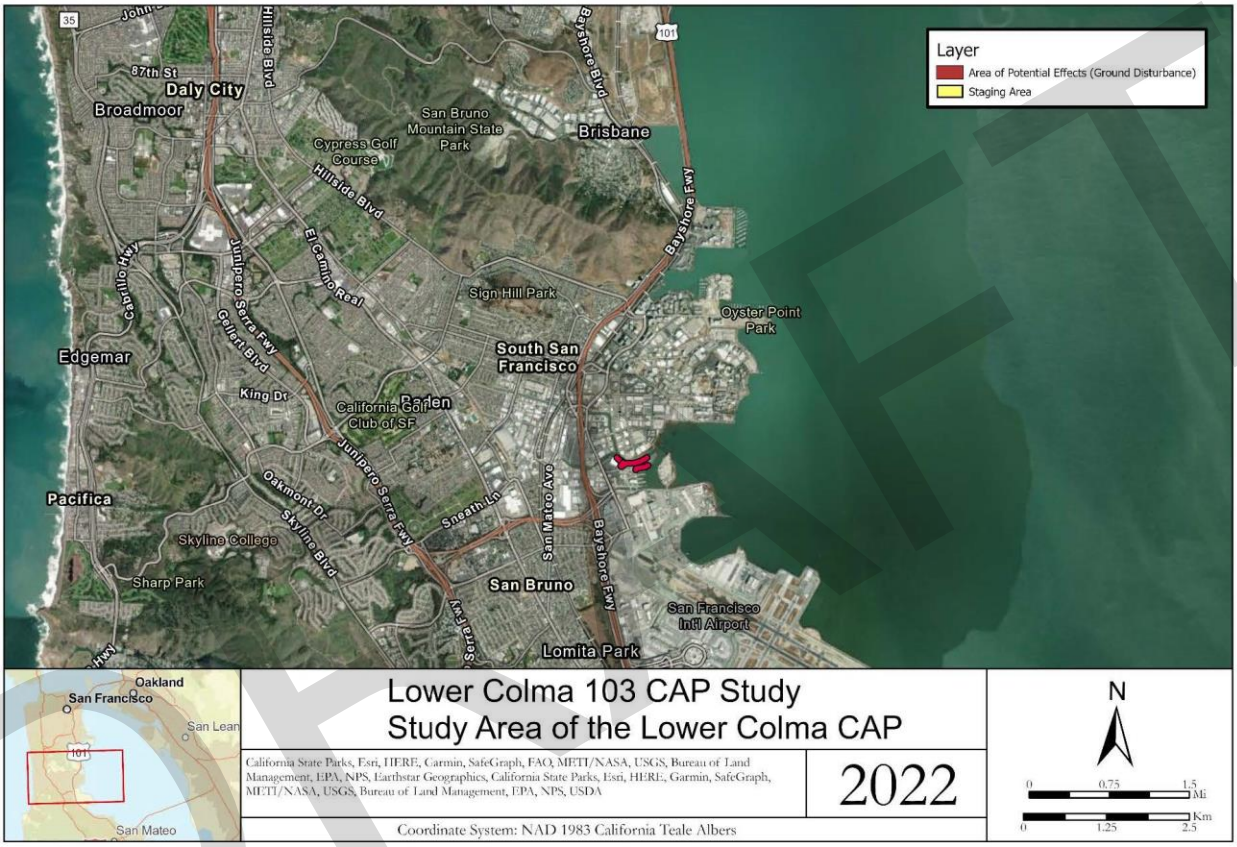

Figure 1. Study Area of the Lower Colma CAP

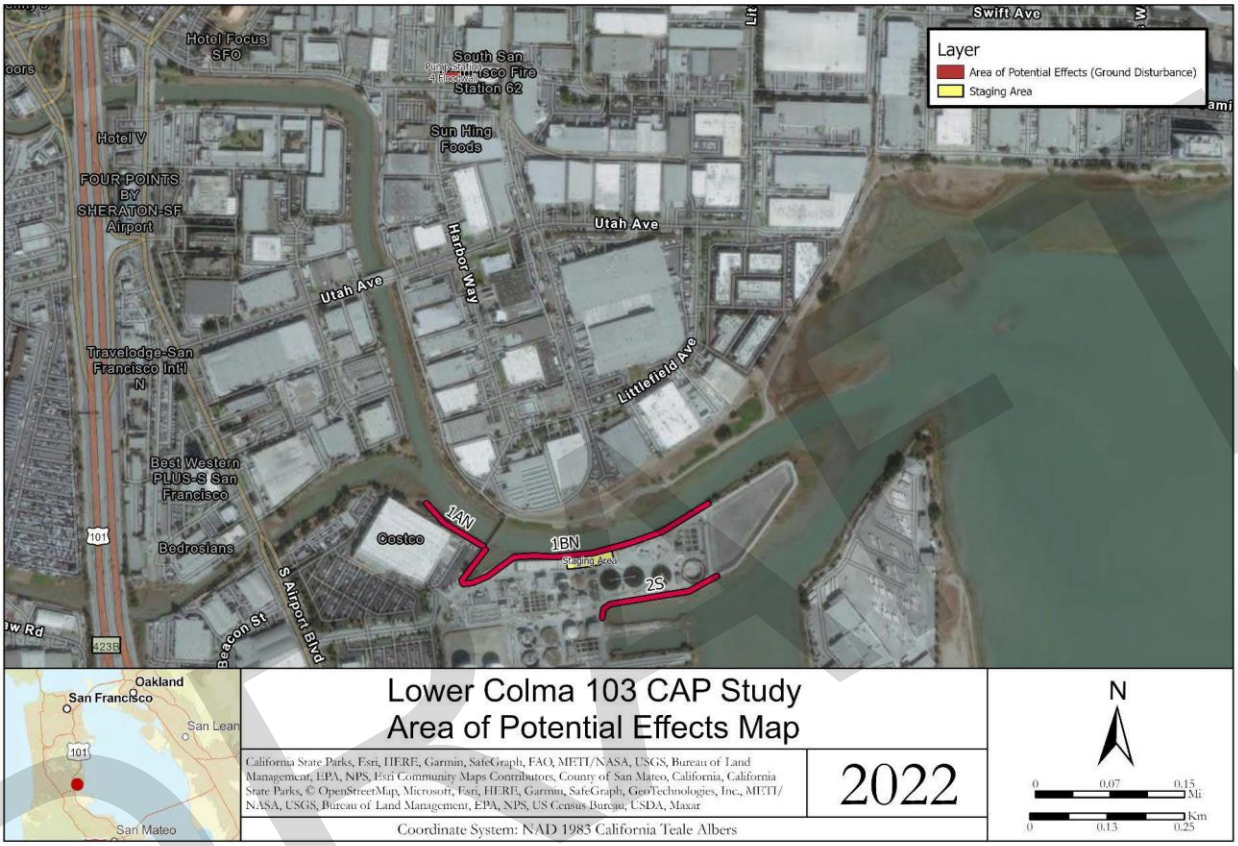

Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects Map

Resource Name	State Resource Identifier (P#)	Location	Within Alternative?	Period of Significance	Description	NRHP Eligibility Criteria
CA-SMA-45 or Nelson 384	P-41-000049	On the south bank of Colma Creek near the Costco building	Within footprint of floodwall (1AN) of Alternatives 1 and 2	Precontact	Approximate location of a 1909 Nelson shellmidden. Site boundary drawn by NWIC is an approximate location.	Unevaluated
CA-SMA-380	P-41-002164	On the north bank of Colma Creek below the Bay Trail	Not within footprints of alternatives	Precontact	Precontact shellmidden buried under 500 centimeters of historic and natural fill.	Unevaluated but most likely eligible
CA-SMA-42 or Nelson 381	P-41-000046	Upstream of Colma Creek near Mitchell Avenue	Not within footprints of alternatives	Precontact	Approximate location of a 1909 Nelson shellmidden. Site boundary drawn by NWIC is an approximate location.	Unevaluated
CA-SMA-43 or Nelson 382	P-41-000047	Below US101 covering Shaw Road and Beacon Street.	Not within footprints of alternatives	Precontact	Approximate location of a 1909 Nelson shellmidden. Confirmed location doesn't exist during Geoprobe testing in 2016.	Ineligible
CA-SMA-41 or Nelson 380	P-41-000045	Below US101 covering Airport Boulevard.	Not within footprints of alternatives	Precontact	Approximate location of a 1909 Nelson shellmidden. Confirmed location doesn't exist during Geoprobe testing in 2016.	Ineligible

Source: Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, 2021.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
450 GOLDEN GATE AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

March 4, 2022

SUBJECT: National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Consulting Party Invitation for the Lower Colma Creek CAP 103 Study

Chairman Tony Cerda
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
244 E. 1st Street
Pomona, CA 91766
Rumsen@aol.com

Dear Chairman Cerda,

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District (USACE) is writing to the Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 306108) to be a consulting party for the Lower Colma Creek CAP 103 Study (Lower Colma CAP). The Lower Colma CAP is being conducted in partnership with the City of South San Francisco under the authorization of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1962, as amended (33 USC 426g) to study, adopt, and construct coastal flooding and erosion control along Lower Colma Creek.

USACE is contacting your tribe and inviting you to be a consulting party pursuant to 36 C.F.R § 800.2(c). We are requesting to consult directly under 36 C.F.R § 800.4 to respectfully gather information from your tribe, who may have knowledge of or concerns for historic properties within our study area.

We obtained a tribal consultation list from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and are reaching out to update you on our identification efforts for historic properties and our final array of alternatives to reduce flooding risks. We have completed a records search at the Northwest Information Center located at Sonoma State University and are sharing the results of that summary in this letter.

We request your assistance in identifying historic properties and any potential impacts your tribe may have knowledge about within our area of potential effects (APE). This can include natural or cultural resources that may hold traditional, religious, and cultural significance to your tribe. We also welcome the opportunity to discuss native culturally sensitive plants and how access to those resources may benefit your tribe.

Description of the Undertaking

The Lower Colma CAP takes place in California, San Mateo County, near the South San Francisco Water Quality Control Plant (WQCP) (Figure 1). Inundation of the WQCP could potentially cause physical damages and loss of water quality control services resulting in untreated sewage being released into the bay waters and potentially backing up streets and

homes in the service area. USACE and the City of South San Francisco have screened several alternatives and created a final array of alternatives. Alternatives are drafted from structural and non-structural flood risk measures that address coastal flooding risks around the WQCP and its connected pump stations.

The area of potential effects is defined under 36 CFR § 800.16 as the geographic area where the undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. USACE has defined the APE to be the areas where each alternative proposes deep ground disturbance that may expose or destroy the integrity of archaeological sites in the area (Figure 2). USACE also identified the staging areas being set up on the WQCP as a part of the APE. The Lower Colma CAP's final array of alternatives is listed below, and we invite your tribe to review the following alternatives:

Alternative 1: Deep excavation to construct a North Floodwall (1BN and 1AN) on the south bank near the WQCP. A full perimeter concrete floodwall with stop log gates will be built around Pump Station 4 with a warning system. Excavation is expected to be minimal for the floodwall surrounding Pump Station 4. (Figure 3)

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Alternative 3: Non-structural alternative that proposes to floodproof 23 structures on the WQCP with minimal excavation. A full perimeter concrete floodwall with stop log gates will be built around Pump Station 4 with a warning system. Excavation is expected to be minimal for the floodwall surrounding Pump Station 4.

The WQCP property has undergone extensive surface survey since 1976 as well as subsurface testing and trenches conducted in 1998 with no artifacts or indicators of a cultural feature present. The WQCP property was disturbed during widening of the Colma Creek Channel in the mid-1970's including previous excavation, landfilling, urbanization, and asphalting. The southern bank around the WQCP was historically a tidal salt marsh known as Belle Air Island, which had been leveled around the 1930's to the elevation of the San Francisco Bay and provided fill for the San Francisco International Airport. The WQCP parcel was also reinforced around the tidal line and built up again which removes any potential for archaeological sites to be situated within or near the WQCP.

Identification Efforts for Historic Properties

USACE has contacted the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) associated with the California Historical Resources Informational Systems to complete a records search for the Lower Colma CAP. The NWIC completed the records search request for USACE to review (NWIC 21-0368) and the boundaries were drawn by USACE onto a map (Figure 5). Within the APE defined

in Figure 2, only one archaeological resource was identified within our APE. 15 resources were identified within a .25 mile radius of the APE, which includes archaeological resources and built-environment resources.

The resource is CA-SMA-45 or Nelson 384 (P-41-00049). The site boundary was drawn by NWIC researchers in 2010 as an approximate location on their basemap. The NWIC site placement and extent was based on California archaeologist Nels Nelson's rudimentary mapping of shellmounds observed in the Bay Area and notes that Nelson site 384 was identified near a tidal marsh. The surface above CA-SMA-45 is developed with several commercial buildings and a trail running through the site. No subsurface investigations have occurred directly on this resource. Nearby excavations for a pipeline installment 200 feet south from the resource noted layered historic fill of various kinds over bay mud deposits, along with natural shell layers. No cultural material or indicators of these deposits being created by people was noted in the monitoring report.

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Geoprobe samples confirmed the site does not extend past Colma Creek onto the southern bank. Ecofacts from the Geoprobe samples include Bay Mussell, California Oyster, Macoma Clams, Boring Clams, Barnacles, Gaper Clam, a crab claw, and tiny fish bones were present. Cultural artifacts procured were two obsidian flakes, one chert flake, and fire-cracked rocks. Interpretations from the site record states that this precontact Bayside shellmidden could possibly be Nelson 378 which was recorded on the south bank of San Bruno Point. However, this is unlikely given the site is across the former Belle Aire Island and too far south.

Future Section 106 Consultations

We would welcome the opportunity to discuss these findings with you and respectfully request your response within 30 days of receipt of this letter to be a consulting party. If you do not respond within this time frame, you may still request consulting party status in the future. We will formally invite your tribe to consult around April once we determine a tentatively selected plan from the final array of alternatives. The consultation will focus on potential effects or concerns you may have for resources within our APE.

If you have any comments or questions regarding the information presented in this letter or would prefer USACE and the City of South San Francisco set up a virtual meeting to go over the records search result, please contact Ruzel.B.Ednalino@USACE.Army.Mil. Ruzel Ednalino

can also be reached by phone at (415) 503-6661. Thank you for your time and consideration, we look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Julie R. Beagle
Environmental Planning Section Leader
San Francisco District

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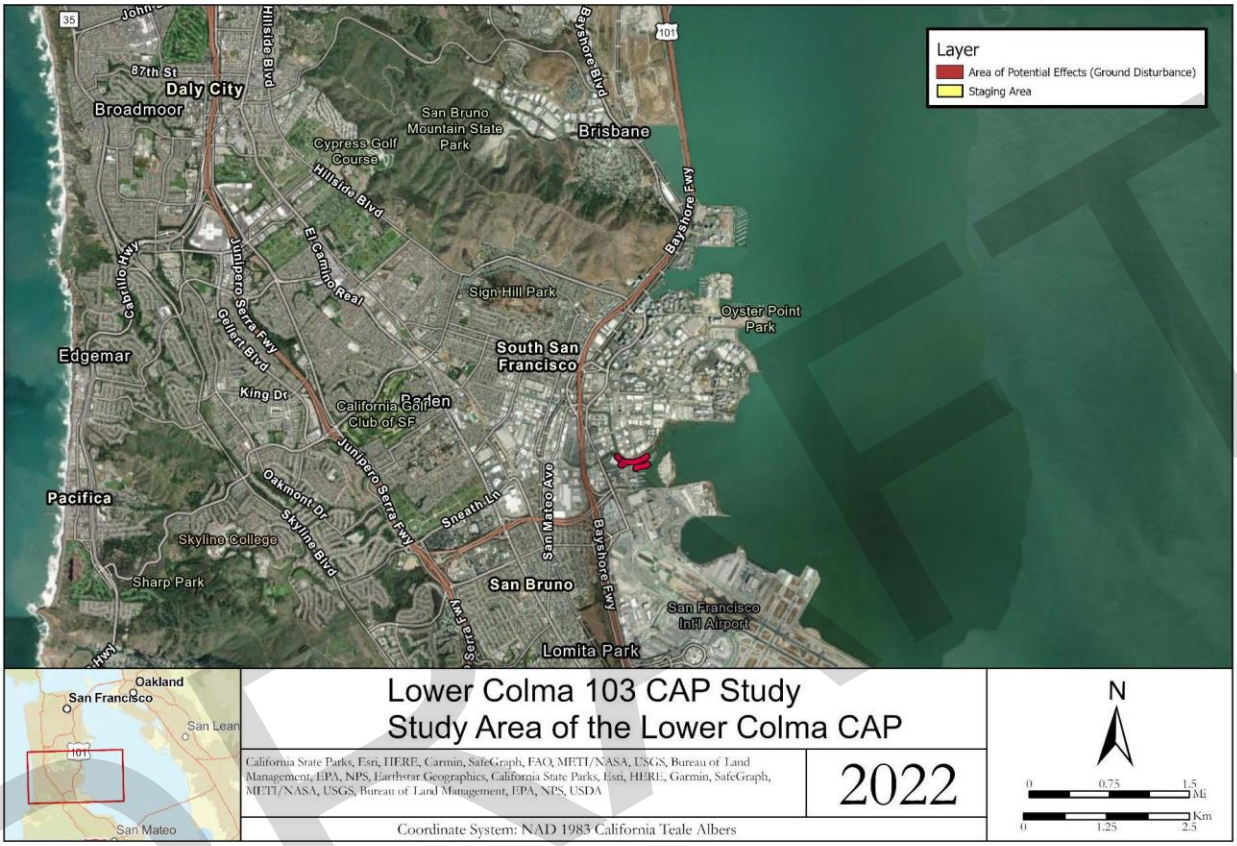

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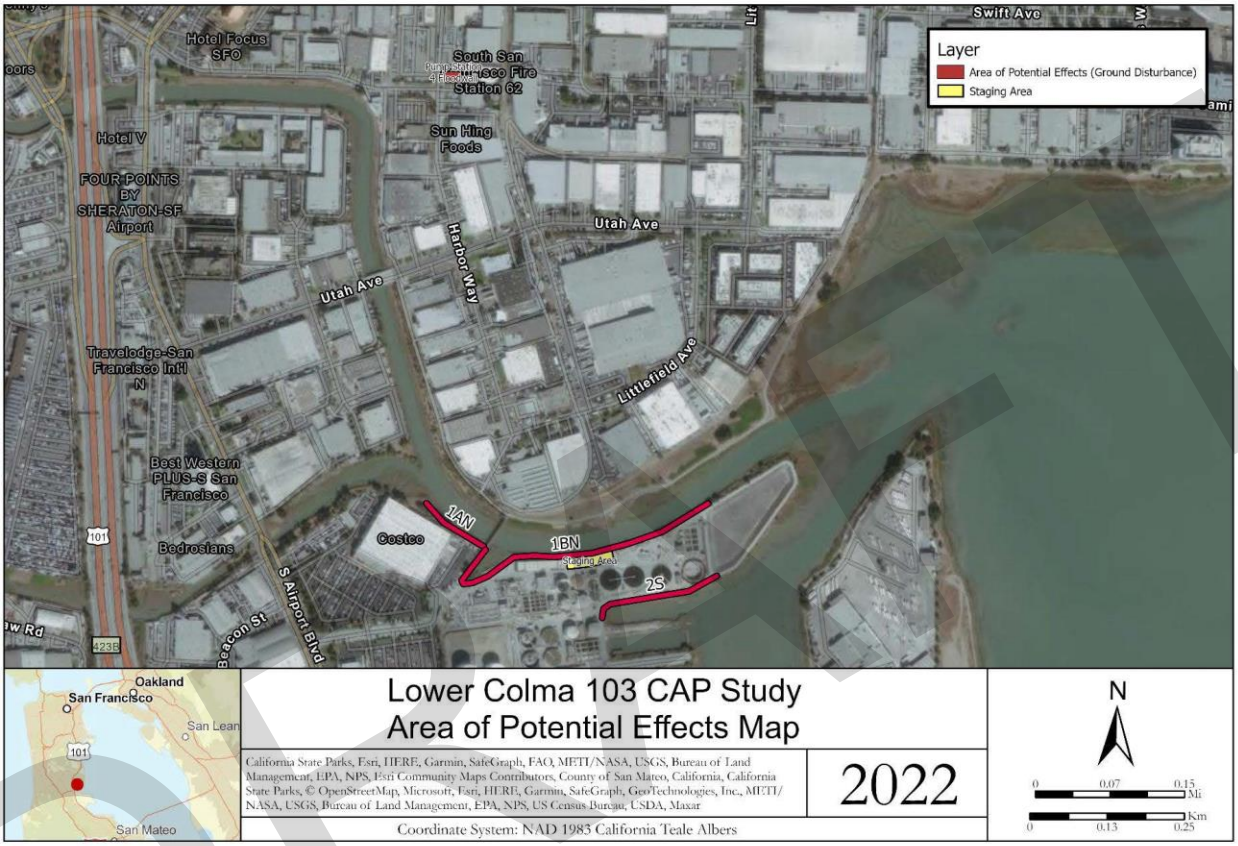

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
450 GOLDEN GATE AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

March 4, 2022

SUBJECT: National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Consulting Party Invitation for the Lower Colma Creek CAP 103 Study

To whom it may concern,

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District (USACE) is writing to your organization pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 306108) to be a consulting party for the Lower Colma Creek CAP 103 Study (Lower Colma CAP). The Lower Colma CAP is being conducted in partnership with the City of South San Francisco under the authorization of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1962, as amended (33 USC 426g) to study, adopt, and construct coastal flooding and erosion control along Lower Colma Creek.

Section 106 is a federal historic preservation law that requires agencies who establish, approve, or fund federal projects to consider their effects to significant historic properties and cultural resources. USACE acknowledges the importance of including as many interested parties as possible in the Section 106 review process. Your organization's involvement as USACE continues to identify historic properties in the study area will ensure that the citizens and communities along the Lower Colma Creek's voices are heard to preserve the places that reflect their history and values.

Description of the Undertaking

The Lower Colma CAP takes place in California, San Mateo County, near the South San Francisco Water Quality Control Plant (WQCP) (Figure 1). Inundation of the WQCP could potentially cause physical damages and loss of water quality control services resulting in untreated sewage being released into the bay waters and potentially backing up streets and homes in the service area. USACE and the City of South San Francisco have screened several alternatives and created a focused array of alternatives. Alternatives are drafted from structural and non-structural flood risk measures that address coastal flooding risks around the WQCP and its connected pump stations.

The area of potential effects is defined under 36 CFR § 800.16 as the geographic area where the undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. USACE has defined the APE to be the areas where each alternative proposes deep ground disturbance that may expose or destroy the integrity of archaeological sites in the area (Figure 2). USACE also identified the staging areas being set up on the WQCP as a part of the APE. The Lower Colma CAP's final array of alternatives is listed below, and we invite your tribe to review the following alternatives:

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Identification Efforts for Historic Properties

USACE has contacted the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) associated with the California Historical Resources Informational Systems to complete a records search for the Lower Colma CAP. The NWIC completed the records search request for USACE to review (NWIC 21-0368) and historic resources meeting the 50-year age criteria were identified in our study area. Various historic buildings, such as the South San Francisco San Bruno Water Quality Control Plant and the Barret and Hilp's Graving Docks associated with building ships during World War II, were determined to be ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 1998 by an architectural historian due to their lack of historic significance and/or retaining poor integrity to be considered a historic property.

USACE and the City of South San Francisco invite you to be a consulting party pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.4(a)(3). We recognize that your organization has knowledge and background regarding historic properties in the study area which would help inform our selection of a tentatively selected plan from our final array of alternatives. By becoming a consulting party, you will be actively informed of the steps we are taking to identify and preserve historic properties. Your views and comments will ensure our undertaking incorporates historic preservation when necessary and fulfills the spirit of public stewardship advocated through Section 106 review.

To better understand how Section 106 review works, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has a citizens guide explaining the purposes of this federal historic preservation law. The citizens guide and other information is available on the ACHP's website, and can be accessed through the following link: https://www.achp.gov/digital-library-section-106-landing/citizens-guide-section-106-review

We would welcome the opportunity to discuss these findings with you and respectfully request your response within 30 days of receipt of this letter to be a consulting party. If you do not respond within this time frame, you may still request consulting party status in the future. We will formally invite your tribe to consult around April once we determine a tentatively selected plan from the final array of alternatives. The consultation will focus on potential effects or concerns you may have for resources within our APE.

If you have any comments or questions regarding the information presented in this letter or would prefer USACE and the City of South San Francisco set up a virtual meeting to go over the records search result, please contact Ruzel.B.Ednalino@USACE.Army.Mil. Ruzel Ednalino can also be reached by phone at (415) 503-6661. Thank you for your time and consideration, we look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Julie R. Beagle
Environmental Planning Section Leader
San Francisco District

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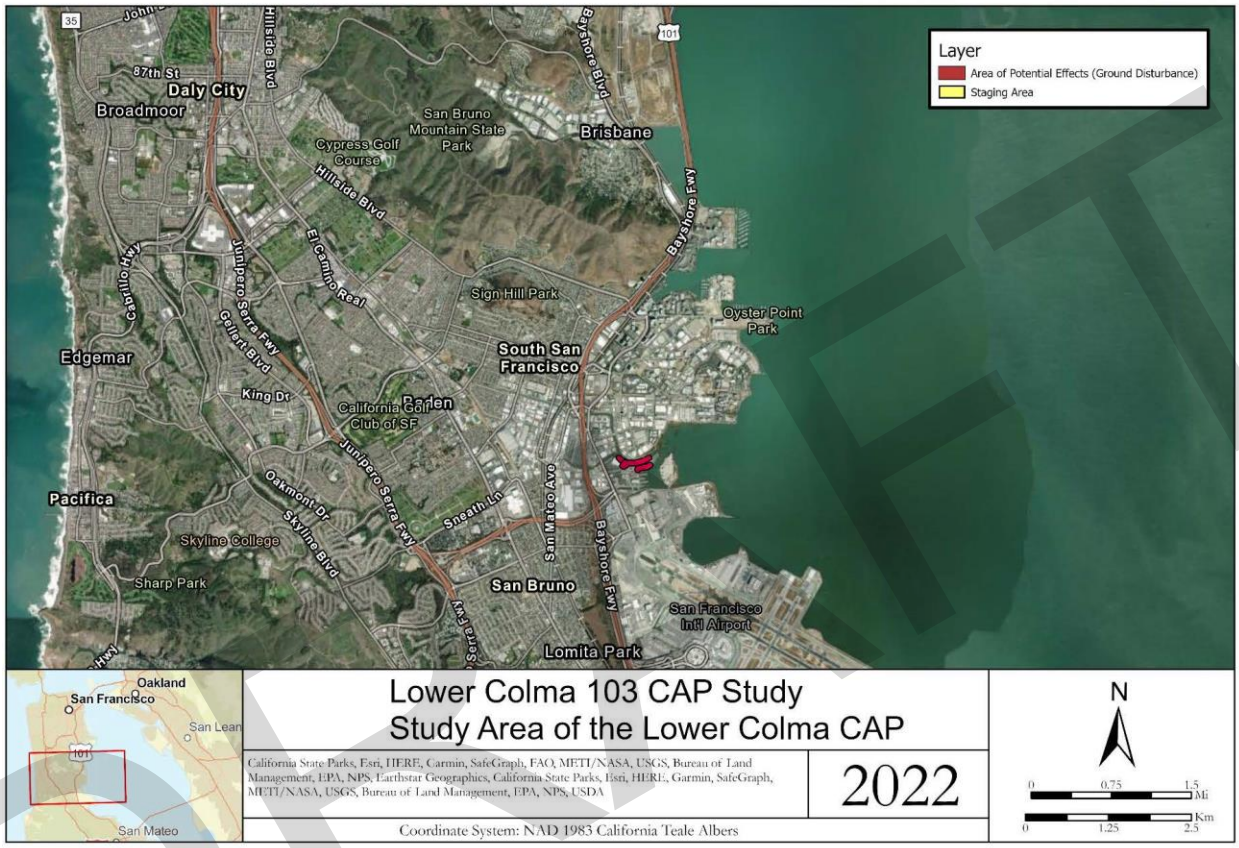
Figure 5. Map of Historic Resources within the APE



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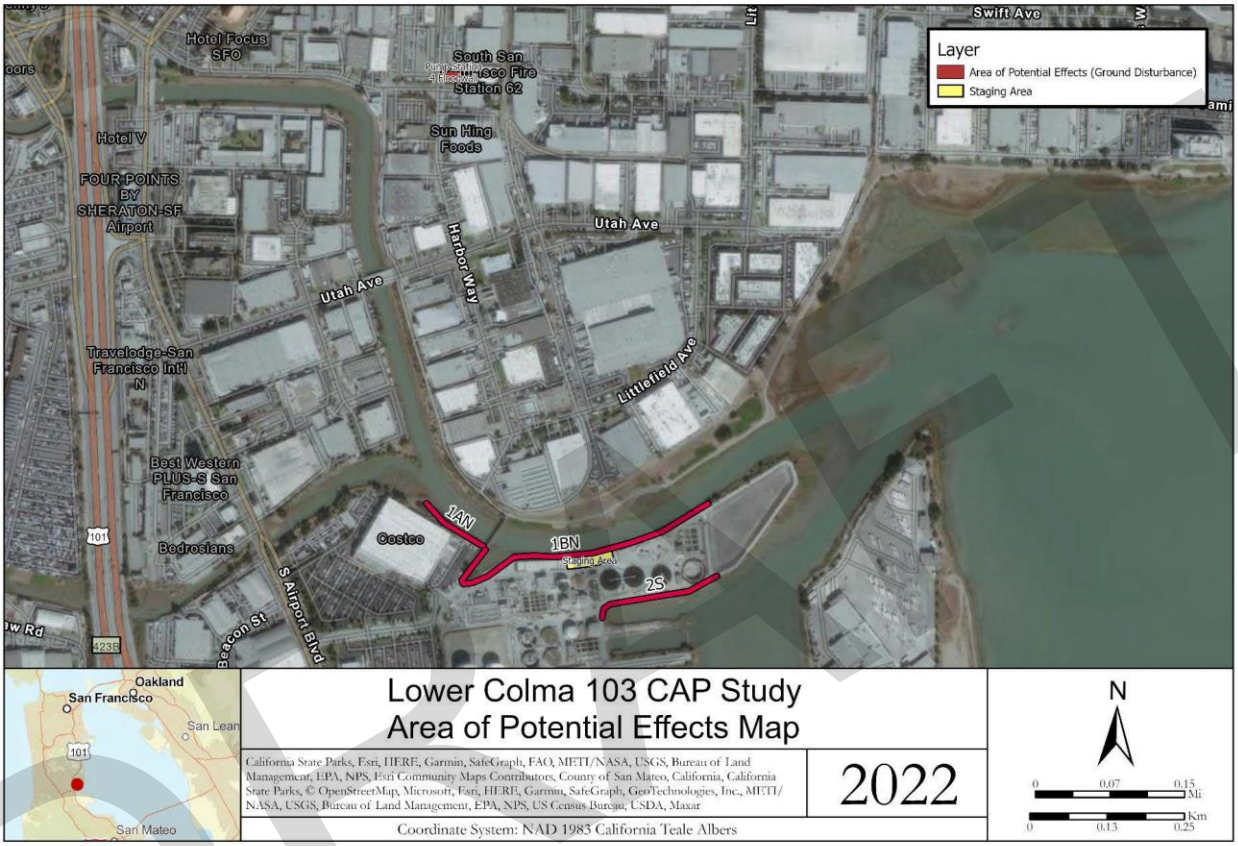

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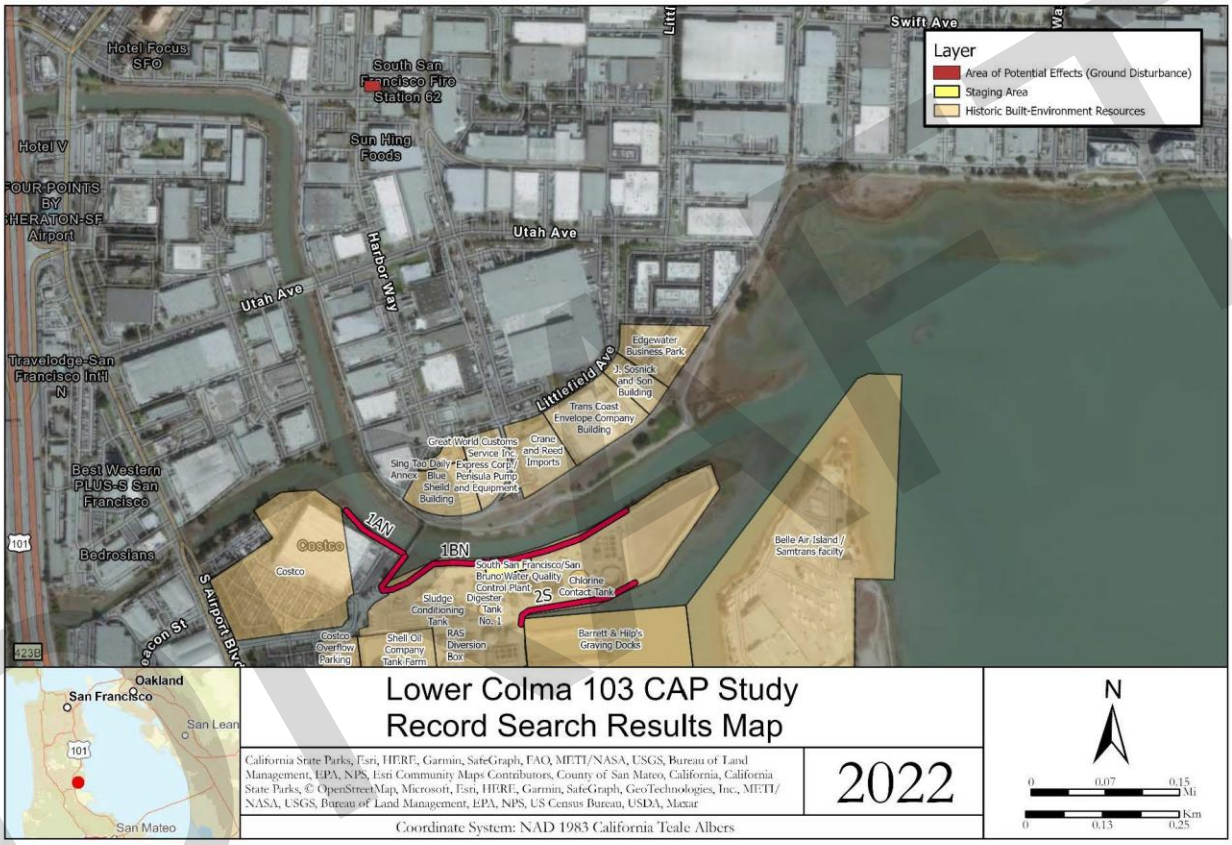

Figure 5. Map of Historic Resources within the APE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
450 GOLDEN GATE AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

March 4, 2022

SUBJECT: National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Consulting Party Invitation for the Lower Colma Creek CAP 103 Study

Chairwoman Ann Marie Sayers
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA 95024
ams@indiancanyon.org

Dear Chairwoman Sayers,

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District (USACE) is writing to the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 306108) to be a consulting party for the Lower Colma Creek CAP 103 Study (Lower Colma CAP). The Lower Colma CAP is being conducted in partnership with the City of South San Francisco under the authorization of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1962, as amended (33 USC 426g) to study, adopt, and construct coastal flooding and erosion control along Lower Colma Creek.

USACE is contacting your tribe and inviting you to be a consulting party pursuant to 36 C.F.R § 800.2(c). We are requesting to consult directly under 36 C.F.R § 800.4 to respectfully gather information from your tribe, who may have knowledge of or concerns for historic properties within our study area.

We obtained a tribal consultation list from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and are reaching out to update you on our identification efforts for historic properties and our final array of alternatives to reduce flooding risks. We have completed a records search at the Northwest Information Center located at Sonoma State University and are sharing the results of that summary in this letter.

We request your assistance in identifying historic properties and any potential impacts your tribe may have knowledge about within our area of potential effects (APE). This can include natural or cultural resources that may hold traditional, religious, and cultural significance to your tribe. We also welcome the opportunity to discuss native culturally sensitive plants and how access to those resources may benefit your tribe.

Description of the Undertaking

The Lower Colma CAP takes place in California, San Mateo County, near the South San Francisco Water Quality Control Plant (WQCP) (Figure 1). Inundation of the WQCP could potentially cause physical damages and loss of water quality control services resulting in

untreated sewage being released into the bay waters and potentially backing up streets and homes in the service area. USACE and the City of South San Francisco have screened several alternatives and created a final array of alternatives. Alternatives are drafted from structural and non-structural flood risk measures that address coastal flooding risks around the WQCP and its connected pump stations.

The area of potential effects is defined under 36 CFR § 800.16 as the geographic area where the undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. USACE has defined the APE to be the areas where each alternative proposes deep ground disturbance that may expose or destroy the integrity of archaeological sites in the area (Figure 2). USACE also identified the staging areas being set up on the WQCP as a part of the APE. The Lower Colma CAP's final array of alternatives is listed below, and we invite your tribe to review the following alternatives:

Alternative 1: Deep excavation to construct a North Floodwall (1BN and 1AN) on the south bank near the WQCP. A full perimeter concrete floodwall with stop log gates will be built around Pump Station 4 with a warning system. Excavation is expected to be minimal for the floodwall surrounding Pump Station 4. (Figure 3)

Alternative 2: Deep excavation to construct a North Floodwall (1BN and 1AN) on the south bank near the WQCP. A south floodwall (2S) is proposed on the southern end of the WQCP. A full perimeter concrete floodwall with stop log gates will be built around Pump Station 4 with a warning system. Excavation is expected to be minimal for the floodwall surrounding Pump Station 4. (Figure 4)

Alternative 3: Non-structural alternative that proposes to floodproof 23 structures on the WQCP with minimal excavation. A full perimeter concrete floodwall with stop log gates will be built around Pump Station 4 with a warning system. Excavation is expected to be minimal for the floodwall surrounding Pump Station 4.

The WQCP property has undergone extensive surface survey since 1976 as well as subsurface testing and trenches conducted in 1998 with no artifacts or indicators of a cultural feature present. The WQCP property was disturbed during widening of the Colma Creek Channel in the mid-1970's including previous excavation, landfilling, urbanization, and asphalting. The southern bank around the WQCP was historically a tidal salt marsh known as Belle Air Island, which had been leveled around the 1930's to the elevation of the San Francisco Bay and provided fill for the San Francisco International Airport. The WQCP parcel was also reinforced around the tidal line and built up again which removes any potential for archaeological sites to be situated within or near the WQCP.

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0368) and the boundaries were drawn by USACE onto a map (Figure 5). Within the APE defined in Figure 2, only one archaeological resource was identified within our APE. 15 resources were identified within a .25 mile radius of the APE, which includes archaeological resources and built-environment resources.

The resource is CA-SMA-45 or Nelson 384 (P-41-00049). The site boundary was drawn by NWIC researchers in 2010 as an approximate location on their basemap. The NWIC site placement and extent was based on California archaeologist Nels Nelson's rudimentary mapping of shellmounds observed in the Bay Area and notes that Nelson site 384 was identified near a tidal marsh. The surface above CA-SMA-45 is developed with several commercial buildings and a trail running through the site. No subsurface investigations have occurred directly on this resource. Nearby excavations for a pipeline installment 200 feet south from the resource noted layered historic fill of various kinds over bay mud deposits, along with natural shell layers. No cultural material or indicators of these deposits being created by people was noted in the monitoring report.

Outside of the APE, the NWIC plotted two similar Nels Nelson resources CA-SMA-41 (Nelson 380) and CA-SMA-43 (Nelson 382) based on approximate locations from their basemap. The sites sit within the vicinity of US101 and San Mateo Avenue. Both resources underwent Geoprobe subsurface testing in 2016 by AECOM with negative boring results, indicating the area may have been a historic tidal marsh based on estuarine and tidal deposits observed in Geoprobe samples.

CA-SMA-380 (P-41-002164) is a buried precontact shellmidden that was located on the northern bank of Colma Creek outside the footprint of our final array alternatives. This site was recorded during Geoprobe subsurface testing in 2006. Three Geoprobe samples indicated that the precontact site was buried 500 to 800 centimeters below the surface of historic and natural fill.

Geoprobe samples confirmed the site does not extend past Colma Creek onto the southern bank. Ecofacts from the Geoprobe samples include Bay Mussell, California Oyster, Macoma Clams, Boring Clams, Barnacles, Gaper Clam, a crab claw, and tiny fish bones were present. Cultural artifacts procured were two obsidian flakes, one chert flake, and fire-cracked rocks. Interpretations from the site record states that this precontact Bayside shellmidden could possibly be Nelson 378 which was recorded on the south bank of San Bruno Point. However, this is unlikely given the site is across the former Belle Aire Island and too far south.

Future Section 106 Consultations

We would welcome the opportunity to discuss these findings with you and respectfully request your response within 30 days of receipt of this letter to be a consulting party. If you do not respond within this time frame, you may still request consulting party status in the future. We will formally invite your tribe to consult around April once we determine a tentatively selected plan from the final array of alternatives. The consultation will focus on potential effects or concerns you may have for resources within our APE.

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Julie R. Beagle
Environmental Planning Section Leader
San Francisco District

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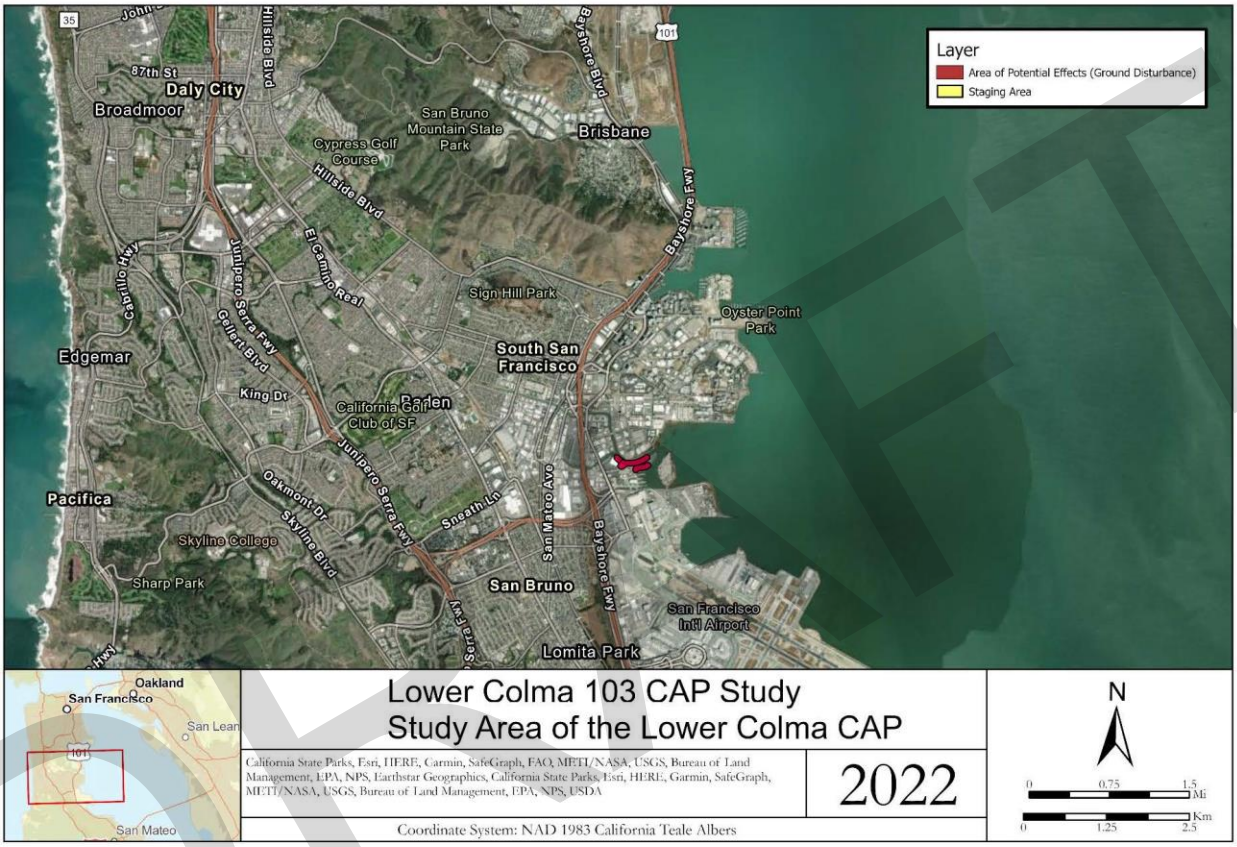

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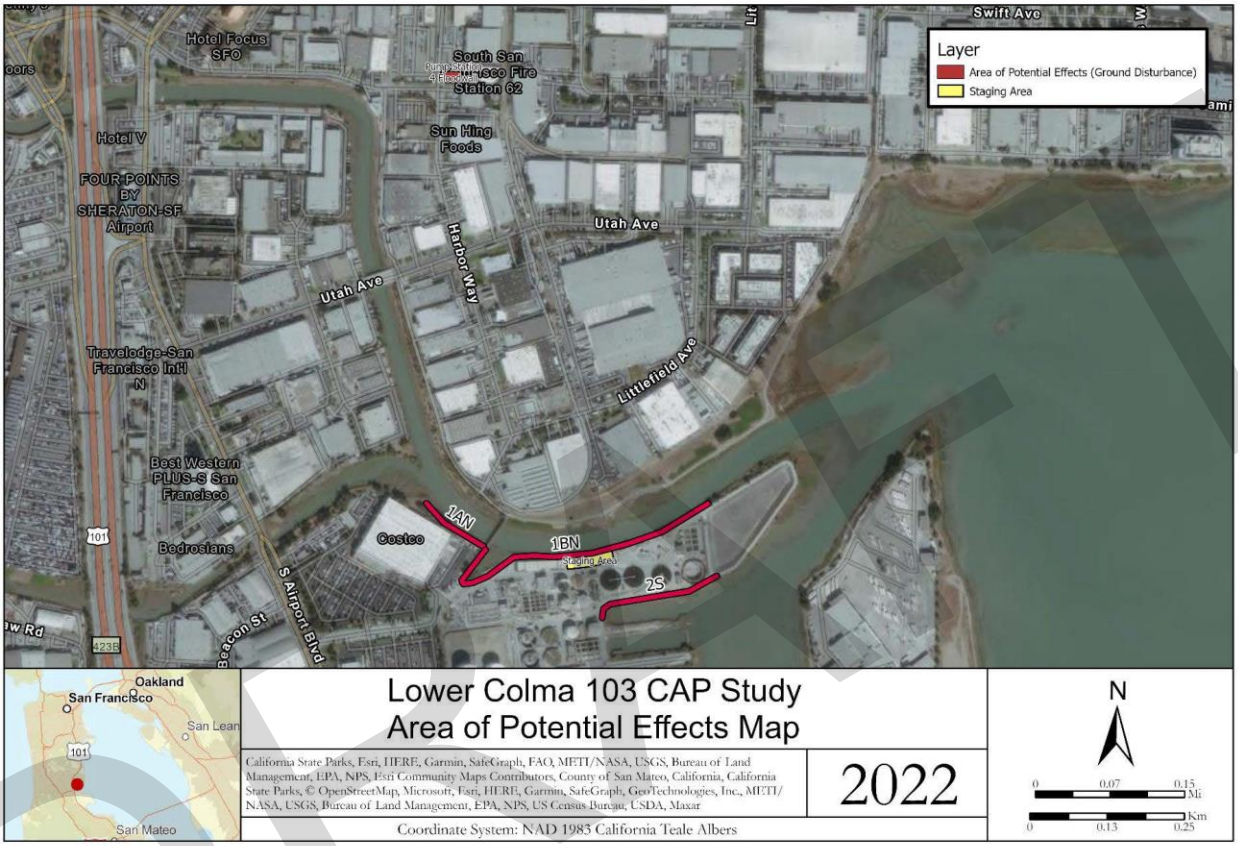

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Source: Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, 2021.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
450 GOLDEN GATE AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

March 4, 2022

SUBJECT: National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Consulting Party Invitation for the Lower Colma Creek CAP 103 Study

Chairwoman Charlene Nijmeh
Vice Chairwoman Monica Arellano
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe
of the SF Bay Area
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA 94546
marellano@muwekma.org
cnijmeh@muwekma.org

Dear Chairwoman Nijmeh and Vice Chairwoman Arellano,

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District (USACE) is writing to Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 306108) to be a consulting party for the Lower Colma Creek CAP 103 Study (Lower Colma CAP). The Lower Colma CAP is being conducted in partnership with the City of South San Francisco under the authorization of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1962, as amended (33 USC 426g) to study, adopt, and construct coastal flooding and erosion control along Lower Colma Creek.

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The WQCP property has undergone extensive surface survey since 1976 as well as subsurface testing and trenches conducted in 1998 with no artifacts or indicators of a cultural feature present. The WQCP property was disturbed during widening of the Colma Creek Channel in the mid-1970's including previous excavation, landfilling, urbanization, and asphalting. The southern bank around the WQCP was historically a tidal salt marsh known as Belle Air Island, which had been leveled around the 1930's to the elevation of the San Francisco Bay and provided fill for the San Francisco International Airport. The WQCP parcel was also reinforced around the tidal line and built up again which removes any potential for archaeological sites to be situated within or near the WQCP.

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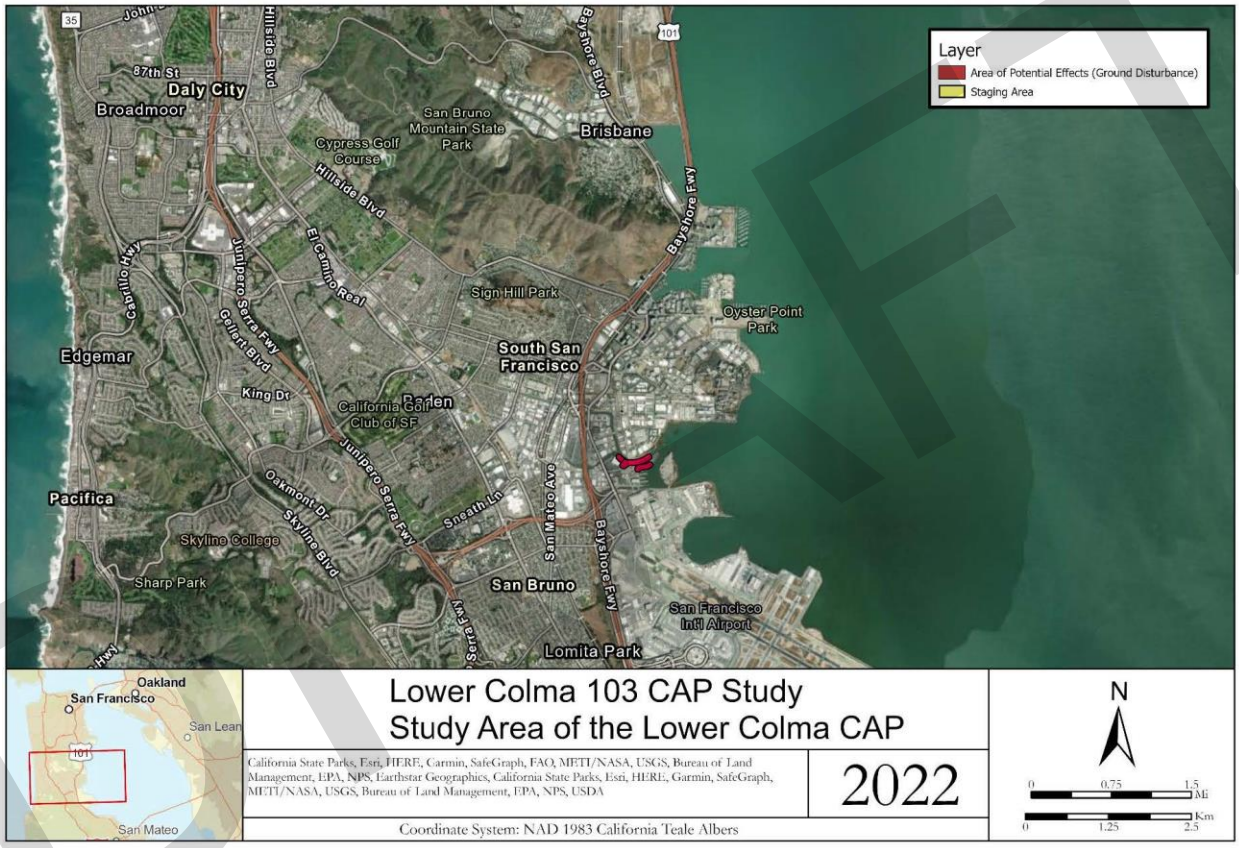

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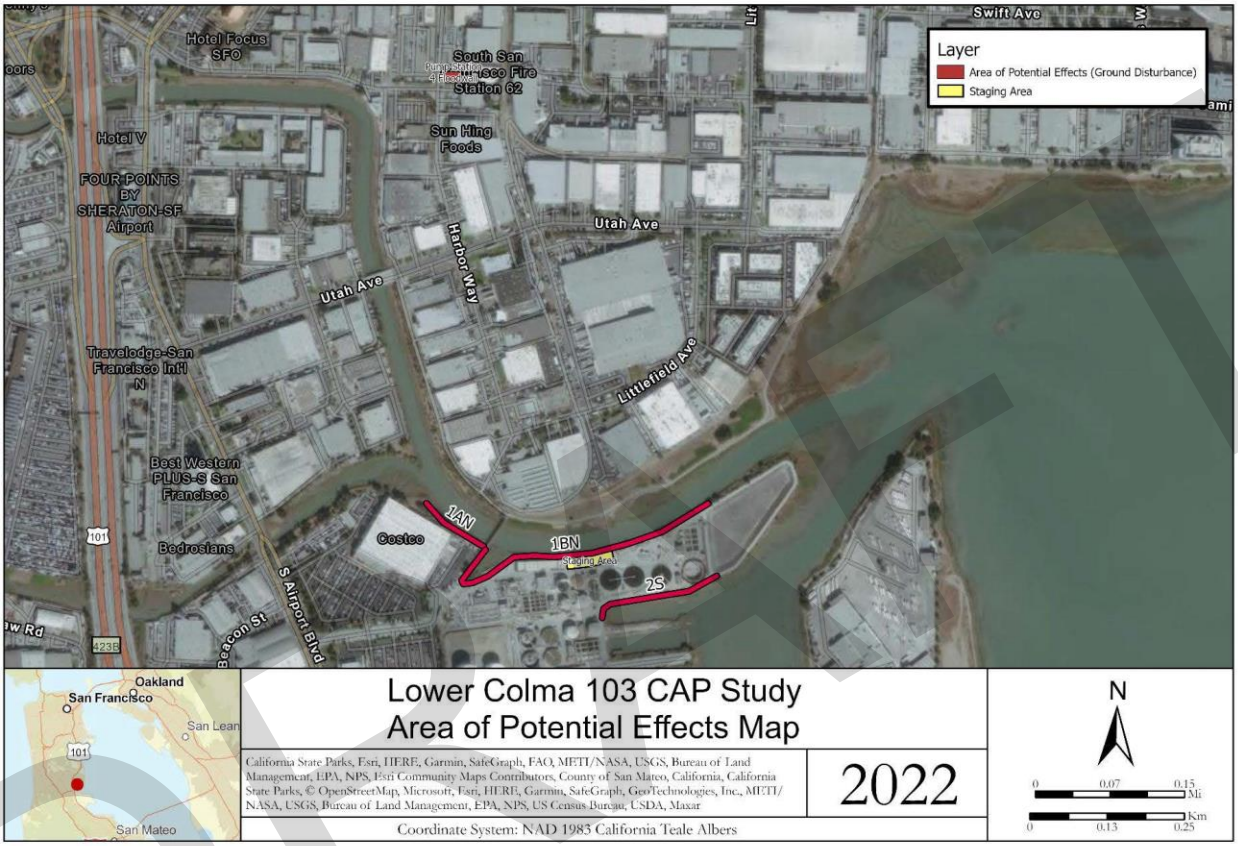

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
450 GOLDEN GATE AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

March 4, 2022

SUBJECT: National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Consulting Party Invitation for the Lower Colma Creek CAP 103 Study

Chairperson Dee Dee Ybarra
Rumsen Am:a Tur:ataj Ohlone
14671 Farmington Street
Hesperia, CA 92345
rumsenama@gmail.com

Dear Chairperson Ybarra,

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District (USACE) is writing to the Rumsen Am:a Tur:ataj Ohlone pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 306108) to be a consulting party for the Lower Colma Creek CAP 103 Study (Lower Colma CAP). The Lower Colma CAP is being conducted in partnership with the City of South San Francisco under the authorization of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1962, as amended (33 USC 426g) to study, adopt, and construct coastal flooding and erosion control along Lower Colma Creek.

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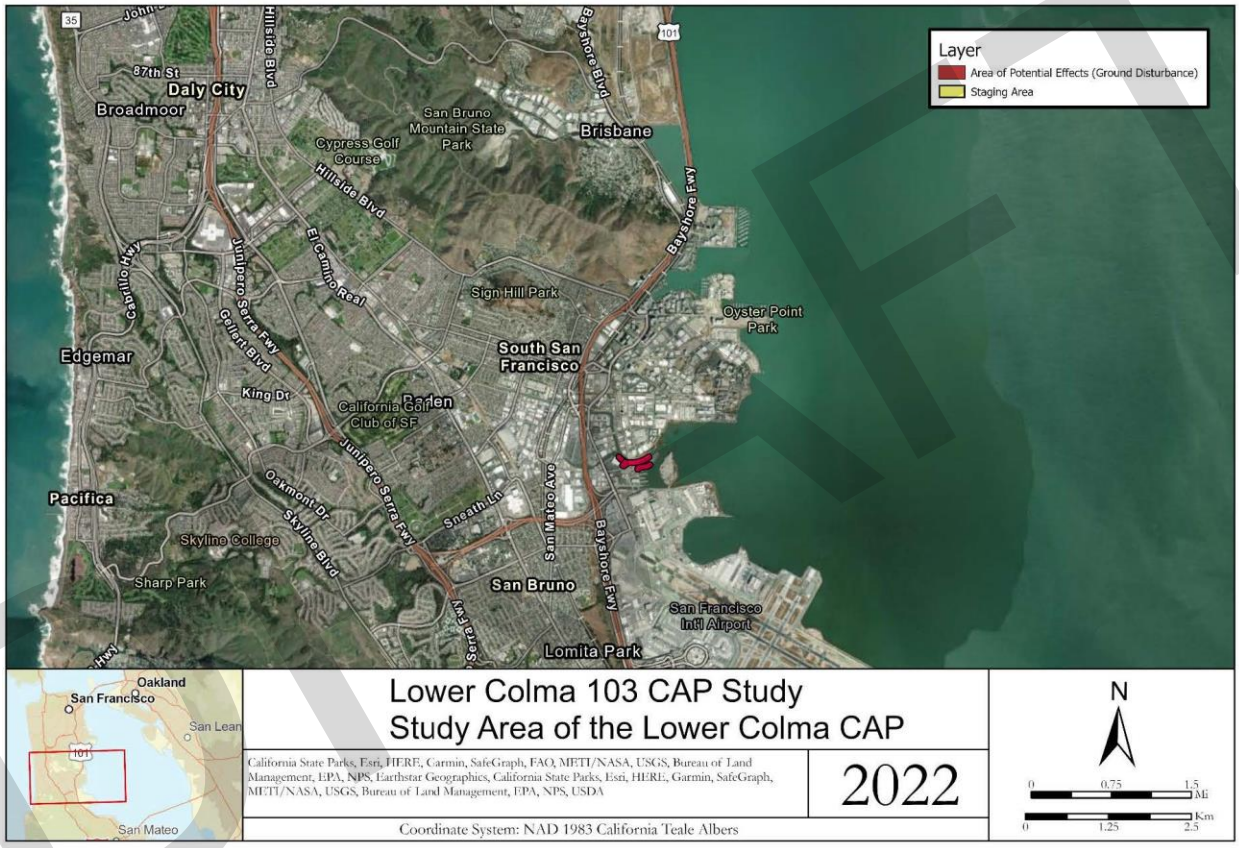

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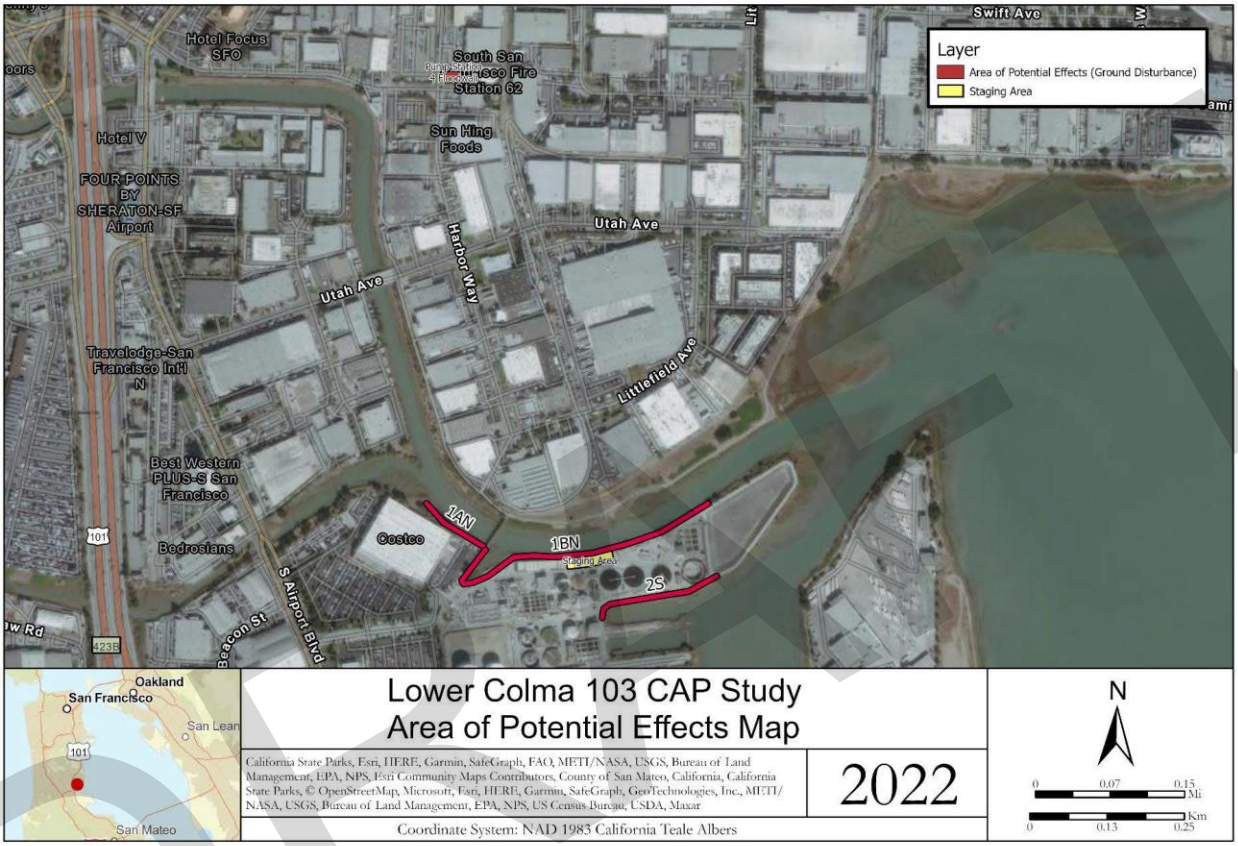

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Source: Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, 2021.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
450 GOLDEN GATE AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

March 4, 2022

SUBJECT: National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Consulting Party Invitation for the Lower Colma Creek CAP 103 Study

Andrew Galvan
The Ohlone Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, CA 94539
chochenyon@AOL.com

Dear Andrew Galvan,

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District (USACE) is writing to The Ohlone Indian Tribe pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 306108) to be a consulting party for the Lower Colma Creek CAP 103 Study (Lower Colma CAP). The Lower Colma CAP is being conducted in partnership with the City of South San Francisco under the authorization of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1962, as amended (33 USC 426g) to study, adopt, and construct coastal flooding and erosion control along Lower Colma Creek.

USACE is contacting your tribe and inviting you to be a consulting party pursuant to 36 C.F.R § 800.2(c). We are requesting to consult directly under 36 C.F.R § 800.4 to respectfully gather information from your tribe, who may have knowledge of or concerns for historic properties within our study area.

We obtained a tribal consultation list from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and are reaching out to update you on our identification efforts for historic properties and our final array of alternatives to reduce flooding risks. We have completed a records search at the Northwest Information Center located at Sonoma State University and are sharing the results of that summary in this letter.

We request your assistance in identifying historic properties and any potential impacts your tribe may have knowledge about within our area of potential effects (APE). This can include natural or cultural resources that may hold traditional, religious, and cultural significance to your tribe. We also welcome the opportunity to discuss native culturally sensitive plants and how access to those resources may benefit your tribe.

Description of the Undertaking

The Lower Colma CAP takes place in California, San Mateo County, near the South San Francisco Water Quality Control Plant (WQCP) (Figure 1). Inundation of the WQCP could potentially cause physical damages and loss of water quality control services resulting in untreated sewage being released into the bay waters and potentially backing up streets and homes in the service area. USACE and the City of South San Francisco have screened several alternatives and created a final array of alternatives. Alternatives are drafted from structural and non-structural flood risk measures that address coastal flooding risks around the WQCP and its connected pump stations.

The area of potential effects is defined under 36 CFR § 800.16 as the geographic area where the undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. USACE has defined the APE to be the areas where each alternative proposes deep ground disturbance that may expose or destroy the integrity of archaeological sites in the area (Figure 2). USACE also identified the staging areas being set up on the WQCP as a part of the APE. The Lower Colma CAP's final array of alternatives is listed below, and we invite your tribe to review the following alternatives:

Alternative 1: Deep excavation to construct a North Floodwall (1BN and 1AN) on the south bank near the WQCP. A full perimeter concrete floodwall with stop log gates will be built around Pump Station 4 with a warning system. Excavation is expected to be minimal for the floodwall surrounding Pump Station 4. (Figure 3)

Alternative 2: Deep excavation to construct a North Floodwall (1BN and 1AN) on the south bank near the WQCP. A south floodwall (2S) is proposed on the southern end of the WQCP. A full perimeter concrete floodwall with stop log gates will be built around Pump Station 4 with a warning system. Excavation is expected to be minimal for the floodwall surrounding Pump Station 4. (Figure 4)

Alternative 3: Non-structural alternative that proposes to floodproof 23 structures on the WQCP with minimal excavation. A full perimeter concrete floodwall with stop log gates will be built around Pump Station 4 with a warning system. Excavation is expected to be minimal for the floodwall surrounding Pump Station 4.

The WQCP property has undergone extensive surface survey since 1976 as well as subsurface testing and trenches conducted in 1998 with no artifacts or indicators of a cultural feature present. The WQCP property was disturbed during widening of the Colma Creek Channel in the mid-1970's including previous excavation, landfilling, urbanization, and asphalting. The southern bank around the WQCP was historically a tidal salt marsh known as Belle Air Island, which had been leveled around the 1930's to the elevation of the San Francisco Bay and provided fill for the San Francisco International Airport. The WQCP parcel was also reinforced around the tidal line and built up again which removes any potential for archaeological sites to be situated within or near the WQCP.

Identification Efforts for Historic Properties

USACE has contacted the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) associated with the California Historical Resources Informational Systems to complete a records search for the Lower Colma CAP. The NWIC completed the records search request for USACE to review (NWIC 21-0368) and the boundaries were drawn by USACE onto a map (Figure 5). Within the APE defined in Figure 2, only one archaeological resource was identified within our APE. 15 resources were identified within a .25 mile radius of the APE, which includes archaeological resources and built-environment resources.

The resource is CA-SMA-45 or Nelson 384 (P-41-00049). The site boundary was drawn by NWIC researchers in 2010 as an approximate location on their basemap. The NWIC site placement and extent was based on California archaeologist Nels Nelson's rudimentary mapping of shellmounds observed in the Bay Area and notes that Nelson site 384 was identified near a tidal marsh. The surface above CA-SMA-45 is developed with several commercial buildings and a trail running through the site. No subsurface investigations have occurred directly on this resource. Nearby excavations for a pipeline installment 200 feet south from the resource noted layered historic fill of various kinds over bay mud deposits, along with natural shell layers. No cultural material or indicators of these deposits being created by people was noted in the monitoring report.

Outside of the APE, the NWIC plotted two similar Nels Nelson resources CA-SMA-41 (Nelson 380) and CA-SMA-43 (Nelson 382) based on approximate locations from their basemap. The sites sit within the vicinity of US101 and San Mateo Avenue. Both resources underwent Geoprobe subsurface testing in 2016 by AECOM with negative boring results, indicating the area may have been a historic tidal marsh based on estuarine and tidal deposits observed in Geoprobe samples.

CA-SMA-380 (P-41-002164) is a buried precontact shellmidden that was located on the northern bank of Colma Creek outside the footprint of our final array alternatives. This site was recorded during Geoprobe subsurface testing in 2006. Three Geoprobe samples indicated that the precontact site was buried 500 to 800 centimeters below the surface of historic and natural fill.

Geoprobe samples confirmed the site does not extend past Colma Creek onto the southern bank. Ecofacts from the Geoprobe samples include Bay Mussell, California Oyster, Macoma Clams, Boring Clams, Barnacles, Gaper Clam, a crab claw, and tiny fish bones were present. Cultural artifacts procured were two obsidian flakes, one chert flake, and fire-cracked rocks. Interpretations from the site record states that this precontact Bayside shellmidden could possibly be Nelson 378 which was recorded on the south bank of San Bruno Point. However, this is unlikely given the site is across the former Belle Aire Island and too far south.

Future Section 106 Consultations

We would welcome the opportunity to discuss these findings with you and respectfully request your response within 30 days of receipt of this letter to be a consulting party. If you do not respond within this time frame, you may still request consulting party status in the future. We will formally invite your tribe to consult around April once we determine a tentatively selected plan

from the final array of alternatives. The consultation will focus on potential effects or concerns you may have for resources within our APE.

If you have any comments or questions regarding the information presented in this letter or would prefer USACE and the City of South San Francisco set up a virtual meeting to go over the records search result, please contact Ruzel.B.Ednalino@USACE.Army.Mil. Ruzel Ednalino can also be reached by phone at (415) 503-6661. Thank you for your time and consideration, we look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Julie R. Beagle
Environmental Planning Section Leader
San Francisco District

Figure 1. Study Area of the Lower Colma CAP
Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects Map
Figure 3. Alternative 1 Map
Figure 4. Alternative 2 Map
Figure 5. Records Search Results Map
Figure 6. Records Search Results Table

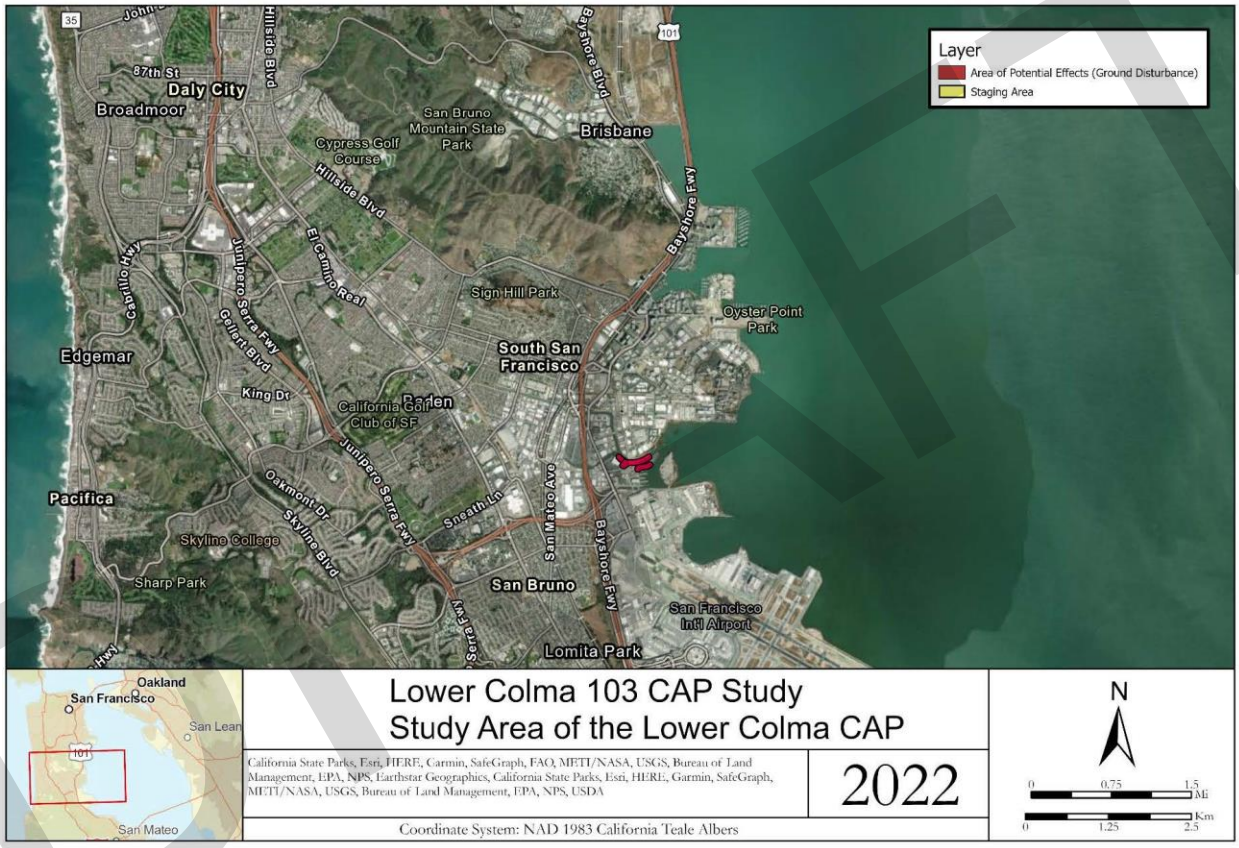

Figure 1. Study Area of the Lower Colma CAP

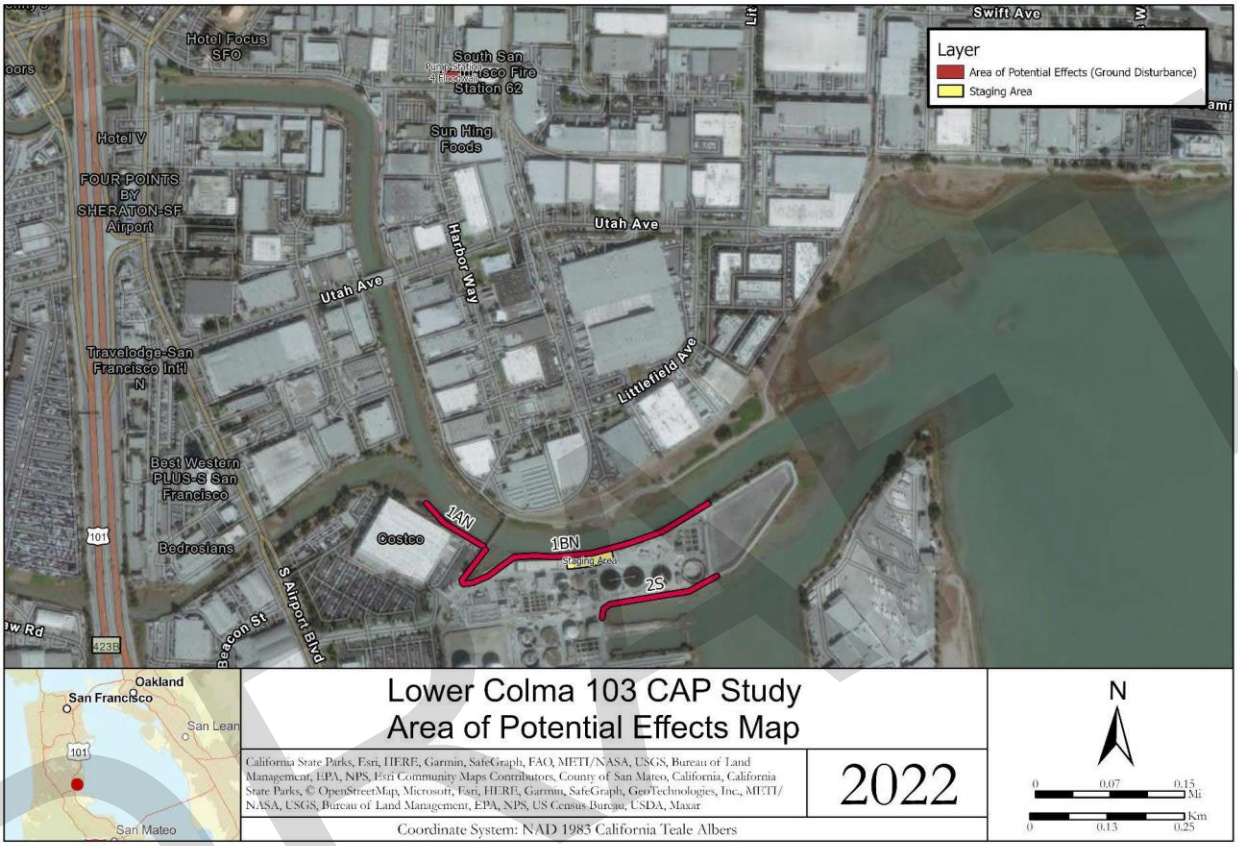

Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects Map

Figure 3. Alternative 1 Map

Figure 4. Alternative 2 Map

Resource Name	State Resource Identifier (P#)	Location	Within Alternative?	Period of Significance	Description	NRHP Eligibility Criteria
CA-SMA-45 or Nelson 384	P-41-000049	On the south bank of Colma Creek near the Costco building	Within footprint of floodwall (1AN) of Alternatives 1 and 2	Precontact	Approximate location of a 1909 Nelson shellmidden. Site boundary drawn by NWIC is an approximate location.	Unevaluated
CA-SMA-380	P-41-002164	On the north bank of Colma Creek below the Bay Trail	Not within footprints of alternatives	Precontact	Precontact shellmidden buried under 500 centimeters of historic and natural fill.	Unevaluated but most likely eligible
CA-SMA-42 or Nelson 381	P-41-000046	Upstream of Colma Creek near Mitchell Avenue	Not within footprints of alternatives	Precontact	Approximate location of a 1909 Nelson shellmidden. Site boundary drawn by NWIC is an approximate location.	Unevaluated
CA-SMA-43 or Nelson 382	P-41-000047	Below US101 covering Shaw Road and Beacon Street.	Not within footprints of alternatives	Precontact	Approximate location of a 1909 Nelson shellmidden. Confirmed location doesn't exist during Geoprobe testing in 2016.	Ineligible
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Source: Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, 2021.

4. References

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