

The logo for SWCA (Santa Clara Valley Water Company) is positioned vertically on the left side of the page. It consists of the letters 'S', 'W', 'C', and 'A' in a large, stylized, light blue font, stacked one above the other.

# Google Caribbean Campus Project Cultural Resources Technical Report, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara County, California

APRIL 2019

PREPARED FOR

**Kimley-Horn and Associate, Inc.**

PREPARED BY

**SWCA Environmental Consultants**



# **GOOGLE CARIBBEAN CAMPUS PROJECT CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT, SUNNYVALE, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for

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## ABSTRACT/EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Purpose and Scope:** Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (Kimley-Horn) retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to prepare a cultural resources technical report in support of the proposed Google Caribbean Campus Project (project) located at 100 and 200 Caribbean Drive, within the Moffett Park Specific Plan (MPSP) area in the city of Sunnyvale, Santa Clara County, California. Google proposes to redevelop the site to facilitate construction of the new Google campus on approximately 40.44 acres within 10 existing parcels (project area).

SWCA conducted the following study to determine whether any significant cultural resources are present or are likely to occur in the project area, and to make recommendations for avoiding impacts to those resources as a result of project implementation. The study included the following tasks: (1) cultural resources records search and literature review, including Sacred Lands File (SLF) search; (2) an intensive-level built environment survey; and (3) an evaluation to determine if the identified built environment resource is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and therefore constitutes a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

**Regulatory Setting:** This evaluation was completed under the provisions of CEQA. Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 were also used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. SWCA Architectural Historian Nelson White, MSHP, conducted the architectural and historical evaluations of the built environment resource. Mr. White has a master's degree in historic preservation and meets and exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for architectural history. Senior Archaeologist Mandi Martinez, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), managed the project and co-authored the report. Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Heather Gibson, Ph.D., RPA, provided technical review.

**Dates of Investigation:** SWCA requested a search of the SLF and list of Native American contacts through the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 28, 2019. The NAHC emailed a response on March 26, 2019, and stated that the SLF search was completed with negative results. The NAHC also provided a contact list of six Native American tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. On January 28, 2019, SWCA requested a cultural resources records search for the current project area (plus a 0.8-km [0.5-mile] radius) at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC). This search was conducted of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) located on the campus of Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California. SWCA conducted an archival research to examine historical maps and aerial photographs obtained through Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR), or retrieved online through the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The intensive-level built environment survey was conducted on February 22, 2019.

**Findings:** The CHRIS records search identified 10 previously conducted cultural resources studies within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius of the project area; two of these, S-043999 and S-046899, include a portion of the project area. There are two previously recorded archaeological sites that were identified during the records search. P-43-000421 is a multicomponent site that does not intersect the project area. The other site, Sunnyvale West Channel, does not have a primary number and was never formally recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 forms. However, it is mentioned in an environmental document for the Sunnyvale East and West Channels Flood Protection Project. SWCA has formally recorded the site on DPR forms and received permanent CHRIS designations of P-43-003980 / CA-SCL-992H.

SWCA conducted an intensive-level built environment survey of the project area to document the current conditions. Current land uses in the project vicinity include mostly commercial and industrial development. As a result of this survey, SWCA updated the recordation of one previously recorded resource: Sunnyvale West Channel. Based on this survey and evaluation, the resource is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP, the CRHR, or for designation as a Sunnyvale Heritage resource. The resource is not eligible for listing under Criteria A/1 because it lacks association with events significant to national, state, or local history. It is not eligible for listing under Criteria B/2 because it lacks association with persons significant to national, state, or local history. The resource is not eligible under Criteria C/3 because it lacks distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic values. Finally, the identified resource is not eligible under Criteria D/4 because it does not have the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Recommendations:** There is one known historic resource recorded within the project area, Sunnyvale West Channel. However, the resource is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or for designation as a Sunnyvale Heritage resource. In addition, there is a low potential for encountering intact archaeological resources on the property. As proposed, the present project would not result in an impact to a historical resource. Therefore, no further cultural resources work is recommended for the current project.

If archaeological resources are exposed during construction, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate its significance. In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the Santa Clara County Coroner should be contacted in compliance with State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and PRC Section 5097.98.

**Disposition of Data:** The final cultural resources survey report and any subsequent related reports will be filed at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) located at Sonoma State University and with SWCA's Pasadena, California, office. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at the SWCA Pasadena office.

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## INTRODUCTION

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (Kimley-Horn) retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to prepare a cultural resources technical report in support of the proposed Google Caribbean Campus Project (project) located at 100 and 200 Caribbean Drive (project area; Figure 1). The project area is within the Moffett Park Specific Plan (MPSP) area in the city of Sunnyvale on approximately 40.44 acres within 10 existing parcels (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Google proposes to redevelop the site to facilitate construction of the new Google campus. The current study includes the following: (1) cultural resources records search and literature review, including Sacred Lands File (SLF) search; (2) an intensive-level built environment survey; and (3) an evaluation to determine if the identified built environment resource is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and therefore constitutes a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

This evaluation was completed under the provisions of CEQA. Basic guidelines for the cultural resources study include Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1. SWCA Architectural Historian Nelson White, MSHP, conducted the architectural and historical evaluations of the built environment resource. Mr. White has a master's degree in historic preservation and meets and exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for architectural history. Senior Archaeologist Mandi Martinez, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), managed the project and co-authored the report. Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Heather Gibson, Ph.D., RPA, provided technical review.

## Project Description

Google proposes to redevelop the project area, which is located at 100 and 200 Caribbean Drive on 40.44 acres within 10 existing assessor parcels in the city of Sunnyvale, California,. The project is bound on the north by Caribbean Drive, on the east by Borregas Avenue, on the south by Caspian Court, and the east by Mathilda Avenue. The project is located on an unsectioned portion of the USGS Mountain View 7.5-minute Quadrangle in Township 6 South, Range 1 West. The project area currently contains 13 single-story structures, which are used as commercial business, for research and development, and for industrial uses. The area also contains parking lots, access roads, sidewalks, and landscaped areas. Redevelopment of this area would include demolition of the existing structures, removal of materials, excavation, and grading to facilitate construction of the new Google campus.

Once the site is prepared, the construction phase would be implemented, and as proposed, the site would be developed with two new main buildings. The buildings would be readdressed and designated as 100 West Caribbean Drive and 200 West Caribbean Drive. The site is currently bisected roughly in half from south to north by the Santa Clara Valley Water District's (SCVWD) West Channel. The buildings would be on either side of the West Channel; the project applicant is working closely with SCVWD on enhancements. Improvements to the West Channel are proposed as part of the project, but its function would not be changed. The two sides of the campus would be connected by pedestrian bridges as part of the pedestrian circulation plan for the project site.



Figure 1. Project area and vicinity.



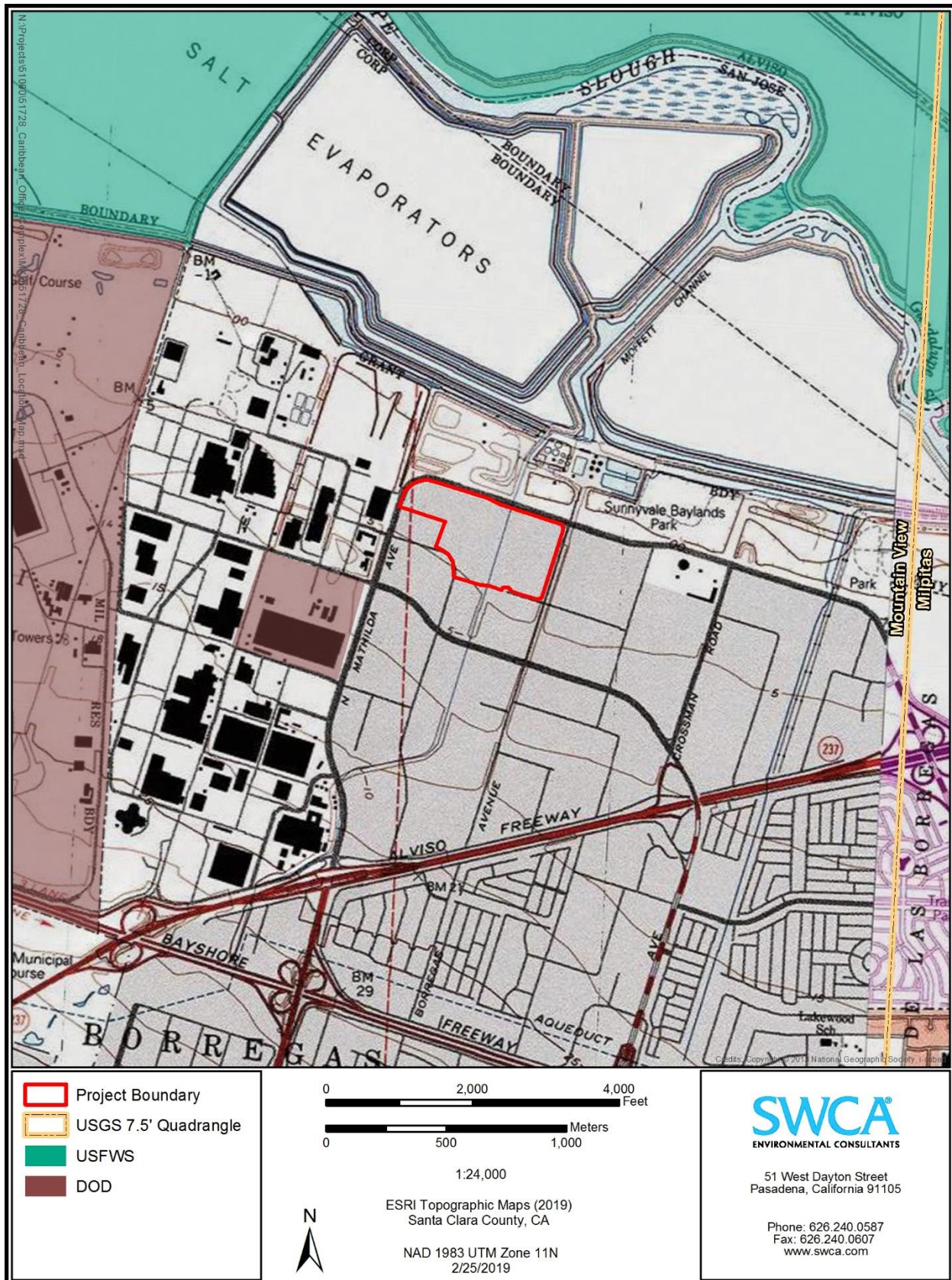


Figure 2. Project location on topographic map.





Figure 3. Project location on aerial photograph.

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This section includes a discussion of the applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards informing the identification of eligible historic resources.

### Federal Regulations

#### ***National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)***

The NRHP was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as “an authoritative guide to be used by Federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation’s cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60.2). The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. In general, a resource must be 50 years of age to be considered for the NRHP, unless it satisfies a standard of exceptional importance. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it is significant under one or more of the following criteria:

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

In addition to meeting these criteria, a property must retain historic integrity, which is defined in National Register Bulletin 15 as the “ability of a property to convey its significance.”<sup>1</sup> In order to assess integrity, the National Park Service recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities:

1. Location – the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;
2. Design – the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property;
3. Setting – the physical environment of a historic property;

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<sup>1</sup> National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2002).

4. Materials – the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property;
5. Workmanship – the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
6. Feeling – a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and
7. Association – the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

## State Regulations

The California Office of Historic Preservation, a division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), is responsible for carrying out the duties described in the California PRC and maintaining the California Historic Resources Inventory and the CRHR. The state-level regulatory framework also includes CEQA.

### ***California Environmental Quality Act***

CEQA requires a lead agency to consider project effects on historical resources (which is understood to include significant archaeological resources). Under CEQA, a “project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.1). Analysis is a two-part process: first, the determination must be made as to whether historical resources are present in the project area. Second, if such resources are present, the proposed project must be analyzed for its potential to cause a “substantial adverse change in the significance” of the resource.

## HISTORICAL RESOURCES

According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, for the purposes of CEQA, historical resources are:

1. A resource listed in, or formally determined eligible...for listing in the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1, 14 CCR 4850 et seq.).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significance in a historic resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g).
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that the lead agency determines to be eligible for national, state, or local landmark listing; generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant (and therefore a historic resource under CEQA) if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (as defined in PRC Section 5024.1, 14 CCR 4852).

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity (as defined above) does not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR or is not included in a local register or survey shall not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource (PRC Section 5024.1).



## Substantial Adverse Change and Indirect Impacts to Historical Resources

CEQA Guidelines define a “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” as “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5). Material impairment occurs when a project alters in an adverse manner or demolishes “those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion” or eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or local register. In addition, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2, the “direct and indirect significant effects of the project on the environment shall be clearly identified and described, giving due consideration to both the short-term and long-term effects.”

The following guides and requirements are of particular relevance to this study’s analysis of indirect impacts to historic resources. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines (Section 15378), study of a project under CEQA requires consideration of “the whole of an action, which has the potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment.” CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064[d]) further define direct and indirect impacts:

1. A direct physical change in the environment is a physical change in the environment which is caused by and immediately related to the project.
2. An indirect physical change in the environment is a physical change in the environment which is not immediately related to the project, but which is caused indirectly by the project. If a direct physical change in the environment in turn causes another change in the environment, then the other change is an indirect physical change in the environment.
3. An indirect physical change is to be considered only if that change is a reasonably foreseeable impact which may be caused by the project.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

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

If it can be demonstrated that a proposed project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Sections 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]). CEQA notes if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered to be a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]).

## **CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY BILL 52**

Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3.

### **Consultation with Native Americans**

AB 52 formalizes the lead agency–tribal consultation process, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project, including tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

### **Tribal Cultural Resources**

Section 4 of AB 52 adds Sections 21074 (a) and (b) to the PRC, which address tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes. Section 21074 (a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

- (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
  - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
  - (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” Effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures “capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource.” Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

### **California Register of Historical Resources**

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is “an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historical resources surveys, or designated by

local landmarks programs, may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c), a resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

- **Criterion 1:** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- **Criterion 2:** It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- **Criterion 3:** It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- **Criterion 4:** It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity does not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

## ***Treatment of Human Remains***

The disposition of burials falls first under the general prohibition on disturbing or removing human remains under California Health and Safety Code (CHSC) Section 7050.5. More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA at CCR Section 15064.5; PRC Section 5097.98 illustrates the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If human remains are discovered during construction, no further disturbance to the site shall occur, and the County Coroner must be notified (CCR 15064.5 and PRC 5097.98).

## **Local Regulations**

### ***City of Sunnyvale General Plan***

The City of Sunnyvale General Plan (CSGP) is the city's long-term blueprint for the community and the vision for future growth. The General Plan includes goals, policies, and programs that convey long-term planning for the Sunnyvale community and guides local decision-making to advance that vision. Accordingly, the General Plan is the basis for determining acceptable land uses and related park, road, and other infrastructure needs. Sunnyvale's General Plan consists of a Community Vision and five supporting chapters addressing the physical development of the city. These chapters group related topics together such as Community Character, Safety and Noise, and Environmental Management.

Chapter 4 contains a discussion of Community Character with a goal (CC-1) of preserving historic buildings, which make the city unique. Additionally, Goal CC-5 is to enhance, preserve, and protect Sunnyvale's heritage, including natural features, the built environment, and significant artifacts. This goal includes preserving existing landmarks, preserving diverse architectural styles, resolving conflicts between preservation of heritage and alternative land uses, evaluating heritage resources for significance, and preserving archaeological resources.

## **City of Sunnyvale Municipal Code**

Zoning of the Sunnyvale Municipal Code is referred to as the Uniform Planning and Zoning Code of the City of Sunnyvale (UPZC). As defined in Title 19. 02.030 Purpose, the UPZC has three main purposes that include the following:

- (a) To protect and promote the public health, safety, peace, comfort and general welfare;
- (b) To establish the procedure for adoption of the general plan for the physical development of the city of Sunnyvale and land outside its corporate limits which may be included within the city of Sunnyvale at a future time, and adoption of specific plans, precise plans, including precise zoning plans, and amendments thereof; and
- (c) To create zoning districts and regulations applicable thereto;

The Municipal Code accounts for the preservation of “heritage resources”, which are defined as natural objects, buildings, structures, or otherwise that have architectural or historical significance. Designation as a heritage resource can be done under the city council pursuant to provisions of Chapter 19.96.050 of the Municipal Code.

## **Sunnyvale Heritage Preservation**

According to Sunnyvale Municipal Code, Title 19. Zoning, heritage resources are divided into three levels of significance they are: 1) Local landmark resource/Local landmark district, 2) Designated heritage resource/designated heritage resource district, and 3) Heritage resource/heritage resource district (Sunnyvale Municipal Code, Title 19 Zoning, Chapter 19.96. Heritage Preservation).

**1a.** “Local landmark” means a heritage resource which is significant in that the resource materially benefits the historical character of a neighborhood or area, or the resource in its location represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community or city, and has been designated and determined to be appropriate for preservation by the city council.

**1b.** “Local landmark district” means a heritage resources district which demonstrates a higher collective integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association which is essential to the sustained value of the separate individual resources and which has been designated and determined to be appropriate for preservation by the city council. A local landmark district possesses a significant concentration or continuity of heritage resources unified by past events, or aesthetically by plan or physical development; or the collective value of the local landmark district as a whole may be greater than the value of each individual heritage resource within it.

**2a.** “Designated heritage resource” means a heritage resource which has specific elements which are expressly found to meet one or more of the Criteria of the National Register of Historic Places as established by the Secretary of the Interior and incorporated by reference into this code and which has been designated and determined to be appropriate for preservation by the city council, and has been recognized by the state or the nation to be historically significant.

**2b.** “Designated heritage resource district” means a heritage resources district which has specific elements which are expressly found to meet one or more of the Criteria of the National Register of Historic Places as established by the Secretary of the Interior and incorporated by reference into this code and which has been designated and determined to be appropriate for preservation by the city council, and has been recognized by the state or the nation to be historically significant.

**3a.** “Heritage resource” means improvements, buildings, portions of buildings, structures, signs, features, sizes, scenic areas, views and vistas, places, areas, landscapes, trees, or other natural objects or objects of scientific, aesthetic, educational, political, social, cultural, architectural, or historical significance to the citizens of the city, the Santa Clara Valley region, the state, or the nation, which are designated and determined to be appropriate for preservation by the city council.

**3b.** “Heritage resource district” means any geographically definable area containing a concentration or continuity of heritage resources which are thematically related, or which contribute to each other and are unified by a special character, historical interest, aesthetic value, or which represents one of more architectural periods or styles typical to the city, and that has been designated and determined to be appropriate for preservation by the city council, pursuant to provisions in this chapter.

As explained in Sunnyvale Municipal Code Title 19: Zoning, Chapter 19.96. Heritage Preservation, “any improvement, building, portion of buildings, structures, signs, features, sites, scenic views, views, vistas, places, areas, landscapes, trees, or other natural objects or objects of scientific, aesthetic, educational, political, social, cultural, architectural, or historical significance” is eligible for designation as a heritage resource or heritage resource district “if it meets the Criteria of National Register of Historic Places or one or more of the following:”

- (a) It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city’s cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic engineering, architectural, or natural history;
- (b) It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;
- (c) It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- (d) It is representative of the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect;
- (e) It contributes to the significance of an historic area, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties or thematically related grouping of properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically or by plan or physical development;
- (f) It has a unique location or singular physical characteristic or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the city of Sunnyvale;
- (g) It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represents a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;
- (h) It is similar to other distinctive properties, sites, areas, or objects based on a historic, cultural, or architectural motif;
- (i) It reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning;
- (j) It is one of the few remaining examples in the city, region, state, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historic type or specimen;
- (k) With respect to a local landmark, it is significant in that the resource materially benefits the historical character of a neighborhood or area, or the resource in its location represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community or city;

(l) With respect to a local landmark district, a collective high integrity of the district is essential to the sustained value of the separate individual resources;

(m) With respect to a designated landmark and designated landmark district, the heritage resource shall meet Criteria of the National Register of Historical Places, which are incorporated by reference into this chapter. (Ord. 2623-99 § 1; prior zoning code § 19.80.060).

### ***Moffett Park Specific Plan***

The City originally adopted the MPSP in July of 2004, which has been revised four times: [November 2006 (Resolution No. 244-06), March 2009 (Resolution No. 369-09), September 2011 (Resolution No. 498-11, and most recently updated in December 2013 (Resolution No. 622-13)]. The MPSP area is located in the northwestern portion of the city of Sunnyvale and generally occupies approximately 1,156 acres, of which 1,068 acres are developable. The MPSP is does not contain consideration for historic or archaeological resources.

## **METHODS**

### **Records Search**

SWCA requested a cultural resources records search for the current project area (plus a 0.8-km [0.5-mile] radius) at the Northwest information Center (NWIC) on January 28, 2019. This search was conducted at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) located on the campus of Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California. The search included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area. The CHRIS search also included a review of the NRHP, CRHR, California Points of Historical Interest list, California Historical Landmarks list, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and California State Inventory of Historic Resources.

### ***Archival Research***

In addition to reviewing prior studies and previously recorded site records, SWCA examined historical maps and aerial photographs obtained through Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR), or retrieved online through the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). These included topographic and street maps. Additional online resources came from the Oakland Museum of California and the Santa Clara Valley Water District.

### **Sacred Lands File Search**

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources in or near the project area, SWCA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) review and list of contacts that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area on January 28, 2019. The NAHC emailed a response on March 26, 2019, stating the SLF search was completed with negative results, but noted it is always possible for cultural resources to be unearthed during construction activities. The NAHC also provided a contact list of six Native American tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. The list is attached to this report as Confidential Appendix A. SWCA understands that the City of Sunnyvale, as the lead CEQA agency, will conduct their own Native American outreach to satisfy Assembly Bill (AB) 52 outreach. The NAHC has cautioned that the list of contacts provided to SWCA, differs from the list of tribal governments that are empowered to initiate or conduct government-to-government consultation (usually only the tribal chair and possibly one

additional person). Therefore, the City will want to conduct another NAHC request as the lead CEQA agency.

## SETTING

### Environmental Setting

Regionally, the proposed project is on the southern edge of the San Francisco Bay, in the northwestern portion of the city of Sunnyvale, in Santa Clara County. Santa Clara County is bounded by Alameda County to the north, San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties to the west, San Benito County to the south, and Merced and Stanislaus counties to the east. The proposed project site is part of a mostly continuous urban landscape; neighboring cities include Mountain View, Los Altos, Cupertino, and Santa Clara. Santa Clara County and the area known as “Silicon Valley” have a diverse urban and natural landscape unique to the southern region of the San Francisco Bay area. The area tends to be highly urbanized, with concentrations of high-technology centers, old and new residential areas, transportation infrastructure, and downtown settings. Surrounding the high-density uses there are large natural areas, including the San Francisco Bay to the north, the Santa Cruz Mountains to the southwest, and the Diablo Mountain Range to the east.

The climate around the project area is characterized by mild, dry summers and cool, moist winters. Because the area falls within a coastal region, winters are typically warmer, and summers tend to be milder. When California initially was occupied, the climate was moister and cooler than today’s Mediterranean climate (Major 1988). Annual temperatures average 14.1 degrees Celsius (57.4 degrees Fahrenheit). Precipitation ranges between 25 and 128 cm (10 and 50 inches; Bailey 1995:50).

Current land uses in the project vicinity include mostly commercial and industrial development. Plant communities present within and adjacent to the area include coastal and valley freshwater marsh, eucalyptus woodland, northern coastal scrub, nonnative grassland/ruderal, and willow riparian scrub. Ruderal vegetation is usually found in disturbed areas that have been significantly altered by construction, landscaping, or other types of land-clearing activities. Plant species found within this habitat are typically introduced Mediterranean species that exhibit clinging seeds, adhesive stems, and rough leaves that assist their invasion and colonization of disturbed lands. Prior to landscape and vegetation modifications during the Historic period, the predominant potential natural plant communities would likely have included interior live oak, mixed chaparral, bluegrass, and valley needlegrass series (Bailey 1995:50). Historically, land mammals in the area included mule deer, pronghorn, tule elk, coyotes, bobcats, ground squirrels, and kangaroo rats. A variety of birds were known to inhabit the area, including hawks, eagles, owls, quail, mourning doves, mockingbirds, scrub jays, gulls, herons, crows, finches, and sparrows. The proximity of the Pacific Ocean would have provided prehistoric peoples with access to sea lions, seals, mussels, abalone, and fish, etc. With this mosaic of ecological communities, the area would have provided a very productive environment for its prehistoric occupants, one well suited to a hunting-gathering economy with a variety of birds, small and large mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians, and edible plant species.

### Cultural Setting

#### *Prehistory*

The project site lies in what generally is described as the San Francisco Bay Region, which is one of eight arbitrary organizational divisions of the state (Moratto 1984). This archaeological region includes all of today’s San Mateo and Marin counties and western, northern, or southern portions of Alameda, Contra

Costa, Napa, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma counties bordering the Bay Area (Moratto 1984). The prehistory of this region is divided into six periods: Early Holocene (Lower Archaic; 8000–3500 calibrated [cal] BC), Early period (Middle Archaic; 3500–500 cal BC), Lower Middle period (Initial Upper Archaic; 500 cal BC–cal AD 430), Upper Middle period (Late Upper Archaic, cal AD 430–1050), Initial Late period (Lower Emergent; cal AD 1050–1550), and Terminal Late period (cal AD 1550–1776; Milliken et al. 2007:101, 114–118). The San Francisco Bay area is where two different systems for organizing the archaeological record meet; therefore, a variety of period names within each section are mentioned below.

### **EARLY HOLOCENE/LOWER ARCHAIC (8000–3500 CAL BC)**

Occupation in the San Francisco Bay area during the Prehistoric period may have occurred as early as 8,000 years ago, when sea levels were some 15 to 20 m (49–66 feet) lower than today (Bickel 1978:7), but the earliest archaeological sites in this area date to only 6,000 years ago during the Middle Holocene. It is likely that Holocene alluvial deposits buried many prehistoric sites in this area (Moratto 1984:221, 277; Ragir 1972). To the east in the Los Vaqueros region of Contra Costa County, closer to the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta, for example, is one of the few Early Holocene age sites in the region, CA-CCO-696. This site provides one of the earliest dates from a site with a millingstone component (Milliken et al. 2007:114). To the south at an inland site in Santa Cruz County (Scotts Valley site, CA-SCR-177), stone tools have been found in deposits dating to more than 6,000 years ago (Breschini and Haversat 1991:128–129). Data from coastal sites in central and southern California during the Paleo-Coastal Tradition of the Paleoindian period indicate the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002). The few Bay Area sites include two in the Santa Clara Valley (CA-SCL-65 and CA-SCL-178) and one on the peninsula coast of Santa Cruz County (CA-SCR-7; Hylkema 2002:233–235). The artifact assemblages in these Bay Area sites have large numbers of handstones and milling slabs, as well as core and flake tools. Dates from CA-SCR-7, the Sand Hill Bluff shell mound, range from 4100 to 1400 BC; the site includes large corner- and side-notched projectile points. There is abundant evidence that marine resources such as fish, sea mammals, and shellfish were exploited at coastal sites.

### **EARLY PERIOD/MIDDLE ARCHAIC (3500–500 CAL BC)**

Sites characteristic of the Early period/Middle Archaic in the San Mateo County area date to as early as 5,500 years ago and as late as 2,500 years ago (3500–500 cal BC). Such sites often contain manos and metates (grinding stones), as well as many mortar fragments, indicating that acorns and/or various seeds formed an important part of the diet (Moratto 1984:201). The period is marked by the first cut bead, the grooved *Olivella biplicata* rectangle bead. Mortars and pestles appear in the Bay Area archaeological record during this time period. A wooden mortar and stone pestle were recovered from CA-CCO-637; these artifacts date to 3800 cal BC (Milliken et al. 2007:115).

The University Village site (CA-SMA-77) in San Mateo County and the lower levels of the West Berkeley site (CA-ALA-307) in Alameda County may represent an Early Bay culture coeval with the Windmill Pattern (Gerow with Force 1968). The lowest level of the West Berkeley site has recently been radiocarbon dated from 3030 to 2890 cal BC (see Lightfoot and Luby 2002:270). Gerow (1974) further suggested that the Early Bay culture had more in common with southern California coastal cultures rather than the Windmill Pattern diagnostic of the Early Horizon in the Delta area. Additional artifact assemblages, such as from CA-SCL-354 in the Los Altos foothills, imply that characteristics of Windmill assemblages were present on the South Bay peninsula (Hylkema 2002:244). Also on the peninsula coast, *Olivella* rectangular beads (type L1) and Rossi square-stemmed and large side-notched projectile points are diagnostic of the Early period (Hylkema 2002:250).



## **LOWER MIDDLE PERIOD/INITIAL UPPER ARCHAIC (500 CAL BC–CAL AD 430),**

People inhabiting the San Francisco Bay region during the Lower Middle period (also known as the Berkeley period) practiced a maritime hunting and gathering economy. Large accumulations of shellfish remains, or “shell mounds,” formed over hundreds, or even thousands, of years through accretion at village sites fronting the Bay that were reused seasonally or year-round (Lightfoot 1997:135). Numerous shell mounds contain hundreds of burials as well as ceremonial items, house floors, hearths, and storage pits, indicating they were used as burial, ceremonial, and residential places (Lightfoot 1997:131–136; Lightfoot and Luby 2002:276–277).

The well-known Emeryville shell mound (CA-ALA-309) and Ellis Landing site (CA-CCO-295) date to this period (see discussion in Lightfoot and Luby 2002:270; Nelson 1909). In 1902, Max Uhle initially excavated the Emeryville shell mound (CA-ALA-309), revealing a stratified deposit with numerous cultural sequences (Uhle 1907). The Emeryville shell mound was one of the largest in the Bay Area, with estimated size of at least 100 by 300 m, with a maximum depth of nearly 10 m (Moratto 1984:227–228). The lower levels contained flexed burials associated with artifacts such as pointed bone implements, chert bifaces, perforate charmstones, red ochre, and a predominance of bay oyster shells (Moratto, 1984:229). Upper levels appeared to have cremation burials, polished stone artifacts, flaked obsidian tools, and more clam than oyster. In 1924, Schenck discovered approximately 700 burials, most interred in a flexed position, when he “rescued” materials from the site as it was being leveled during construction of a paint factory (Schenck 1926).

Artifacts typical of the Lower Middle period include spire-lopped *Olivella*, *Olivella* saucer beads, and circular *Haliotis* ornaments (Milliken et al. 2007:115). Assemblages generally have a relatively small frequency of flaked stone points; projectile points are commonly contracting stemmed and lanceolate types, some of which are made from obsidian (Hylkema 2002). Burials are variable flexed and semiflexed with inconsistent orientation,

Milling implements include large and small boulder or cobble mortars and various types of pestles, indicating that acorns formed an important part of the diet. In the South Bay, processing of hard seeds continued to be important throughout this period, as evidenced by the number of milling slabs and handstones in the artifact assemblages from that area (Hylkema 2002:244–245, 252). Other plant resources included hazel nuts, cattail seeds, grass, and soaproot bulbs; the latter were roasted in earth ovens.

Shellfish species exploited varied depending on location within the Bay Area (Hylkema 2002:252). Along the West Bay in San Mateo County and the East Bay of Alameda County, bay mussel, oyster, and clam are more prevalent. In contrast, horn snail, oyster, and bay mussel are the principal shellfish recovered from South Bay mounds. Temporal variation in shellfish species is also present in the mound assemblages.

## **UPPER MIDDLE PERIOD/LATE UPPER ARCHAIC (CAL AD 430–1050)**

The Upper Middle period/Late Upper Archaic period is marked by the collapse of the *Olivella* saucer bead trade network at cal AD 430 around the Bay Region (Milliken et al. 2007:116). The period is also evidenced by a number of changes in subsistence, foraging, and land use patterns that begin to reflect the use pattern known from Historic period Native American groups in the area. A substantial increase in the intensity of subsistence exploitation, including fishing, hunting, and gathering (particularly the acorn), evidenced in the archaeological record, correlates directly with population growth (Moratto 1984:211–214). Bow and arrow technology, the use of harpoons, and tubular tobacco pipes appear during this period. However, a greater emphasis is placed on the procurement and processing of vegetal foods,

especially acorns, as evidenced in the increase of milling tools, especially the mortar and pestle. Both coiled and twined basketry were used as domestic and ceremonial items. Population size and the number of settlements increased during this period, although the large shell mound villages of the Lower Middle period were apparently no longer favored residential places (Lightfoot and Luby 2002:264, 277). There is an increase in grave goods, particularly during the Upper Middle period, compared with few grave goods identified during the Lower Middle period in Bay Area sites.

During the Upper Middle period, the climate fluctuated between cooler, wetter periods and warmer, drier periods. During cooler, wetter periods, alluvial deposition increased; comparatively little deposition occurred in the drier intervals. Extended periods of relatively little rainfall, referred to as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA), produced droughts across the West between about AD 650 to 850 and again in the Late period AD 1150–1250 (Jones et al. 1999). The dry conditions during the MCA may be related to the abandonment of shell mound villages as primary residential locations, which began around AD 700 (Lightfoot and Luby 2002:277, 279). Settlement strategies were apparently reorganized and focused on a dispersed pattern, with the establishment of both coastal and interior habitation areas, coinciding with the exploitation of seasonally available resources.

### **INITIAL LATE PERIOD/LOWER EMERGENT (CAL AD 1050–1550)**

The Late period ushers in a time of status differentiation and the rise of secret societies and cults and associated traits. Exchange networks, with the use of clamshell disk beads as a form of currency, expanded during this period. Exchange items included magnesite, steatite, *Olivella* beads, and obsidian. Compared with the Middle period, the use and occurrence of shell beads with burials blossomed (Milliken and Bennyhoff 1993). *Haliotis* banjo pendants may represent the introduction and spread of the Kuksu cult, beginning during the transition from the Middle to Late period in the Bay Area (Hylkema 2002:260). The magnitude of non-dietary *Olivella* shells in coastal sites during the Late period, coupled with a concomitant increase of the shells in mortuary contexts throughout central California during this period, attests to the rise of both exchange networks and status differentiation, with coastal peoples supplying the shells to the interior groups. Partial cremation appears or reappears during this time and also marks the stratification with the diversity of grave goods included in the wealthiest of graves (Milliken 2007:217).

During the Late period in the peninsula coast, site assemblages indicate there is an increase in the diet of birds and marine species, especially sea otters. At the same time, there is a decrease in terrestrial fauna in the archaeological record (Hylkema 2002:254–255). Further inland at large residential, upland meadows sites in Santa Cruz County (CA-SCR-9 and CA-SCR-20), both dense shell and abundant deer and elk bone are present, suggesting these areas were continuously reoccupied on a seasonal basis.

### **TERMINAL LATE PERIOD/PROTOHISTORIC AMBIGUITIES (CAL AD 1550–1776)**

The Terminal Late period is marked by the abrupt disappearance of the *Olivella* sequin and cup beads ca. AD 1500 to 1550 (Milliken et al. 2007:117). During this period and before the Spanish arrived in full force, a cultural shift was occurring. The North Bay began to take a more dominant role in the production of new technology and trade items, including clamshell disk beads, the toggle harpoon, hopper mortar, corner-notched projectile points, and magnesite tube beads. The precise reason for this cultural shift is unknown, but could have been driven by conflict between groups or the spread of European diseases northward from Mexico prior to AD 1776 (Milliken et al. 2007:117–118.)

## ***Ethnographic Overview***

The project is in an area historically occupied by the tribelets of the Costanoan linguistic group (Levy 1978). Descendants of Costanoan speakers prefer to be called by the name of the tribelet from which they

are descended. When their heritage is mixed or the specifics have been lost over generations, they prefer the use of a native term, *Ohlone*, rather than the European-imposed term Costanoan (“coastal dwellers”) (Margolin 1978).

Costanoan territory extended between the Carquinez Strait and San Pablo Bay on the north, southward along the coast beyond Monterey Bay to Carmel Valley, and inland to the coast range (Levy 1978:485). Neighboring groups included the Coast Miwok north across the Carquinez Strait, the Miwok and Northern Valley Yokuts to the east, and the Salinan and Esselen to the south.

Spanish mission records, diaries, and journals provide most of the information about the Costanoans, because little ethnographical research has been conducted in the twentieth century (Levy 1978:495). The most thorough study, by Milliken (1995), used mission records, and Margolin (1978) reconstructed Native American life in the Bay Area.

The numerous Costanoan social groups in this region were organized by tribelets, each of which could have several villages or a main village with a number of camps (Levy 1978:487). Tribelets were also political units structured by similarities in language and ethnicity, each holding claim to a designated portion of territory. Topographic features, such as rivers, watersheds, and ridgelines, defined tribelet territories, and the boundaries were strictly respected.

Linguistically, these tribelets belong to the Utian, or Miwok-Costanoan, language family, part of a hypothesized larger Penutian linguistic stock (Mithun 2001:309). The Costanoan family is broken down into four branches: the Karkin, in the Carquinez Strait area; the Northern Costanoan, consisting of the Chochenyo (with four dialects), Ramaytush, Tamyen, and Awaswas languages; the Soledad, seen only in Cholon; and the Southern Costanoan branch, consisting of Rumsen and Mutsun (Mithun 2001:535). Speakers of these languages and dialects, in various configurations, have been treated as tribes in the past in accordance with anecdotal reports. Through detailed examination of mission records, marriage patterns, and dialect variation seen in personal names, Milliken (1995:229) delineated 43 separate political entities (tribelets) in the San Francisco Bay, Santa Cruz, and inland area, with an additional six or so tribelets in the south Monterey Bay and Carmel Valley region.

Each tribelet’s territory contained a main village and smaller satellite villages. The villages were typically located along a river or stream for easy access to water (Levy 1978:487). Coastal people did not build right on the shoreline but usually on an overlooking bluff. Dwellings were domed structures consisting of a tule- or grass-covered framework of poles, with rectangular doorways and central hearths (Levy 1978:492). Villages often contained specific enclosures for dancing. Assembly halls in the center of the settlement were common; some halls were large enough to contain the entire village population of 200 people. Each community had a sweat lodge, placed near a stream. The Costanoans either buried or cremated the deceased, sometimes depending on firewood availability. There is no mention of cemeteries associated with villages (Levy 1978:490–491).

The rich resources of the ocean, bays, valleys, and mountains provided Ohlone-speaking peoples with food and all their material needs (Levy 1978:491–492). The primary food staple was the acorn, supplemented by a great variety of animal and plant resources. Depending on species availability and desirability, Costanoans used four oak species, including coast live, valley, tanbark, and black. Collected nuts included buckeye, laurel, pine nuts, and hazelnuts. Seeds from dock, chia and other salvias, tarweed, and holly-leaf cherry were collected and ground into meal. Vegetal resources also included several berry-producing plants, wild onions, carrots, tule roots, and greens of clover and other annuals. Large and small game, including deer, elk, antelope, bears, mountain lions, raccoons, ground squirrels, woodrats, mice, moles, dogs, rabbits, and jackrabbits, plus seals and stranded whales, were part of their diet. Migrating waterfowl were an important resource, and included geese, ducks, and coots. Pigeons, quails, and hawks were also consumed, but not eagles, owls, ravens, or turkey vultures. Rivers and streams provided

freshwater fish, including steelhead, salmon, and sturgeon, whereas the ocean provided sharks, sardines, and lampreys. The Costanoan diet also included a variety of insects and reptiles, but not amphibians.

For hunting and gathering natural resources, Costanoans used a wide array of tools, implements, and enclosures. Among those used for hunting land mammals and birds were bows and arrows, traps and snares, deer-head disguises, bolas, nets and net sinkers, and enclosures/blinds. Communal hunting drives were used to catch rabbits, whereas nets and poisons were used to harvest fish. Tule watercraft were used for transportation and for hunting fish and waterfowl on enclosed bays and marshes. Many plants were collected using wooden tools: long poles for dislodging acorns and pinecones, fire-hardened digging sticks for obtaining roots, and beaters for dislodging seeds. Once collected, seeds, roots, and nuts were placed in burden baskets and transported for processing or storage (Levy 1978:491).

Costanoans used a variety of tools to process food resources. These tools included portable stone mortars and pestles, bedrock mortars, hopper mortars, anvils, woven strainers and winnowers, leaching and boiling baskets, woven drying trays, and knives. Various foods were baked in earthen ovens. Wooden paddles were carved for stirring food in the boiling baskets. There were shell spoons, basket dippers, and mush bowls for serving food, and woven water jugs and storage containers for storing food.

The presence of exotic items such as obsidian, steatite, and shell indicates Costanoan tribelets traded with coastal groups and mountain tribes (Levy 1978:493). Dietary items were also traded with the Plains Miwok, Sierra Miwok, and Yokuts. Costanoans provided mussels, abalone shells, dried abalone, and salt to the Yokuts and *Olivella* shells to the Miwok. They received pine nuts from the Yokuts, but other food resources received by the Costanoan tribelets are unrecorded.

The Native American population in this region came into contact with European culture at the beginning of Spain's land exploration and settlement in AD 1769. Traditional lifeways were altered drastically during the late 1700s to early 1800s when the Spanish placed their capital at Monterey, built forts at Monterey and San Francisco, and established seven Franciscan missions to convert native peoples to Christianity and the European way of life. Large-scale epidemics soon swept through the mission population and remaining villages (Milliken 1995). Subsequent Spanish colonial towns at Santa Cruz and Yerba Buena (San Francisco), followed by large Mexican land grants, separated Costanoans from their harvesting grounds and hunting parks. Many surviving Native Americans were pulled away from their own villages to the new Euro-American settlements. It is estimated that the combined Costanoan population fell from a pre-Contact total of 10,000 down to 2,000 by the end of the mission period in 1834 (Levy 1978:486). Also during the mission period, the dwindling Costanoan population intermarried within other interior tribes at the missions, mixing their cultural identities.

During the late 1800s, several Native American communities of mixed heritage remained in rural areas, with Pleasanton, Monterey, and San Juan Bautista the best known (Levy 1978:487). Even these groups continued to shrink as young people married into other groups and moved away. Estimates of the total remaining population of people with recognizable Costanoan descent were fewer than 300 in 1973 (Levy 1978:487). According to Levy:

In 1971 descendants of the Costanoan united in a corporate entity, the Ohlone Indian Tribe, and received title to the Ohlone Indian Cemetery where their ancestors who died at Mission San José are buried (Levy 1978:487).

Since that time, other descendants of Costanoan tribelets have organized political and cultural heritage organizations that are active locally and statewide. All are concerned with revitalizing aspects of their culture, learning the language through notes collected by anthropologist John Harrington, and preserving the natural resources that played a vital role in traditional culture. Some Costanoan groups also are

seeking federal recognition of their tribe, petitioning the Bureau of Indian Affairs with reconstructed tribal histories and genealogies, records that will be a great resource for future generations of Costanoans.

## ***Historic Context***

Post-Contact history for the state of California generally is divided into three periods: the Spanish period (1769–1822), the Mexican period (1822–1848), and the American period (1848–present). Although there were brief visits by Spanish, Russian, and British explorers from 1529 to 1769, the beginning of Spanish settlement in California occurred in 1769 with a settlement at San Diego and the first (Mission San Diego de Alcalá) of 21 missions established from 1769 to 1823. Word of Mexican victory after a decade of revolt against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822, marking the beginning of the Mexican period. This period was marked by an extensive era of land grants, most of which were in the interior of the state, and by exploration by American fur trappers west of the Sierra Nevada.

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, California became a territory of the United States. The discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill near Sacramento and the resulting Gold Rush influenced the history of the state and the nation. The rush of tens of thousands of people to the goldfields also had a devastating impact on the lives of indigenous Californians, with the introduction and concentration of diseases, the loss of land and territory (including traditional hunting and gathering locales), violence, malnutrition, and starvation. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to pour into the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869.

With continued growth, California continues to be a national leader in agriculture and poultry production, ranching (cattle and sheep), and aerospace and communications industries, as well as the film and entertainment business. The wealth of California's natural resources (e.g., lumber, petroleum deposits, minerals, and fish) also continues to contribute to its growth and development.

## ***Local Context***

The city of Sunnyvale is located immediately south of the San Francisco Bay and occupies approximately 22 square miles. As discussed above, the city contains a mix of land uses from residential, commercial, industrial, and major transportation corridors. The city of Sunnyvale's history is parallel to that of neighboring areas in Northern California. Before it was called Sunnyvale, it part of the Mission Santa Clara de Asis in 1777. During the Mexican Period, it was part of the Rancho Pastoria de los Borregas land grant. During the American Period, Irishman Martin Murphy Jr. purchased half of the Rancho; during which time Murphy and Encinal were established as townships, but never made the way to be established as a city until Sunnyvale was incorporated. The city of Sunnyvale wasn't incorporated until 1912.

Agricultural land was ubiquitous in the vicinity of Sunnyvale and most of the city consisted of it pre-World War II. By World War II, the Moffett Naval Air Field was established (in 1933). Agriculture and canning were lucrative enterprises during World War II and during the Great Depression immediately following. World War II brought not only the new Moffett Air Field, but also the need for Hendy Ironworks. The existence of both the ironworks and canning facilities allowed Sunnyvale to be declared a Critical Defense Area during the War. After this time, industrial and commercial development remained a profitable enterprise in Sunnyvale through the present day.

## **METHODS**

SWCA completed a records search at the NWIC, an SLF search at the NAHC, and conducted a built environment survey. The following sections discuss the methods used for these efforts.

### **Records Search**

On January 28, 2019, SWCA requested a CHRIS records search at the NWIC for previous cultural resources studies and previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius of the project area. The CHRIS search also included a review of the NRHP the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory. The results of the record search were received on February 21, 2019 and are described below.

### **Native American Contact Program**

SWCA contacted the NAHC requesting an SLF search as well as contact information for Native American groups or individuals that may have concerns about cultural resources in the project area. SWCA prepared and emailed a request letter to the NAHC in January 2019; the letter included a request to include tribal consulting parties for the purposes of AB 52. The NAHC responded to the request in an email dated January 31, 2019. The NAHC indicated that AB 52 results are usually provided directly to the lead CEQA agency. SWCA subsequently requested that the NAHC provide the list of all Native American tribes or entities that might have information about the project area. The results of the SLF search were negative. SWCA did not conduct any outreach to tribal parties as part of this effort; the City of Sunnyvale will conduct such outreach in compliance with AB 52 in their capacity as the CEQA lead agency.

### **Field Survey**

Because the entire project area is previously developed and paved, the ground surface is obscured, and archaeological survey was not conducted. SWCA architectural historian Nelson White, MSHP, conducted a built environment survey of the project area on February 22, 2019. He revisited the previously recorded resource within the project area and checked for any built environment resources that might be historic in age (e.g., more than 50 years old) or of significance. No DPR Series 523 forms were on file at the NWIC for the known resource within the project area. Therefore, SWCA formally documented the site on DPR forms as part of the current effort. The current condition was compared with that in the description in the EIR. The site area and identified resource were photographed using a digital camera. Updated site records were completed on DPR forms and submitted to the NWIC. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at the SWCA Pasadena, California, office.

## RESULTS

### Records Search

#### *Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies*

Results of the CHRIS records search at the NWIC indicate that two previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the project area, and additional eight studies have been conducted within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius of the project area. Table 1 and **Error! Reference source not found.** show details of these previous studies.

**Table 1. Previous Studies within a 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Area**

Report No.	Report Title (Year)	Report Type	Author (Affiliation)	Proximity to Project Area
S-005317	<i>Archaeological Survey of Building 158 Site (1980)</i>	Archaeological, Field study	David Chavez (David Chavez & Associates)	Outside (within 0.5-buffer)
S-010200	<i>Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Fremont-South Bay Corridor Study: Alternatives Analysis, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California (1988)</i>	Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study	David Chavez, Sally B. Woodbridge, and Jan M. Hupman (David Chavez & Associates)	Outside (within 0.5-buffer)
S-012294	<i>Archaeological Survey Report, Tasman Corridor Project, Santa Clara County, California (1990); Historic Architectural Survey Report, Tasman Corridor Project, Santa Clara County, California (1991); Final Report, Addendum to Archaeological Survey Report, Tasman Corridor Project, Santa Clara County, California (1991); Archaeological Testing at CA-SCL-20 (1991); Finding of Effect for the Tasman Corridor Light Rail Project (1992); UMTA891122A, UMTA890407A: Tasman Corridor, Santa Clara County; Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (1991)</i>	Archaeological, Field study; Architectural/historical, Evaluation, Field study; Archaeological Excavation; Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Evaluation; Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Correspondence	Suzanne Baker and Laurence H. Shoup (Archaeological/Historical Consultants); Mark Brack, Laurence H. Shoup, and Suzanne Baker (Archaeological/Historical Consultants); Suzanne Baker (Archaeological/Historical Consultants); Unknown (Archaeological/Historical Consultants); Woodward-Clyde Consultants); Kathryn Gualtieri, Steade R. Craig, Daniel Abeyta, and Roy Molseed (Office of Historic Preservation; Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority)	Outside (within 0.5-buffer)
S-016658	<i>Final Archaeological Monitoring Report, City of Sunnyvale Reclaimed Water Pipeline Through Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course and Moffett Field Naval Air Station, Santa Clara County, California (1995)</i>	Archaeological, Excavation, Monitoring	Sally Morgan and Barb Voss (Woodward-Clyde Consultants)	Outside (within 0.5-buffer)
S-043585	<i>Historic American Landscapes Survey, Alviso Salt Works, HALS #CA-92 (2014)</i>	Architectural/historical, Field study	Laura Watt, Marie Galvin, David Blau, Charlane Gross, Aki Omi, Donna Plunkett, Lou Ann Speulda-Drews, and Nicholas Valentine (EDAW; US Fish & Wildlife Service)	Outside (within 0.5-buffer)

Report No.	Report Title (Year)	Report Type	Author (Affiliation)	Proximity to Project Area
S-043999	<i>Cultural Resources Analysis, Sunnyvale/West/Java/CN4050, 141 Caspian Court, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara County, California, 94089, EBI Project No. 61110913 (2011)</i>	Archaeological, Field study	Aniela Travers (EBI Consulting)	Within
S-045701	<i>Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant Master Plan, Cultural Resources Survey Report (2014)</i>	Archaeological, Field study	Heidi Koenig (Environmental Science Associates)	Outside (within 0.5-buffer)
S-045748	<i>Archaeological Testing Report, 1221 Crossman Avenue, Moffett Gateway Project, Sunnyvale, California (2014)</i>	Archaeological Excavation, Field study	Allen Estes and Nazih Fino (William Self Associates, Inc.)	Outside (within 0.5-buffer)
S-046899	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment, South San Francisco Bay Shoreline Interim Feasibility Study (2009); South San Francisco Bay Shoreline Study, Alviso Ponds and Santa Clara County Area Interim Feasibility Study, Environmental Settings Report (2010); Appendix E: Identification and Evaluation of the South San Francisco Bay Solar Salt Industry Landscape. Alameda, Santa Clara, and San Mateo Counties, California (2009); Historic American Landscape Survey for Alviso Salt Works, HALS No. CA-92, 1751 Grand Boulevard, Alviso, Alameda County, Santa Clara County, California (2009); Memorandum of Agreement and Historic Property Treatment Plan for the Salt Works within the South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project at the Alviso Unit, Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, and the Eden Landing Ecological Reserve, California (2012); Draft South San Francisco Bay Shoreline Phase I Study, Draft Integrated Document Cultural Resources Report Section Chapter 4.15 (2014); Draft South San Francisco Shoreline Phase I Study - Draft Integrated Document Aesthetics Chapter 4.12 (2014);</i>  <i>COE_2014_1219_001; South San Francisco Bay Phase I Shoreline Study (2015)</i>	Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study; Archaeological, Field study; Archaeological Evaluation; Architectural/historical, Field study; Management/planning; Archaeological, Other research; Other Correspondence	Unknown (Basin Research Associates, Inc.); Unknown (MWH); Lou Ann Speulda-Drews and Nicholas Valentine (US Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 8); Laura Watt, Marie Galvin, David Blau, Charlane Gross, Aki Omi, Donna Plunkett, Lou Ann Speulda-Drews, and Nicholas Valentine (EDAW, US Fish and Wildlife Service); Mendel Stewart (US Fish and Wildlife Service); Unknown (USACE - San Francisco District); Unknown (USACE - San Francisco District); Thomas R. Kendall (Department of the Army)	Within
S-048386	<i>Historic &amp; Cultural Resources Evaluation, Historic Resources Evaluation for Section 106 Review, Edwina Benner Plaza, 460 Persian Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94089 (2016); Development of Multi-Family Housing of 469 Persian Drive, Sunnyvale (2016)</i>	Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study; OHP Correspondence	Unknown (AEM Consulting); Julianne Polanco (California Office of Historic Preservation)	Outside (within 0.5-buffer)



## **Previously Recorded Cultural Resources**

There are two previously recorded sites that were identified during research of the project area. The first was identified during the records search. P-43-000421; it is a multi-component site that does not intersect the project area. The other site was identified during research of the project area: The Sunnyvale West Channel, which does intersect the project area. This resource had been noted in a Environmental Impact Report (EIR) written by Horizon Water and Environment, LLC (2013). During this recordation, the resource was not documented on DPR forms, but it was evaluated for listing on the NRHP and CRHR; it was recommended ineligible.

## **Archaeological Resource Sensitivity**

Review of historic aerial photographs and aerial maps indicate that the project area (100 and 200 Caribbean Drive) were developed as agricultural land by 1948. Agricultural development with tractors and other equipment can often destroy archaeological resources to a shallow depth of only 6 inches. However, after the agricultural development, Moffett Naval Air Station was established by 1956 in the project vicinity, though not within the project area. At that time, some agricultural fields became air strips and others remained agricultural with more intensive agricultural efforts, including green houses. By 1980, the buildings that currently stand within the project area were erected. This current commercial and industrial development would have likely destroyed any archaeological materials that would have been present. Therefore, this project area has low sensitivity for encountering intact archaeological resources.

## **Field Survey**

SWCA conducted a built environment survey of the project area on February 22, 2019. As a result of this survey, SWCA updated recordation of one previously recorded site: Sunnyvale West Channel (Figure 5 and Figure 5).

Following fieldwork, SWCA formally recorded the Sunnyvale West Channel on DPR Series 523 forms, including primary record, location map, linear feature record, and sketch map forms. The completed DPR Series 523 forms can be found in Confidential Appendix B. The DPR forms for the Sunnyvale West Channel will be submitted to the NWIC, which will issue a primary number.

## **Sunnyvale West Channel**

The segment of the Sunnyvale West Channel within the project area is approximately 1,150 feet long, running in a straight line between the point it intersects with West Caribbean Drive to the north and the point it intersects with a line projecting west from the southern edge of Caspian Court to the south. The channel is approximately 35 feet wide at the top, with the bottom flow of water varying in width. As described by Horizon Water and Environment, LLC in their 2013 *Sunnyvale East and West Channels Flood Protection Project, Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR)*, “The Sunnyvale East and West Channels are engineered water conveyance channels that collect and transport stormwater runoff from urban areas in the cities of Sunnyvale and Cupertino to the southern portion of the San Francisco Bay. The Sunnyvale East and West Channels are primarily open-water channel features, with subsurface culverts at road crossings in several locations” (Horizon Water and Environment, LLC 2013:2-1). The Sunnyvale West Channel watershed drains 7.5 square miles into the San Francisco Bay by way of the Guadalupe Slough (Oakland Museum of California [OMCA] n.d. and SCVWD 2019).

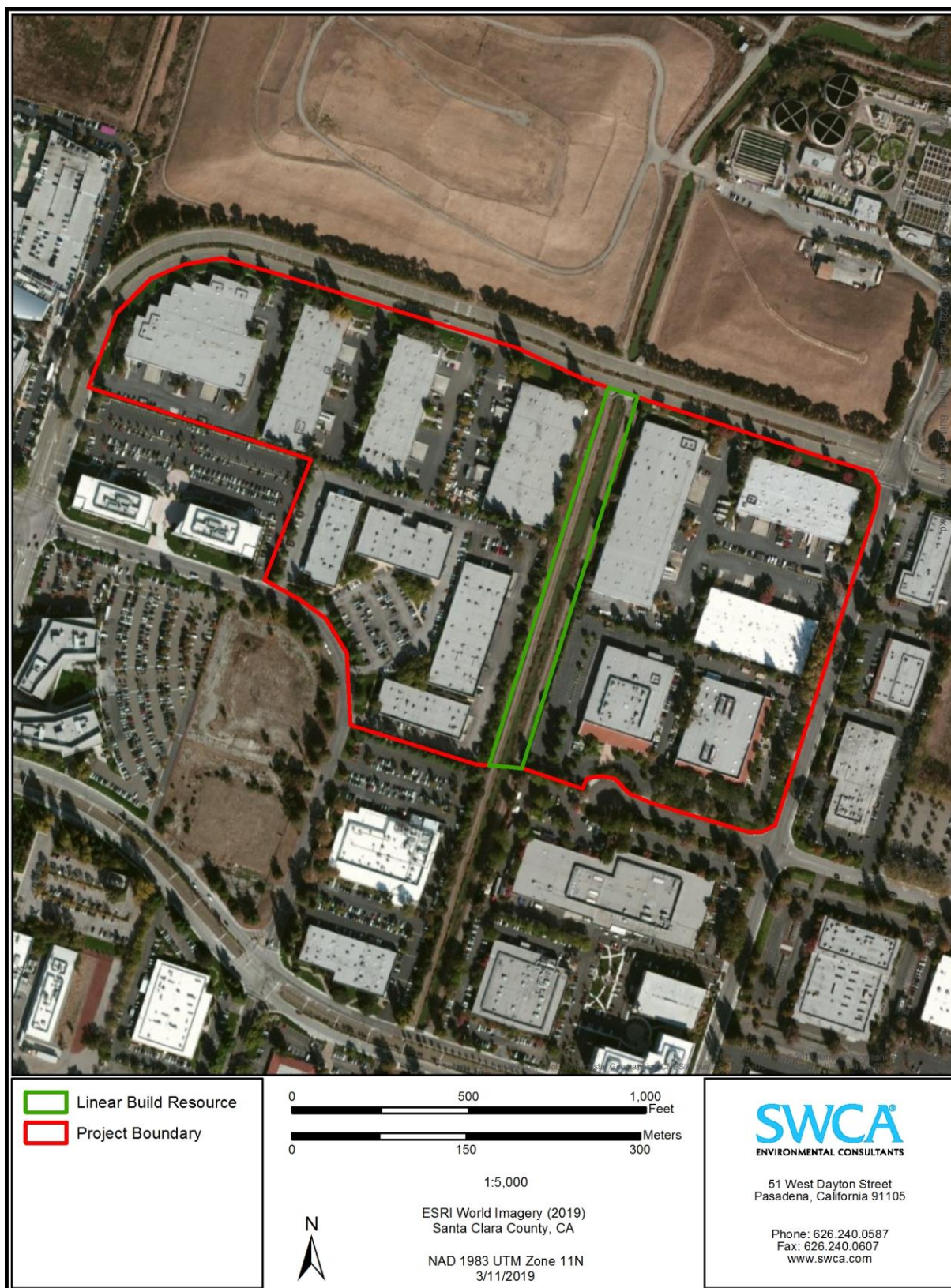


Figure 4. Caribbean Campus Project results with Sunnyvale West Channel in green.

## HISTORY

The Sunnyvale East and West Channels result from early twentieth-century issues with flooding due to land uses. Horizon Water and Environment, LLC's 2013 EIR for the Sunnyvale East and West Channels Flood Protection Project discusses the early historical context that precipitated the development of the channels.

Unlike many of the flood control channels in Santa Clara County, where engineered systems replaced a historic creek alignment, the Sunnyvale East and West Channels (Sunnyvale Channels) are not located in the vicinity of a historic creek. Between the early 1900s and 1950s, land surface subsidence caused by groundwater extraction from artesian wells and groundwater pumping altered the area's drainage. Consequently, runoff from portions of the watershed that would have drained to Stevens Creek or Calabazas Creek became isolated and ponded, and caused flooding (Horizon Water and Environment, LLC 2013:2-1).

The document further explains:

Floods caused damage in Sunnyvale in 1940, 1942, and 1943. A flood around Christmas in 1955 damaged thousands of homes, leaving residents homeless (SCVWD 2012). In response to this flooding, the SCVWD constructed the Sunnyvale Channels between 1959 and 1976. The channels were designed with a capacity to convey runoff from the 10-year storm event. Since construction of the channels, the Project Area experienced flooding during major storm events in 1963, 1968, 1983, 1986, and 1998 (Horizon Water and Environment, LLC 2013:3.4-10).

The Sunnyvale East and West Channels were constructed in 1959 and 1964, respectively, by the Santa Clara Valley Water District "to alleviate the storm drain systems of Sunnyvale and Cupertino during a 10-year storm by directing the overflow through the channels to San Francisco Bay" (SCVWD 2019). The EIR confirmed "[the West Channel north of Hwy 101] was confirmed as being over 50 years of age and the portion south of 101 as being less than 50 years of age, by a qualified Architectural Historian" (Horizon Water and Environment, LLC 2013:3.4). A 1963 aerial image of the project area reveals the West Channel within the area was complete by 1963. Aerial images further reveal that development within the project area largely occurred between 1974 and 1979.

## EVALUATION

### **NRHP and CRHR**

As part of the Horizon Water and Environment, LLC 2013 EIR for the Sunnyvale East and West Channels Flood Protection Project, the Sunnyvale East and West Channels were evaluated for eligibility under federal and state criteria of significance. Best industry practices uphold evaluations of six years when the resource and its setting have not visibly changed. Therefore, SWCA did not reevaluate the Sunnyvale West Channel. The EIR's evaluation that follows here, found the Channel was not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR under any criteria.

Because a portion of the Channel is over 50 years of age, both the Sunnyvale Channels have been formally evaluated for their historic significance and were not found to be historic resources for the purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA or CEQA. The Sunnyvale Channels do not appear to be eligible for listing individually or as part of a historic district in the NRHP or CRHR. The Sunnyvale Channels are not associated with any events important in national, regional, or local history and do not appear eligible for



listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, or the CRHR under Criterion 1. They are not associated with any persons important in national, regional or local history and do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2. The channels do not embody a distinctive characteristic of its type, are not the works of a master architect or builder, and do not possess high artistic value; therefore, they do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C or the CRHR under Criterion 3. The Channels are not likely to yield information important to pre-history or history, and do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D or the CRHR under Criterion 4 (Horizon Water and Environment, LLC 2013:3.4-14).

### ***Sunnyvale Heritage Resource***

Based on the findings and evaluation of the 2013 EIR, the Sunnyvale West Channel is not eligible for designation as a Sunnyvale heritage resource. Sunnyvale criteria for designation provide for a resource to either meet the criteria of the NRHP or one of its ten (10) criteria (Criteria A-J) that re-divide and expand upon the established criteria of both the NRHP and the CRHR. The West Channel does not exemplify or reflect special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, natural history (Criteria A), nor is it associated with persons or events significant to local, state, or national history (Criteria B). The Channel does not embody distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship (Criteria C). The Channel is not the work of a master (Criteria D). It does not contribute to the significance of an historic area (Criteria E), nor does it possess a unique location or constitute a singular physical characteristic, view or vista (Criteria F). The Channel does represent an architectural or engineering achievement (Criteria G). It is not similar to other distinctive properties (Criteria H) nor does it reflect significant geographical patterns (Criteria I). Lastly, the Channel is not the last few remaining drainage channels (Criteria J).



**Figure 5. Sunnyvale West Channel overview.**

## RECOMMENDATIONS

In 2013 Horizon Water and Environment, LLC evaluated the Sunnyvale West Channel located within the project area for eligibility for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, and recommended it not eligible for either register under any criterion. Based on the findings and evaluation of Horizon Water and Environment, LLC, SWCA evaluated the Channel under local Sunnyvale criteria and recommend it is not eligible locally. Because the previous evaluation was completed within the last six years, SWCA did not re-evaluate the channel, but concurs with the existing evaluation. Therefore, no known historical resources would be affected by the proposed project.

### ***Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources***

However unlikely, if archaeological resources are exposed during construction, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. Construction activities may continue in other areas. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA (Section 15064.5[f]; PRC 21082), additional work such as testing or data recovery may be warranted.

### ***Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains***

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbances; CHSC Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Santa Clara County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The Santa Clara County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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**CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX A:**  
**NAHC SLF Results**

## **CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX B:**

### **DPR Forms**