

4.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section evaluates potential impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed Master Plan on cultural resources present on the California State University East Bay (CSUEB) Hayward campus. It also identifies measures to be implemented in conjunction with future development to ensure the appropriate identification and protection and/or treatment of cultural resources during the course of future campus development.

Cultural resources as defined for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) include

reptiles, and insects. The Ohlone used tule balsas for watercraft, as well as bow and arrow, cordage, bone tools, and twined basketry to procure and process their foodstuffs. The Ohlone were politically organized by tribelet, each having a designated territory. A tribelet consisted of one or more villages and camps within a territory largely designated by geographic features. Tribelets generally had 100 to 250 members. The office of tribelet chief was inherited patrilineally and could be occupied by a man or a woman (Milliken 1995; Levy 1978: 485–499).

Seven Spanish missions were founded in Ohlone territory between 1776 and 1797. While living within the mission system, the Ohlone commingled with other groups, including Esselen, Yokuts, Miwok, and Patwin. Mission life was devastating to the Ohlone population. It has been estimated that the Native American population numbered around 10,000 in 1770, when the first mission was established in Ohlone territory, after which the population rapidly declined to less than 2,000 by 1832 as a result of introduced disease, harsh living conditions, and reduced birth rates. After the secularization of the missions by the Mexican government around 1830, Native Americans gradually left the missions. Many went to work as wage laborers on the ranchos and mines, and others found domestic positions. There was a partial return to aboriginal religious practices and subsistence strategies, but for the most part, the Ohlone culture was greatly diminished. Today, descendants of the Ohlone still live in the area, are organized in several political groups, and are actively renewing their traditional cultural practices. (Milliken 1995: 221).

4.4.2.3 Historical Context

The historic period of eastern Alameda County can be divided into three major periods.

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

Euroamerican contact with the Ohlone 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. 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 s

high-rise buildings was appropriate in order to take advantage of the limited buildable area, good soil conditions capable of supporting high-rise development, and the views.

The 1962 master plan took into consideration seven design criteria: (1) preservation of the broad panorama view of the San Francisco Bay and the hills immediately east of campus; (2) protection from the elements; (3) retention of the campus core for pedestrian traffic and access to facilities; (4) creation of a theme building which acts as the identifying mark on the campus; (5) provision of building sites for the approved 15,000 full-time equivalent students (FTES), and sufficient flexibility in space relationships to increase to 20,000 FTES as the expansion occurs; (6) p

**Table 4.4-1
Existing Campus Buildings**

Built by 1974	Built 1975–1996	Built/Under Construction 1997–Present
Arts and Education (AE)	Early Childhood Center (EC) Pioneer Bookstore/Foundation Building (BK)	Pioneer Heights (PH) II University Union (UU)
Agora Stage (AG)		
American Language Program (AL)	Pioneer Heights (PH) I	Valley Business & Technology Center
Amphitheatre (AM)	Studenttudn	

4.4.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.4.3.1 Standards of Significance

Cultural resources considered under CEQA include historical resources, human remain, and unique archaeological, paleontological, or geologic resources. In accordance with Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines and the CSU CEQA Handbook, the impact of the proposed project on cultural resources would be considered significant if it would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5.
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5.
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

The Public Resources Code (PRC) and the State CEQA Guidelines provide criteria for the assessment of the significance of cultural resources for the determination of historical resources or unique archaeological, paleontological, or geo

To qualify as a significant historical resource, a property must be at least 50 years old, although there are exceptions. This threshold was chosen as a reasonable span of time after which a professional evaluation of historical significance can be made. Moreover, this standard is commonly used in determining which buildings should be assessed under CEQA. It should also be noted that properties that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are automatically eligible for listing on the CRHR.

The Public Resources Code (Section 21083.2(g)) defines a “unique archaeological resource” as a resource for which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge there is a high probability that it

- contains information needed to answer important scientific questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important historic or prehistoric event or person.
- has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

While State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G refers to unique paleontological and geologic resources, CEQA does not define these terms. For the purposes of this EIR, the relevant provisions used to define a unique archaeological resource are also used to define unique paleontological and geologic resources. In addition, state law explicitly finds vertebrate paleontological sites and fossil footprints as significant resources and requires documenting them for public record (Archaeological, Paleontological, and Historic Sites Statute at PRC 5097 et seq.).

Without extensive excavation, it may not be possible to determine whether significant fossils are present within a geologic formation at a specific project location. Therefore, paleontological resource significance assessment generally is not conducted prior to construction.

4.4.3.2 Methodology

Archaeological Resources

Impacts to archaeological resources and human remains are most likely to occur during excavation or grading within the boundaries of a significant archaeological site. Archaeological resources may also be impacted as a result of project activity that increases erosion, or increases the accessibility of a surface resource, increasing the potential for vandalism or illicit collection. Substantial ground-disturbing work may uncover previously

the central campus, the potential to encounter intact archaeological resources in conjunction with future development is very low.

However, since no surveys are known to have been conducted, it is assumed that there is potential for such resources to exist on those portions of the campus that have not been previously graded or disturbed in a substantial manner or even within the central campus in areas where the previous grading was not substantial. Future campus projects to be implemented especially on the edges of the central campus that would involve ground disturbance, increased traffic, erosion, vibrations, or other activities have the potential to affect the physical integrity of archaeological deposits or features and result in a substantial adverse change to an historical or unique archaeological resource, which would be considered a significant impact. MP Mitigation Measures CULT-1a, CULT-1b, and CULT-1c would ensure that any historical or unique archaeological resources within the area of potential effect (APE) of a given campus project would be identified. Where avoidance or substantial preservation in place of a resource is not possible, data recovery and other measures described above would ensure the preservation of significant information contained within the site. With implementation of these measures, impacts on archaeological resource sites would be less than significant.

Impacts on archaeological resources that are identified but do not meet the criteria for a historical or unique archaeological resource would be considered less than significant. Similarly, no impact or a less than significant impact would occur if an archaeological site does not extend into the project's APE, or if it can be preserved through avoidance, use of a preservation easement, or other measures.

MP MM CULT-1a: During the planning and environmental review of specific development projects under the proposed Master Plan, for projects proposed on previously undisturbed campus lands, the Campus shall retain a qualified archaeologist to conduct a pedestrian survey of the site to evaluate the potential for archaeological resources to occur on the project site. If archaeological resources are encountered, MP Mitigation Measure CULT-1c will apply.

MP MMCULT-1b: Regardless of the location of the project on the campus, all construction contracts for campus projects shall include a standard inadvertent discovery clause, which requires that if an archaeological resource is discovered during construction (whether or not an archaeologist is present), all soil-disturbing work within 100 feet of the find shall cease, and the Campus shall implement MP Mitigation Measure CULT-1c.

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MP MM CULT-3a: The Campus shall implement MP Mitigation Measure CULT-1 to minimize the potential for disturbance or destruction of human remains in an archaeological context and to preserve them in place, if feasible.

MP MM CULT-3b: The Campus shall arrange for a representative of the local Native American community to monitor any excavation (including archaeological excavation) within the boundaries of a known Native American archaeological site.

MP MM CULT-3c: In the event of a discovery of human bone, suspected human bone, or a burial, all excavation in the vicinity will halt immediately and the area of the find will be protected until a qualified archaeologist determines whether the bone is human. If the qualified archaeologist determines the bone is human, or if a qualified archaeologist is not present, the Campus will notify the County of Alameda Medical Examiner before additional disturbance occurs. The Campus will ensure that the remains and vicinity of the find are protected against further disturbance until the Coroner has made a finding with regard to PRC 5097 procedures, in

Much of the development on the campus under the proposed Master Plan would occur within the previously disturbed and developed central campus. As noted in Section 4.4.2.4, the campus site required a significant amount of initial grading. Taking advantage of the natural terrain, the campus was developed as a series of plateaus. Because of the extensive grading and disturbance that has already occurred within the central campus, the potential to encounter intact paleontological resources or unique

4.4.3.4

4.4.4 REFERENCES

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