

Appendix C

Cultural Resources Studies and AB 52/SB 18 Correspondence



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Project No. 21-11331

Claire Raybould, AICP, Senior Planner
City of Palo Alto
250 Hamilton Avenue
Palo Alto, CA 94301
via email: Claire.Raybould@cityofpaloalto.org

**Subject: Historical Resources Assessment and Impacts Findings
200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California**

Dear Ms. Raybould:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Palo Alto (City) to conduct a historical resources assessment and impacts finding for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project in Palo Alto, California. The proposed project would involve the demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and the construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings.

The current assessment was prepared to support to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and to identify potential project-related impacts to historical resources. A previous historical resources evaluation was prepared by Page & Turnbull in 2019 on behalf of the City, which concluded the former Bayside Canning Company canning/warehouse building (340 Portage Avenue)¹ is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) at the local level under Criterion 1 (Events) for its association with the history of the canning industry in Santa Clara County (Attachment 1). Therefore, the building is considered historical resources as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines.² To supplement the 2019 analysis, Rincon has completed a cultural resources records search, a field survey and historical resources evaluation, a review of project plans, and preparation of this memorandum to present the results.

The Rincon team included Architectural Historian JulieAnn Murphy, who conducted the site visit and served as primary author of this report, which addresses the potential impacts for the project and Architectural Historian James Williams who conducted additional archival research. Senior Architectural Historian and Program Manager Steven Treffers and Principal Shannon Carmack provided oversight and assisted with the analysis. Ms. Murphy, Mr. Williams, Mr. Treffers, and Ms. Carmack meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards* (PQS) for architectural history and history.

¹ There are 15 addresses associated with the property. The proposed project, including the area of proposed development uses the address 200 Portage Avenue. The historic resources evaluation refers to the site, including the former canning/warehouse building and the associated office building as 340 Portage Avenue. Herein and for consistency, the historic canning/warehouse building will be referred to 340 Portage Avenue.

² Page & Turnbull, *Historic Resource Evaluation for 340 Portage Avenue*, Prepared for City of Palo Alto, February 26, 2019.

Project Location and Description

The project site encompasses approximately 14.27 acres across four parcels. The project site includes all of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 132-38-071, 132-32-036, 132-32-042, and 132-32-043 in the City of Palo Alto. The project site is roughly bounded by Park Boulevard to the north, Christopher Circle and Ash Street to the south, residences to the west, and commercial uses to the east.

The proposed townhome project would be located on the "area of proposed development" as indicated on Figure 1, which includes portion of the project site. The area of development encompasses approximately 4.86-acres and is generally bounded by Park Boulevard to the north, commercial development to the south, Olive Avenue and residences to the west, and Matadero Creek to the east. The area of development includes all of APNs 132-32-036, 132-38-01, and portions of APNs 132-32-042 and 132-32-043.

The proposed project would involve a vesting tentative map to subdivide and merge portions of the four parcels into two parcels. On one of the new parcels (4.86 acres), the project would involve a condominium subdivision to create 91 new condominium units. The other parcel (9.41 acres) would include the remaining portions of the existing commercial building. The proposed townhome project would involve demolition of the portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard within the area of proposed development and construction of 91 new residential units within 16 three-story buildings (Figure 2).

The proposed project would also involve improvements to an existing portion of the on-site, two-story commercial building at 340 Portage Avenue. The area of improvements for the existing commercial building is shown on Figure 3. The improvements would involve architectural changes to add new skylights, new gable windows, corrugated siding, and other architectural details (Figure 4, Figure 5, and Figure 6).

Figure 1 Project Location



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2021.

Fig. 2 Project Location

Figure 2 Proposed Townhome Project Site Plan



Figure 3 Work Area for Improvements to Existing Building

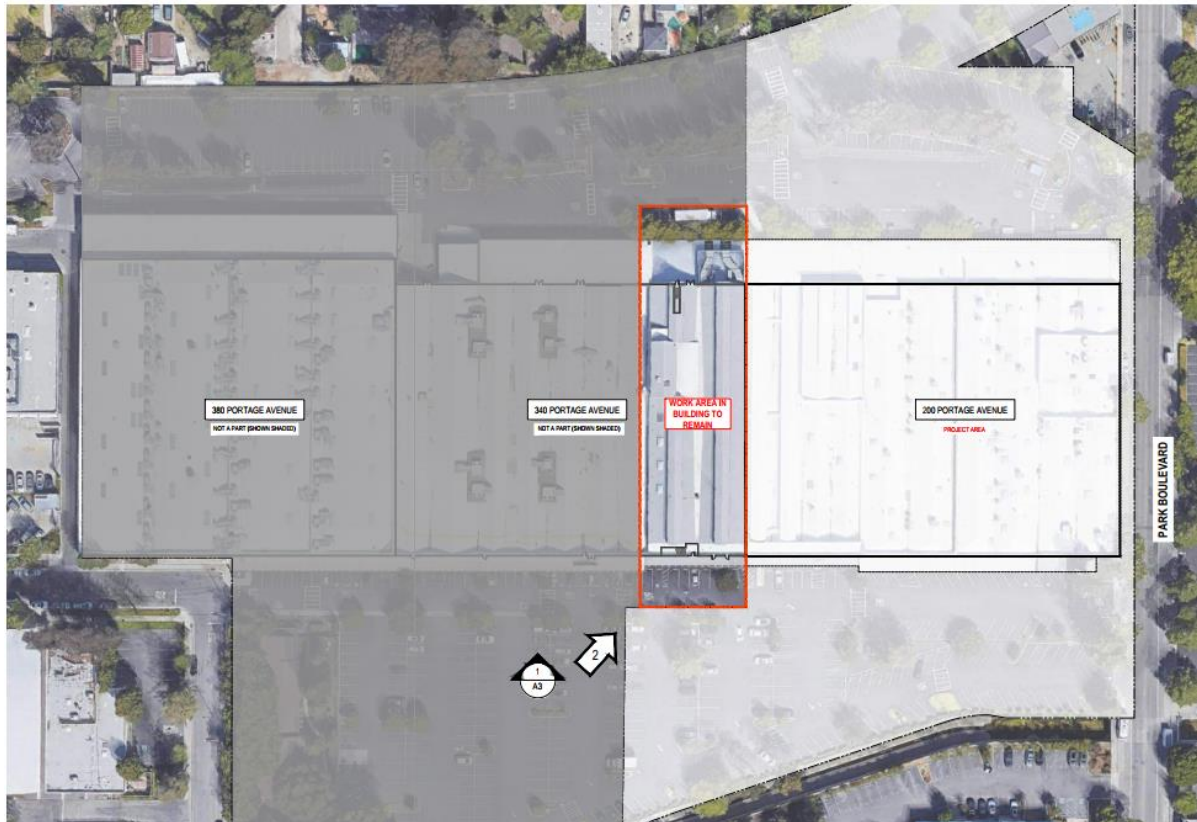


Figure 4 Rendering of Proposed View Facing Northeast



RENDERING VIEW 1 1
SCALE: N/A

Figure 5 Proposed North Elevation Design



NORTH ELEVATION 2
SCALE: 1/8\"/>

Figure 6 Proposed South Elevation Design



Methodology

The following sections identify the steps taken to inform analysis of the proposed project and its potential impacts. As discussed above, a previous historical resources evaluation was prepared in 2019 by Page & Turnbull, which concluded that the former Bayside Canning Company canning/warehouse building at 340 Portage Avenue, which is in the current project site, is eligible for listing in the CRHR. That evaluation also confirmed an associated office building located at 3201-3225 Ash Street contributes to the significance of 340 Portage Avenue; however, this small office building is located outside the area of proposed development. The City, as the lead agency under CEQA, directed Rincon to rely on the previous historical resources eligibility findings to inform the impacts assessment presented below. In addition to these efforts, Rincon conducted background research, a site visit, and prepared a historical resources evaluation of another property within the area of proposed development at 3040 Park Boulevard, which had not been subject to previous evaluation.

The project site also contains the concrete-lined Matadero Creek and two one-story office buildings on the east side of the creek at 3250 Park Boulevard and 278 Lambert Avenue. Because these two properties are less than 45 years of age, they do not meet the age threshold generally triggering the need for historical resources evaluation per the guidelines of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and they were not recorded as part of this study (OHP 1995). This portion of Matadero Creek was lined with concrete in 1994, does not meet the age threshold for evaluation and the proposed project does not include any direct alterations to the creek (WRA 2020). The proposed development is also consistent with the surrounding urban environment and would not negatively affect the existing setting. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated to occur to Matadero Creek and it was not recorded or evaluated as part of this study.

Background Research

The following documents were referenced to inform the history of the 200 Portage Avenue site and its historical significance and to ensure an understanding of the project.

- Page & Turnbull, Inc. *Historic Resource Evaluation for 340 Portage Avenue*, prepared for the City of Palo Alto, February 26, 2019.

- Page & Turnbull, Inc. *Memo: NVCAP Windshield Survey and Preliminary Historic Resource Eligibility Analysis*, April 11, 2019.
- KTG Architecture and Planning. *200 Portage Avenue Townhomes*, August 3, 2021.
- The Sobrato Organization. *200 Portage Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94306*, June 16, 2021.
- Historic aerial photos accessed via University of California, Santa Barbara Map & Imagery Lab and NETRonline.
- Historic topographic maps accessed via United States Geological Survey.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps accessed digitally via Los Angeles Public Library.
- Historical newspaper articles and advertisements accessed online at newspapers.com.
- Historic permits, City of Palo Alto.

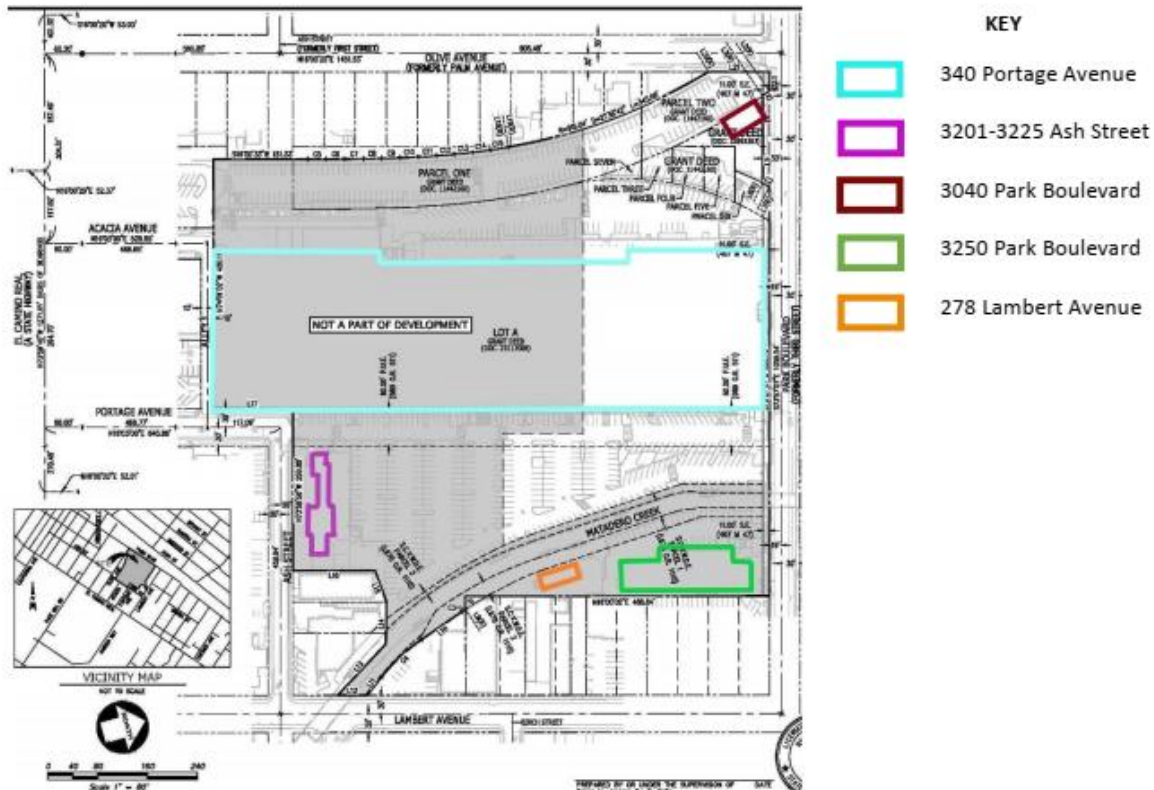
Site Visit

On September 15, 2021, Rincon Architectural Historian JulieAnn Murphy, MSHP conducted a site visit to the project site. The site visit included a detailed inspection of the buildings on the project site, which is approximately 14.27 acres and is comprised of four Santa Clara County Assessor's parcels (132-38-071, 132-32-36, 132-32-42 and 132-32-43). The survey included a visual inspection of all built environment features of the former Bayside Canning Company to document any changes since its last evaluation and confirm that it retained integrity to for listing in the CRHR at the local level under Criterion 1 (Events) for its association with the history of the canning industry in Santa Clara County. Additionally, the site visit included the visual inspection of all other buildings within the project site including buildings, structures, and associated features to assess their overall condition and integrity and to identify and document any potential character-defining features. Ms. Murphy documented the field survey using field notes and digital photographs. To confirm the potential historical resources eligibility of the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard the building was recorded and evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), CRHR, and local listing on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms, which is included in Attachment 2 and summarized below.

Historical Resources Identification Findings

As discussed above, the proposed project site contains four commercial buildings and a concrete-lined creek. Two of the commercial buildings at 3250 Park Boulevard and 278 Lambert Avenue are outside the area of proposed development and do not exceed 45 years of age. They therefore were exempted from further analysis. Similarly, Matadero Creek is also outside the area of proposed development and would not be directly or indirectly impacted by the project; it therefore was also exempted from further historical resources analysis. As previously described, the former canning/warehouse building at 340 Portage Avenue and the office building located at 3201-3225 Ash Street, were previously found eligible for listing in the CRHR at the local level under Criterion 1 (Events) for their association with the history of the canning industry in Santa Clara County and are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. The property is within the proposed project site and are described in more detail below. The field survey and background research also identified one historic-era building, 3040 Park Boulevard, within the project boundary and the area of proposed development that was not previously evaluated and is proposed to be demolished under the project.

Figure 7 Site Map



3040 Park Boulevard

The field survey of the project site identified one historic-era building within the project area that was not formerly evaluated. The building, 3040 Park Boulevard, is a one-story former auto garage building in the North Ventura neighborhood of Palo Alto, constructed in 1964. A full architectural description and additional historical information is presented in the attached DPR forms (Attachment 2).

Physical Description

The subject property consists of a one-story commercial building exhibiting no discernible architectural style. It is rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, and is capped with a flat roof with composition cladding. Its exterior consists alternately of stuccoed and bare structural concrete-block walls. Entrances are located on the north and east elevations and are accessed via two large vehicle entries with metal roll-up garage doors on the east and a standard-size wood-panel on the north. Windows are nonoriginal fixed multi-pane vinyl sashes. A non-original gabled open-frame shelter is attached to the south elevation. The building is in good condition with no notable alterations other than the replacement windows and south-elevation shelter (Figure 8).

Figure 8 South Elevation of 3040 Park Boulevard, View North



Site Development

The subject property was constructed as an auto service shop in 1964. Historical topographic maps and aerial photographs show that by the late 1940s, the property was an undeveloped piece of land situated between Park Boulevard and the corner of a railroad wye crossed, a location that defined the parcel's roughly triangular shape. The surrounding area was largely developed for industrial and residential uses, though several lots were not built out until the 1950s and 1960s (NETROnline 1948; 1956; 1958; 1960).

The subject address' earliest documentation, a newspaper advertisement published in 1965, identifies the property as Stan Tordesón General Tire, a dealer Gurley-Lord Tire Company automotive products. At the time, Stan Tordesón operated two such shops, the other located at 895 Emerson St. in Palo Alto (San Francisco Examiner 5/10/1965). Newspaper advertisements from 1966 indicate that Tordesón no longer owned the subject property by that time but continued to operate the Emerson Street location and had also opened an American Motors dealership at 623 Alma Street, Palo Alto (San Francisco Examiner 7/8/1966 and 11/7/1966). In addition to being a local business owner, Tordesón was involved in other business and civic ventures, including the founding of the members-only PALO Club and the construction of a Little League baseball diamond in Los Altos that was eventually named in his honor (San Francisco Examiner 12/7/1963).

The subject property has been subject to few changes. The railroad wye tracing the property's east and west boundaries was removed by 1987 (NETROnline 1982; 1987). Historical aerial photographs taken between 1965 and 2002 depict an apparent ancillary building just southeast of the subject building,

which was removed circa 2004 (UCSB 1965; NETROnline 2002; 2004). Circa 2015, wall-mounted signage reading “PARK AUTOMOTIVE” was removed from the building and by 2017 was replaced with lettering reading “Functional Lifestyles,” signaling the property’s conversion from an automotive services shop to a commercial fitness center. Vinyl-sash replacement windows were installed around this time as part of the building’s conversion (Google Maps 2014; 2015; 2016; 2017). The gabled shelter was constructed adjacent to the south elevation circa 2019 and the wall-mounted signage replaced with the existing signage circa 2020. The subject property continues to operate as the Functional Lifestyles fitness center.

Background research, including a review of historical newspapers, city directories, and other sources, did not identify any additional information of consequence regarding the property or its former owners or occupants.

Previous Evaluations

In 2019, Page & Turnbull identified the subject property in a windshield survey as part of the Preliminary Findings of Historic Resource Eligibility in the North Ventura Coordinated Area Plan project, a planning area identified by the City of Palo Alto that is bounded by Page Mill Road, El Camino Real, Lambert Avenue, and the Caltrain tracks. Although not formally recorded and evaluated, the property was subject to preliminary research and recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR based on this evidence. It was also found not to be part of any historic district.

Historical Resources Evaluation

The property at 3040 Park Boulevard is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or as City of Palo Alto Historic Structure.

The property was constructed in the 1960s as part of Palo Alto’s post-World War II-era population boom. However, it was one of many numerous buildings constructed during this period to help serve a growing population and research for this evaluation did not find the property is singularly important in the context of Palo Alto’s postwar growth or in the context any other event significant to the history of the city, region, state, or nation. As such, the property is recommended ineligible under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1.

The person most closely associated with the property is Stan Troedson, a successful businessman and active community member. Although Troedson enjoyed some success in commerce and civic affairs, there is no evidence that his endeavors in these areas constitute significant contributions to the history of the city, region, state, or nation. Archival research also found no evidence that any subsequent owner or occupant of the property made historically significant contributions. Therefore, the property is recommended ineligible under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2.

Architecturally, the property is a commercial building bearing no discernible architectural style. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or possess high artistic values. Although archival research did not identify the building’s designer, its simple, functionalistic design would not exemplify the work of any master architect. Therefore, the property is recommended ineligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3.

A review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history. The property is therefore recommended ineligible for listing under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4. The property is also not recommended eligible as a contributor to any existing or potential historic districts.

Based on the above reasoning, the property is also recommended ineligible designation locally as a Historic Structure. It is not identified with the lives of historic people or with important events in the city, state or nation (Criterion 1); is not particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation (Criterion 2); is not an example of a type of building which was once common, but is now rare (Criterion 3); and is not connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare (Criterion 4). In addition, research conducted for this study did not find that the building's architect or building itself was important (Criterion 5). Finally, the property does not possess elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship (Criterion 6).

340 Portage Avenue

Physical Description

The former cannery/warehouse building at 340 Portage Avenue is the result of an accretion of additions for use as a packing and warehouse facility and is comprised of approximately 10 sections that are attached to one another, with some earlier additions having been completely enveloped in later additions. The parcel also includes a c. 1930s former office building at the southeast corner of the of the site at 3201-3225 Ash Avenue. Since that time, the former cannery/warehouse facility served a number of commercial uses and is presently partially vacant. The former office building has been leased by other businesses. The buildings are in good condition.

Figure 9 South Elevation of the former canning/warehouse building at 340 Portage Avenue



Figure 10 Primary Elevation of the former office building at 3201-3225 Ash Avenue



Site Development

As outlined in the historical resources evaluation prepared by Page & Turnbull, the site was largely undeveloped prior to the first decades of the twentieth century. It was first developed in April 1918 by Thomas Foon Chew, a Chinese immigrant and owner of the Bayside Canning Company in Alviso. Chew planned to, according to articles published in the local Daily Palo Alto newspaper, build a second canning plant on the site and construction began in June of that year. By the following year Chew was expanding his operations and added nineteen houses for workers south of the cannery, and a large warehouse was added. To the south of the preparing facility, there was a loading platform and small syrup room. Four small outbuildings, including a restroom and office, were located to the southeast of these buildings. A scale was situated along Portage Avenue, and an in-ground oil tank was located alongside the railroad spur. A separate one-story dwelling and small outbuilding were located to the north of the cannery, facing Third Street.

Over the next several decades, the canning complex continued to expand. Records of historic building permits at the Palo Alto Historical Association reveal that in 1929, the Sutter Packing Company, which by then operated the cannery although it continued to be owned by Thomas Foon Chew, had received a permit to build another warehouse on the site at 310 Portage Avenue. A permit to build yet another cannery building, this time at 300 Portage Avenue, was issued in 1937. Just three years later in 1940, the Sutter Packing Company received another permit on a warehouse expansion at 380 Portage Avenue; however, newspaper articles show that construction work at the site was much more extensive. In June 1940, The Palo Alto Times reported that the company was planning on improvements to the canning plant that would result in 50,000 square feet of additional storage and increase the plant's capacity 25 to 30 percent.

The cannery continued to grow as production ramped up in response to World War II. In 1942, Sutter Packing Company was issued a permit to build a warehouse at 300 Portage Avenue. This building is likely the southernmost portion of the existing building that extends across Ash Street over the site of the last row of employee cabins. In 1945, additional improvements took place at the cannery. Work included:

- Building a 42.5 x 70-foot jam and jelly housing facility;

- Converting a loading platform into an office building and laboratory near Second Street;
- Constructing of a shed over the loading platform near Third Street;
- Adding a one-story office building on Portage Avenue near First Street; and
- Repairing the roof.

In spite of decades of nearly constant activity and expansion of the operations at the cannery site, Sutter Packing Company went into decline after World War II and finally closed its doors in 1949. A portion the larger cannery complex on Lambert Avenue was initially leased to Coca-Cola to function as a bottling plant, but records do not confirm Coca-Cola's presence at the subject property. By the 1960s, the former cannery had been subdivided into several smaller spaces, which were leased to a variety of tenants. In 1964, the Southern Pacific Railroad removed its spur tracks from the site. The same year, a portion of the building was occupied by Maximart, a large commercial store that sold home goods and appliances. By 1978, Maximart had moved out, and the site was under the ownership of WSP Properties. Since that time, the buildings have been leased for a number of commercial uses, including a Fry's Electronics which occupied a portion of the warehouse space until closing in 2019.

Historical Resources Evaluation

340 Portage Avenue and the associated office building were previously recorded and evaluated for historic significance for the City of Palo Alto by Page & Turnbull, Inc. and found eligible for listing in the CRHR. The site's significance was described in the Page & Turnbull evaluation as follows:

340 Portage Avenue and the associated former office building to the southeast appear to be individually significant under Criterion 1 in association with historical events important to the history of Palo Alto. Agricultural industries, including fruit and vegetable canning, were once the dominant industries in Santa Clara County. The oldest portions of the cannery building, itself, were constructed in 1918 for the Bayside Canning Company, which was owned by Chinese immigrant and prominent canning mogul, Thomas Foon Chew. Under Chew, the Bayside Canning Company rose to become the third largest fruit and vegetable cannery in the world in the 1920s, behind only Libby and Del Monte.

After Chew's death, the cannery was subsequently purchased and operated for more than twenty years by the Sutter Packing Company, another fruit and vegetable cannery. The Sutter Packing Company significantly expanded the cannery building and its operations throughout the 1930s and 1940s as it prepared for and raced to meet the demands of World War II. The expansion projects included the construction of the extant office building at 3201-3225 Ash Street to the southeast of cannery building at 340 Portage Avenue. For a time, the cannery was the largest employer in the Mid Peninsula, and when it closed in 1949, it was the largest employer in Palo Alto. The trajectory of canning operations at the plant—which began in the early twentieth century, peaked in the 1920s, increased production to meet the demands of World War II, and then quickly declined as residential development and new industries began to replace agricultural industries in the postwar period—corresponds closely to the broad pattern of the history of the canning industry in Santa Clara County.

The building is a rare surviving example of Palo Alto's and Santa Clara County's agricultural past. As a result, the building at 340 Portage Avenue does appear to be individually significant at the local level under Criterion 1. The period of significance under this criterion begins in 1918, when canning operations began at the site under the Bayside Canning Company, and ends in 1949, when the Sutter Packing Company's canning operations at the building ended.

Character-Defining Features Analysis

Page & Turnbull, Inc., in their historic resource evaluation, also assessed the character-defining features of 340 Portage Avenue, which are those physical features which collectively convey the significance of the property and is tied to its association with the history of canning in Santa Clara County (CRHR Criterion 1). The character-defining features therefore relate to its history as an operating canning facility and warehouse and are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Character-Defining Features – 340 Portage



Form and Massing (long, linear massing; composition of multiple smaller buildings; primarily one-story, double-height volumes with taller central cannery section)



Varied roof forms and structures (prominent paired monitor roofs; arched roofs; visible gabled roofs)



Exterior wall materials (reinforced board-form concrete; corrugated metal cladding)



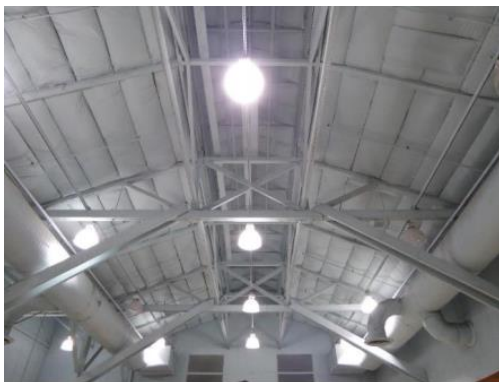
Exterior cannery features (concrete loading platforms; cooling porch at rear of building; exterior shed awnings with wood post-and-beam construction)



Fenestration (wood frame windows; garage door openings; wire glass skylights over former warehouses)



Landscape features (preserved path of removed railroad track, represented in the shape of the parking lot pavement and following the channel of Matadero Creek)



Interior Features (exposed wood truss ceiling; wood and concrete post-and-beam construction)
Photo Source: Page & Turnbull, 2019

Rincon Consultants, Inc., 2021

Project Impacts

As detailed above in the historical resources identification findings, the project site contains four commercial buildings and a concrete-lined creek. The existing buildings at the southeast corner of the site, 3250 Park Boulevard and 278 Lambert Avenue, have not reached an age of eligibility and, therefore, do not qualify as historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Furthermore, both buildings are outside of the area of proposed development. Matadero Creek is also outside the area of proposed development. Furthermore, it was lined with concrete in 1994 and has not reached the age of eligibility to qualify as a historical resource. As detailed above, 3040 Park Boulevard is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation. As such, it does not qualify as a historical resource and its demolition would not result in a significant adverse impact as defined by Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.

340 Portage Avenue and the associated office building with a listed address of 3201-3225 Ash Avenue have been found eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 for significant associations with the canning industry in Santa Clara County; as such the property is considered a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. To support the development of 91 new residential units within 16 three-story buildings, the project includes the demolition of the eastern portion of the existing warehouse building. In addition, the project would rehabilitate a small portion of the building just east of the centerline of the former cannery/warehouse building. The remaining portions of the former cannery/warehouse building, as well as the associated office building 3201-3225 Ash Avenue are outside the area of proposed development and are not otherwise included in the proposed project actions.

Pursuant to Section 15064.5(b) of the CEQA guidelines a project may result in substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource if it causes 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. Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration “in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the [CRHR].”³

Additional guidance on assessing impacts to historical resources is defined in Section 15064.5(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, states that impacts to historical resources are generally considered mitigated to a less than significant level when they meet the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (Secretary’s Standards) (Attachment 3). The Secretary’s Standards establish professional standards and provide guidance on the preservation and protection of historic properties. The intent of the Secretary’s Standards is to provide for the long-term preservation of a property’s significance through the preservation of its historic materials and features. These historic materials and features are commonly referred to as character-defining features and are indispensable in a historic property’s ability to convey the reasons for its historical significance. The Bayside Canning Company’s character-defining features were assessed by Page & Turnbull in their historic resource evaluation, as outlined above. To ensure a proposed project’s compliance with the Secretary’s Standards, a historic property’s character-defining features should therefore be identified and preserved as part of the final design.

In consideration of impacts to the 340 Portage Avenue property, the most substantial impact would occur through the demolition of 89,639 square-feet of the eastern portion of the Bayside Canning Company cannery/warehouse building, constituting a loss of approximately 40 percent of the building. The proposed demolition would result in the removal of distinctive materials, the loss of several

³ CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)(A).

character-defining features, and would, therefore constitute material impairment to the historical resource. The proposed demolition would be in an adverse manner of those characteristics of the historical resource that convey its historical significance and justify its eligibility for listing in the CRHR. Additionally, the proposed treatment of the building would not be consistent with the Secretary's Standards which recommends avoiding loss of historic materials through demolition and removal and encourages the retention of distinctive materials that characterize a property. The proposed would cause a loss of several of the the property's character-defining features outlined above, including its form and massing and varied roof forms and structures through the proposed demolition. Additionally, the treatment proposed for the portion of the building that is to remain and be rehabilitated for continued use also does not meet the Standards. That Standards provide that the removal of distinctive materials should be avoided, alterations should not destroy historic materials, and that deteriorated features should be repaired or replaced in kind, where necessary. The proposed project includes the removal of distinctive materials like the character-defining exterior cannery features such as the loading platforms and cooling porches. The proposed changes to the building's fenestration, most notably the addition of new window openings and the alterations to the entrances on the north and south elevations also do not meet the Standards. The addition of the proposed aluminum canopies above the entries and the proposed addition to the warehouse's south elevation are not compatible with the warehouse's historic character and would obscure historic materials that characterize the property and is, therefore, inconsistent with the Standards.

Additionally, the proposed bisection of the canning/warehouse building would result in unknown and undefined treatment of a substantial portion of the building. The unidentified treatment of the remaining portion of the warehouse building could result in additional material impairment. Furthermore, the proposed demolition of the portion of the building included in project site would impair the building's physical characteristics that convey the property's historical significance such that the historic resource would not retain sufficient integrity for listing.

The goals of rehabilitation are to make possible the compatible new use of a historic property while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. The project, as proposed, would result in material impairment to the resource and would not preserve the building's historical value. The proposed project would result in substantial changes to the historic canning/warehouse building and would destroy distinctive materials, features, and spatial relationships that define its historic character. The partial demolition of the building and the proposed exterior updates would result in the removal of distinctive building materials. Finally, the proposed new additions and adjacent construction are proposed in a manner that requires the demolition of part of the historic building. If the proposed new construction were removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic building and its environment would be impaired and would not, therefore, meet the Standards. The proposed partial redevelopment of the warehouse building fails to meet the Standards for the reasons outlined above. The project as proposed would result in ***significant impact to a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.***

Recommendations

To inform the alternatives analysis for CEQA compliance and identify measures to mitigate potential impacts, Rincon has provided the following recommendations.

In order to meet the Standards, thereby avoiding a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, the project would have to be redesigned to avoid subdivision of the historic resources on separate parcels as well as the partial demolition of the historic resource at 340 Portage

Avenue. The buildings could be rehabilitated for a new use that would require minimal change to their distinctive features. For a successful rehabilitation, the design would have to retain the building's character-defining features, as previously outlined.

The project may also be revised to mitigate the substantial adverse change. Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact the project will have on the historical resource. Mitigation could be accomplished through the redesign of the project to eliminate the proposed partial demolition of the historic resource while accommodating the proposed development on the portion of the site that is not currently occupied by buildings.

Alternatively, the project could proceed largely as designed to retain more of the warehouse building's character-defining features to continue to convey its historic context, in part. Revisions could include design updates that would more closely align with the Standards. The revised design could avoid the addition proposed for the south elevation and instead of introducing new storefront entries, reuse historic entries. It would also be more successful in aligning with the Standards if it retained the loading platforms and cooling porches instead of continuing the building elevations to grade and introducing aluminum canopies. The building would further comply with the Standards through avoiding adding aluminum frame windows in favor of wood or wood clad construction in the historic fenestration. The recommended changes, however, would not mitigate the impacts below a level of significance.

Another mitigation option is to carry out Historic American Building Survey (HABS) level documentation of the site. HABS documentation could include archival copies of historical building plans, if available and photos of all the buildings and site. Similar to the scope outlined above, site documentation would not mitigate the impacts below a level of significance.

The proposed project could be designed to include a permanent, high-quality on-site interpretive display in a publicly-accessible location, preferably near or within a portion of the retained warehouse building. The display could focus on the property's history, particularly the agricultural past of Santa Clara County and the canning operations of Bayside Canning Company. The interpretive display should be prepared by a professional exhibit designer and historian; historic information contained in Page & Turnbull's HRE can serve as the basis for the interpretive display. The goal of the interpretive display would be to educate the public about the property's historic themes and associations within broader cultural contexts. The interpretive design could incorporate elements of public art. The recommended mitigation, however, would not mitigate the impacts below a level of significance.

Conclusions

The field survey and archival research conducted for this study identified three properties over 45 years of age within the project area, the former Bayside Canning Company canning/warehouse building at 340 Portage Avenue, its associated office building at 3201-3225 Ash Street (APN 132-38-071), and a commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard (APN 132-32-036). The project site also contains the concrete-lined Matadero Creek and two one-story office buildings on the east side of the creek at 3250 Park Boulevard and 278 Lambert Avenue, all of which were determined to not meet the age threshold generally triggering the need for historical resources evaluation were not recorded as part of this study. The two other parcels included in the project do not contain buildings (APNs 132-32-042 and 132-32-043). In 2019, the canning/warehouse building and its associated office building were determined eligible for listing in the CRHR at the local level under Criterion 1 (Events) for its association with the history of the canning industry in Santa Clara County. Therefore, the buildings are considered historical

resources as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines.⁴ As a part of this study, the building at 3040 Park Boulevard was evaluated for its potential historic significance and found to be ineligible for listing and is not considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

The proposed project involves the subdivision and merger of four existing parcels into two parcels – one for the development of 91 townhomes and a remainder lot that is not part of the proposed development. Work proposed on the project parcel includes the partial demolition of the canning/warehouse building and updates to the remaining portion of the building for use as common space. As detailed above, this impacts analysis finds that the project would result in the material impairment to a historical resource and result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a resource. Furthermore, it does not comply with the Secretary's Standards and as proposed and would result in a **significant impact to a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA**.

The recommendations above provide guidance for the project to meet the Standards thereby reducing the impacts to less than significant levels. Alternatively, it provides a suite of mitigation measures that would mitigate the project's impacts to the historic resources, but would not mitigate said impacts to below a level of significance.

Should you have any questions or comments regarding this report, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at 925-326-1159 or at jmuprhy@rinconconsultants.com.

Sincerely,

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⁴ Page & Turnbull, Inc. *Historic Resource Evaluation for 340 Portage Avenue*, prepared for the City of Palo Alto, February 26, 2019.

Page & Turnbull

- 2019 *Historic Resource Evaluation for 340 Portage Avenue*, prepared for the City of Palo Alto, February 26.
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- 2020 Matadero Creek Renaturalization: Conceptual Alternative Analysis. Prepared for the City of Palo Alto, September.

Attachments

- Attachment 1 Page & Turnbull *Historic Resource Evaluation for 340 Portage Avenue*
- Attachment 1 DPR Forms for 3040 Park Boulevard
- Attachment 2 Secretary of the Interior's Standards

Attachment 1

Historic Resource Evaluation of 340 Portage Avenue

340 PORTAGE AVENUE
HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA
[16252P]

PREPARED FOR:
CITY OF PALO ALTO

PAGE & TURNBULL

imagining change in historic environments through design, research, and technology

FEBRUARY 26, 2019



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This Historic Resource Evaluation (HRE) has been prepared at the request of the City of Palo Alto Planning and Community Environment Department for the former cannery property (referred to as the “subject property” in this report), which consists of the former cannery building at 340 Portage Avenue and the associated former office building at 3201-3225 Ash Street (APN 132-38-071) in Palo Alto, California (**Figure 1**). Other storefront addresses—including 200, 210, 220, 230, 336, 360, 370, and 380 Portage Avenue and 3200 Park Boulevard—are used at the main cannery building; however, 340 Portage Avenue occupies the largest space in the building and is, therefore, being used to refer to the building as a whole. The building at 340 Portage Avenue was initially built for the Bayside Canning Company, owned by Thomas Foon Chew, in 1918 and subsequently expanded by the Sutter Packing Company in the 1930s and 1940s. These expansions included the construction of the extant office building at 3201-3225 Ash Street. The subject property is located on the west side of Portage Avenue between Park Boulevard and El Camino Real, immediately west of Matadero Creek.

OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR - SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

BOOK 132 PAGE 38

CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

Map showing various lots and parcels, including Lot 8 (1.321 Ac), Lot A (14.451 sf), Lot B (32,884 sf), and Lot C (1.604 Ac). The map includes street names like Acacia Ave., Portage Ave., and Park Blvd. A north arrow is present in the upper left corner. The map is titled 'OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR - SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA' and includes a book and page number 'BOOK 132 PAGE 38'.

Page & Turnbull, Inc.

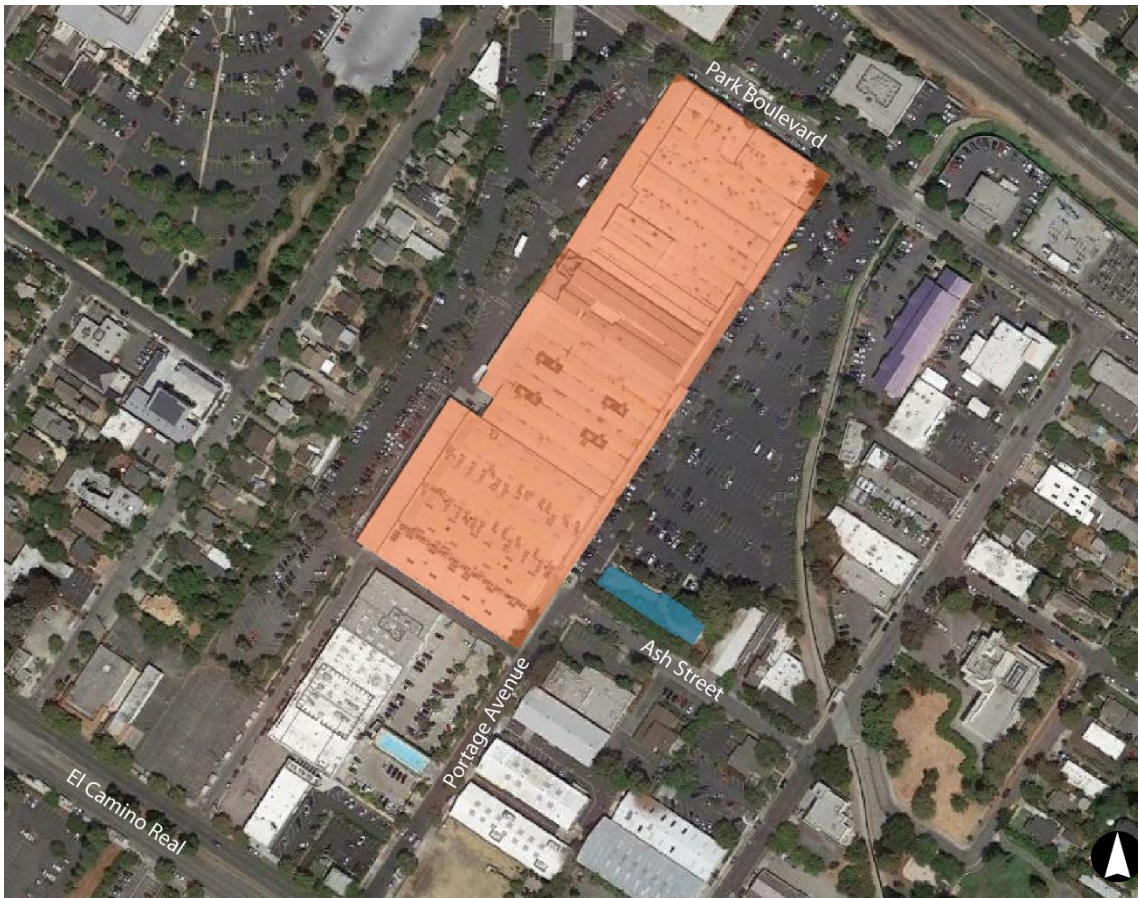


Figure 2: Aerial view of the subject property. The former cannery building is shaded orange. The former office building is shaded blue. Source: Google Earth, 2019. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

The subject property has not been previously listed or found eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), or local City of Palo Alto Historic Inventory, nor is it located within the boundaries of any recorded historic district.

METHODOLOGY

This Historic Resource Evaluation provides a summary of previous historical surveys and ratings, a site description, historic context, and an evaluation of the property's individual eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

Page & Turnbull prepared this report using research collected at various local repositories, including the Palo Alto Historical Association, City of Palo Alto Development Center, Ancestry.com, and various other online sources. Page & Turnbull conducted a site visit in January 2019 to review the existing conditions and to photograph the property in order to prepare the descriptions and assessments included in this report. All photographs were taken by Page & Turnbull in January 2019, unless otherwise noted.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Upon evaluation of the subject property, inclusive of the former cannery at 340 Portage Avenue and the former office building at 3201-3225 Ash Street, Page & Turnbull finds the former cannery property to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources at the local level of significance under Criterion 1 (Events) for its association with the history of the canning industry in Santa Clara County. Thus, the property appears to qualify as a historic resource for the purposes of review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

II. CURRENT HISTORIC STATUS

The following section examines the national, state, and local historical ratings currently assigned to the subject property.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register) is the nation's most comprehensive inventory of historic resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service and includes buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the national, state, or local level.

340 Portage Avenue and 3201-3225 Ash Street are not currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places individually or as part of a registered historic district.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) is an inventory of significant architectural, archaeological, and historical resources in the State of California. Resources can be listed in the California Register through a number of methods. State Historical Landmarks and National Register-listed properties are automatically listed in the California Register. Properties can also be nominated to the California Register by local governments, private organizations, or citizens. The evaluative criteria used by the California Register for determining eligibility are closely based on those developed by the National Park Service for the National Register of Historic Places.

340 Portage Avenue and 3201-3225 Ash Street are not currently listed in the California Register of Historical Resources individually or as part of a registered historic district.

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCE STATUS CODE

Properties listed by, or under review by, the State of California Office of Historic Preservation are assigned a California Historical Resource Status Code (Status Code) between "1" and "7" to establish their historical significance in relation to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register or NR) or California Register of Historical Resources (California Register or CR). Properties with a Status Code of "1" or "2" are either eligible for listing in the California Register or the National Register, or are already listed in one or both of the registers. Properties assigned Status Codes of "3" or "4" appear to be eligible for listing in either register, but normally require more research to support this rating. Properties assigned a Status Code of "5" have typically been determined to be locally significant or to have contextual importance. Properties with a Status Code of "6" are not eligible for listing in either register. Finally, a Status Code of "7" means that the resource either has not been evaluated for the National Register or the California Register, or needs reevaluation.

340 Portage Avenue and 3201-3225 Ash Street are not listed in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) database as of 2012. This means the buildings have not been formally evaluated using California Historical Resource Status Codes and/or the status code has not been submitted to the California Office of Historic Preservation.

PALO ALTO HISTORIC INVENTORY

The City of Palo Alto's Historic Inventory, completed in 1979, lists noteworthy examples of the work of important individual designers and architectural eras and traditions as well as structures whose background is associated with important events in the history of the city, state, or nation. The survey that produced the inventory encompassed approximately 500 properties and was largely limited to areas in and near the historic core of Palo Alto. The inventory is organized under the

following four Categories:

- **Category 1:** An “Exceptional Building” of pre-eminent national or state importance. These buildings are meritorious works of the best architects, outstanding examples of a specific architectural style, or illustrate stylistic development of architecture in the United States. These buildings have had either no exterior modifications or such minor ones that the overall appearance of the building is in its original character.
- **Category 2:** A “Major Building” of regional importance. These buildings are meritorious works of the best architects, outstanding examples of an architectural style, or illustrate stylistic development of architecture in the state or region. A major building may have some exterior modifications, but the original character is retained.
- **Category 3 or 4:** A “Contributing Building” which is a good local example of an architectural style and relates to the character of a neighborhood grouping in scale, materials, proportion or other factors. A contributing building may have had extensive or permanent changes made to the original design, such as inappropriate additions, extensive removal of architectural details, or wooden facades resurfaced in asbestos or stucco.

The subject property is not listed in the Palo Alto Historic Inventory under any category.¹

PALO ALTO HISTORICAL SURVEY UPDATE

Between 1997 and 2000, a comprehensive update to the 1979 Historic Inventory was undertaken by the historic preservation firm Dames & Moore. The goal of this update was to identify additional properties in Palo Alto that were eligible to the National Register. This effort began with a reconnaissance survey of approximately 6,600 properties constructed prior to 1947. The reconnaissance survey produced two Study Priority lists. In January 1999, Dames & Moore prepared an interim findings report that listed preliminary evaluations of the National Register and California Register eligibility of Study Priority 1 and 2 properties.² Approximately 600 properties were identified as Study Priority 1, indicating they appeared individually eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C (Architecture). Approximately 2,700 properties were identified as Study Priority 2, representing those properties that did not appear individually eligible to the National Register under Criterion C (including common local building types) but retained high integrity.

The reconnaissance survey was followed by an intensive-level survey of all Study Priority 1 properties.³ Historic research was conducted on the owners, architects/builders, and past uses of the Study Priority 1 properties. Research also informed the preparation of historic context statements on topics such as local property types, significant historical themes, and prolific architects and builders, in order to identify any potential significant associations of Study Priority 2 properties. Dames & Moore found 291 properties to be potentially eligible as individual resources to the National Register and California Register. The survey found that 1,789 other properties were potentially eligible to the California Register only.

The survey update effort concluded with California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms prepared for those 291 properties that initially appeared eligible for listing in the National

¹ “Palo Alto Historic Buildings Inventory.” <http://www.pastheritage.org/inventory.html>

² Dames & Moore. “Study Priority 1 and Study Priority 2 Properties: Preliminary Assessments of Eligibility for the National Register or California Register.” Prepared for the City of Palo Alto Planning Division. January 1999.

³ Dames & Moore. “Final Survey Report – Palo Alto Historical Survey Update: August 1997-August 2000.” Prepared for the City of Palo Alto Planning Division. February 2001.

Register. Of the 291 properties, 165 were ultimately found to be eligible to the National Register. These DPR 523 forms were submitted to the California Office of Historic Preservation. Because the survey focused on determining National Register eligibility, the project did not finalize the preliminary evaluations regarding potential California Register eligibility. The City of Palo Alto did not formally adopt any findings from the Dames & Moore study.

The subject property was not surveyed in either the Study Priority 1 or 2 categories, and thus was not identified as a property for preliminary evaluation.

III. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

340 PORTAGE AVENUE

340 Portage Avenue is located on an irregularly shaped, 12.5-acre parcel at the north end of Portage Avenue between Park Boulevard and El Camino Real in Palo Alto. Although 340 Portage Avenue appears to consist of a single, large building, it is composed of roughly ten buildings that were constructed at various times between 1918 and 1949 and are attached, in some form, to one another. Some of these buildings are almost entirely encased between other structures and have very limited exterior exposure; sometimes only a single wall is visible. The buildings range in size but generally have a regular, rectilinear plan and concrete foundations. Access into the site is achieved through large surface parking lots that are accessible via Park Boulevard to the northwest, Ash Street to the southeast, and Portage Avenue and Acadia Avenue to the southwest. The separate, yet associated building to the southeast of 340 Portage Avenue is described in the “Landscape Features and Outbuildings” section that follows.

The façades of the building, as described in this report, are outlined in the diagram below (**Figure 3**). The main volume of the building features a pair of monitor roofs, which are capped with composition shingles (**Figure 4**); the remainder of the building features a variety of roof shapes, including flat, gabled, shed, and arched roofs. The building is primarily clad in concrete or corrugated metal with some sections on the rear clad in wood siding. Fenestration is minimal but includes some metal doors and fixed metal windows on the first story, wood clerestory ribbon windows, and wire glass skylights.

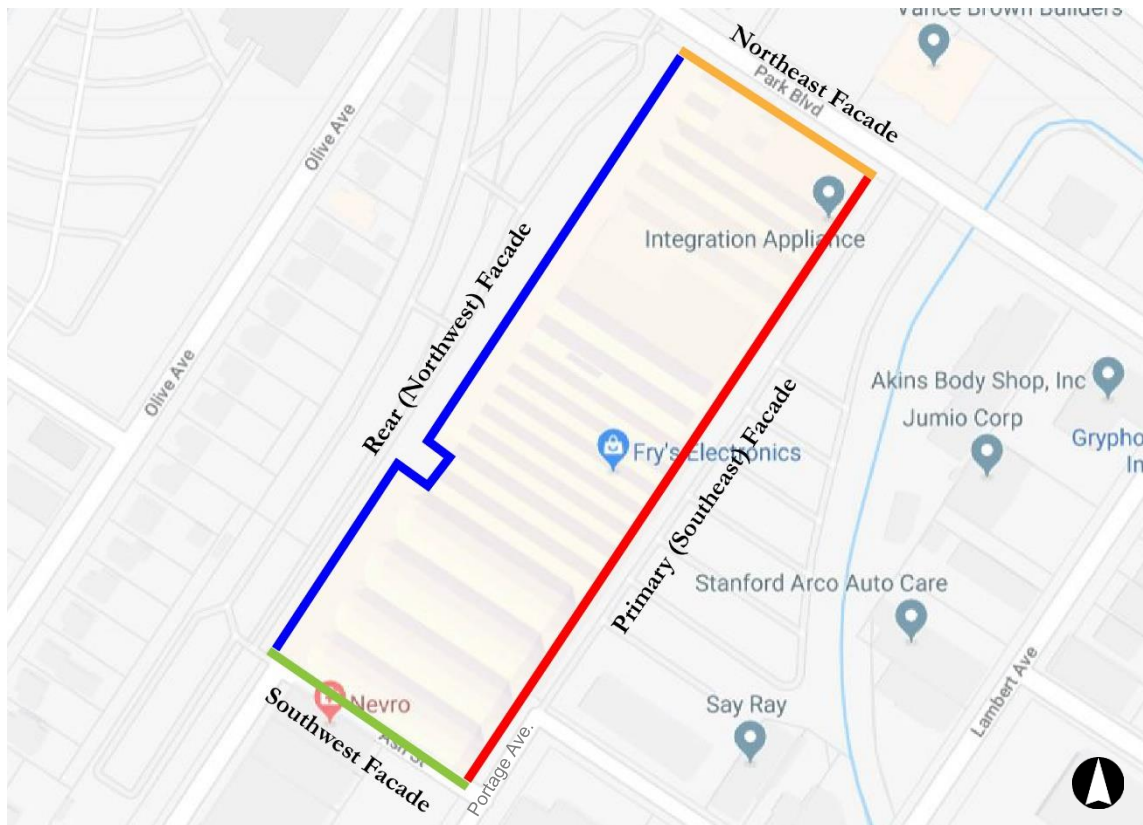


Figure 3: 340 Portage Avenue, façades labeled and colored. Source: Google Maps, 2019. Edited by Page & Turnbull.



Figure 4: 340 Portage Avenue. View northwest from the parking lot located southeast of the building.

Primary (Southeast) Façade

The primary (southeast) façade faces a surface parking lot on Portage Avenue. To further describe the physical characteristics that are visible along the southeast façade, it will be divided into three sections: south (left), middle, and north (right).

The far left (south) portion of the southeast façade is clad in board formed concrete and features two arched roofs with a flat parapet fronting Portage Avenue (**Figure 5** and **Figure 6**). A raised concrete platform with a simple metal railing extends north from an entry for 380 Portage Avenue. The entry consists of an aluminum frame glass door, sidelight, and transom windows that appear to have replaced an earlier garage door opening. A metal ladder with safety cage to permit roof access is located to the north of this entry (**Figure 7**). To the north of this ladder, the concrete platform is covered by a long, shed awning with a wood post-and-beam and horizontal wood railing; the awning is covered in corrugated metal and asphalt (**Figure 8**).

The middle portion of the southeast façade features the building's most distinctive feature: a pair of monitor roofs covered with composition shingles and clad with corrugated metal (**Figure 9**). The monitor roofs run perpendicular to the façade. Exterior walls throughout this section are also clad in corrugated metal siding. Below the monitor roofs, the shed awning, wood post-and-beam supports, concrete platform, and horizontal wood railing continue from the south along the full length of this section (**Figure 10**). A number of entries permit access to the interior of the building from this section of the southeast façade. The primary entrance to the building consists of a pair of aluminum frame, automatic glass doors and a single aluminum frame glass door, both with exterior wood trim; the entries are situated below a roll-up garage door opening (**Figure 11**). Fenestration to the left (south) and right (north) consists of a number of metal doors, aluminum frame glass doors, and fixed, aluminum frame windows. In several locations, a combination of aluminum frame glass doors, sidelights, and transoms have been installed to fill former garage door openings (**Figure 12**). In other locations, larger, earlier openings have been filled with simple metal doors and blind transoms with wood trim (**Figure 13**). Concrete ramps and steps permit access to the concrete platform from the parking lot in a number of locations and at the platform's extreme north and south ends.

The far right (north) portion of the southeast façade features painted concrete block cladding, a parapeted roof, and two sets of aluminum frame, double glass door entries (**Figure 14**). The entry to the left also features large glass sidelites and two rows of transom windows beneath an arched metal awning with two metal supports; this appears to have replaced a former garage door opening (**Figure**

15). The entry to the right, the furthest entrance to the north on this façade, is smaller and features narrow sidelites and a concrete walkway framed by landscaping (**Figure 16**). Additional roof shapes and materials were not visible from street level in this location.



Figure 5. Southeast façade. View north.



Figure 6. The south end of the southeast façade features two arched roofs. View southwest.



Figure 7. Concrete platform extends from an aluminum frame glass entry at the far south end of the southeast façade. View northeast.



Figure 8. A shed awning with wood post-and-beam supports extends nearly the full length of the southeast façade. View northeast.



Figure 9. A pair of monitor roofs dominate the middle section of the southeast façade. View southwest.



Figure 10. Concrete steps permit access to entries located on the concrete platform. View northwest.



Figure 11. The primary entrance to the building from the southeast façade at Fry's Electronics. View northwest.



Figure 12. Many historic doors and openings have been replaced with aluminum frame glass windows and doors. View northwest



Figure 13. A metal door with blind transom and wood trim. View northwest.



Figure 14. The north end of the southeast façade. Breezeblocks have been added beneath the awning in some locations. View north.



Figure 15. An arched metal awning over an altered entry at the far north end of the southeast façade. View northwest.



Figure 16. An altered aluminum frame glass entry and oncrete walkway framed by landscaping at the far north end of the southeast façade. View northwest.

Northeast Façade

The northeast façade faces Park Boulevard and features corrugated metal cladding, a taller central portion, and two entries (**Figure 17**). The primary entrance is for 3200 Park Boulevard and is located approximately at the center of the façade. It is set into a curved recess that is supported by two square concrete pillars. The lintel above features graduated horizontal lines, which, along with the recess's curved shape, are reflective of the Streamline Moderne style. Aluminum frame double glass doors with multilite sidelights and a transom above sit at the center of this recessed entry; a large multilite window is located immediately to its right (west). This entry is accessed by a small set of concrete steps and a curved concrete ramp, both of which have metal railings (**Figure 18** and **Figure 19**). The second entry is located at the left (east) end of the façade and consists only of a single aluminum frame glass door with a single sidelite to its left and a narrow transom window above (**Figure 20**). Much of the façade is covered in ivy.



Figure 17. Northeast façade. View west.



Figure 18. Recessed entry. View southwest.



Figure 19. Curved, recessed entry with concrete ramp and steps, and aluminum frame glass doors and windows. View west.



Figure 20. The second entry on the northeast façade. View southwest.

Rear (Northwest) Façade

The rear façade of 340 Portage Avenue displays a variety of roof forms, structures, and features (**Figure 21** and **Figure 22**). To further describe the physical characteristics that are visible along the northwest façade, the façade will be broken down into three sections: north (left), middle, and south (right).

Starting at the far north end of the façade, a wide, raised concrete platform, originally used as a loading platform or part of the cannery's cooling porch, extends south for nearly the entire length of

the property. The platform is covered by a long, shed awning with wood post-and-beam supports and wood trusses. At the extreme north end of the building, the concrete platform has been converted for use as a patio. Here, a horizontal metal or wood railing and stairs have been installed at the edge of the platform, exterior walls have been clad in vertical wood siding, and former garage door openings or truck loading bays have been replaced with aluminum frame glass windows and doors (**Figure 23**). An asphalt ramp rises up to the height of the concrete platform, reflecting some continued use for loading and unloading. Above this section, a parapet with a clipped north corner rises above the awning, which is covered in acrylic roofing material. Exterior walls on the rest of the façade that have not been previously mentioned are clad in corrugated metal siding.

Proceeding along the façade to the south, the height of the building increases; the first raised section is fronted by a square parapet that obscures a shallow gabled roof (**Figure 24**). This is followed by a smaller gabled roof and then by the large pair of monitor roofs that are the building's dominant feature. As at the primary southeast façade, these monitor roofs run perpendicular to this façade, are clad with corrugated metal siding, and are covered with composition shingles. A gabled rooftop addition and a smaller addition with a flat roof are attached to the south side of the south monitor roof and set back from the rear façade (**Figure 25**). These additions are also clad with corrugated metal siding. A low wood chimney is visible on the south slope of the gabled structure, and a ribbon of wood sash clerestory windows wraps around its northwest and southeast sides. Similar windows are present on the smaller flat-roofed section (**Figure 26**). As one proceeds south along the façade, shallow gabled roofs are visible in some places above the awning. The concrete platform and shed awning with wood post-and-beam construction continue at the middle section of the façade; however, some sections to the north are fenced in and are not visible from street level. A larger section further to the south remains open (**Figure 27**). Doors in this location are primarily paired and made of metal. The outline of small, shallow gabled roofs that have been incorporated into the larger existing structure are visible beneath the awning (**Figure 28**). At the end of the concrete platform, two gabled warehouses clad with corrugated metal are visible (**Figure 29**).

The south section of the northwest façade is taller than and protrudes forward (northeast) from the previously described sections. The double-height walls of this section are clad with board formed concrete (**Figure 30**). It features four arched roofs that are covered in acrylic roofing material and a broad awning with a flat roof that extends the entire length of the section (**Figure 31**). The area beneath the left (north) portion of this awning is enclosed by a chain-link fence that rises from the pavement to the underside of the roof. The area beneath the right (south) portion of the awning has been converted into a patio and landscaped with planting boxes and tall hedges to create a privacy screen (**Figure 32**).



Figure 21. Middle section of the northwest facade. View southeast.



Figure 22. Middle section of the northwest facade. View northeast.



Figure 23. The loading platform or cooling porch converted into a patio with replacement aluminum frame garage door window. View northeast.



Figure 24. Rooftop parapet and small gabled roof in middle section of northwest façade. View northeast.



Figure 25. Gabled addition attached to the southernmost monitor roof of 340 Portage Avenue. View northeast.



Figure 26. Close-up of the gabled and flat-roofed additions. View northeast.



Figure 27. A portion of the concrete loading platform or cooling porch with its shed awning and wood post-and-beam supports in the middle section of the northwest façade. View northeast.



Figure 28. Outlines of shallow gabled roofs are visible along the concrete platform. View southeast.



Figure 29. Gabled structures at the south end of the middle section of the northeast façade. View northeast.



Figure 30. Double-height concrete structure with a wide flat-roofed awning and chain-link fence at the far south end of the northeast façade. View south.



Figure 31. Arched roofs at the south end of the northwest façade. View southeast.



Figure 32. Wood post-and-beam construction under the awning at the south end of the northeast façade. View south.

Southwest Façade

The southwest façade consists of a solid double height board formed concrete wall that has been painted. The façade is accessed via Ash Street, a narrow street located between 340 Portage Avenue and a neighboring property at 411 Portage Avenue (**Figure 33**). The remnants of numerous filled and repaired cracks cover the surface of the wall (**Figure 35**). A lighted channel letter sign for Fry's Electronics is mounted on the upper corner of the wall at the far east end of the façade (**Figure 36**).



Figure 33. Southwest façade. View southeast.



Figure 34. Painted board formed concrete on the southwest façade. View northeast



Figure 35. Repaired cracks on the southwest façade. View northeast.



Figure 36. Southwest façade with lighted sign for Fry's Electronics. View north.

Interior

The following is a brief description of the interior spaces within the former cannery building that were accessed during the site visit. These include the publicly accessible interior spaces of 340 Portage Avenue, occupied by Fry's Electronics, and the primary interior space of 380 Portage Avenue, occupied by Playground Global and which was opened to the surveyor during the site visit.

The interior of 340 Portage Avenue has been converted for commercial use and features a large, open plan layout with wood post-and-beam construction and an exposed wood truss ceiling (**Figure 37**). The wood truss of one of the monitor roofs is visible from the main store area (**Figure 38**). Ceilings are typically covered with corrugated metal; however, in some areas, ceiling material is obscured by insulation. Upper sections of the interior walls are also clad with corrugated metal, while those that are at ground level typically consist of painted drywall. Floors are covered in linoleum and fluorescent lights have been suspended from the ceiling. Other features related to the space's commercial use include the addition of offices, bathrooms, a café, and other store display areas, particularly around the perimeter (**Figure 39**).

The interior of 380 Portage Avenue has been converted for use as an office space and design studio for technology start-ups. Like the 340 Portage Avenue retail space, it features a large, open plan with wood post-and-beam construction and an exposed wood truss ceiling; however, the wood trusses in this space consist of rows of repeated bowstring trusses (**Figure 40**). According to the occupants, the space retains its original concrete floors and wood and concrete support columns, which were purposely left unfinished and unpainted; painted numbers and letters remain visible on the upper sections of these posts (**Figure 41**, **Figure 42**, and **Figure 43**). While original concrete floors have been left exposed in many locations, others have been covered in carpeting. Other visible alterations include the construction of glass and drywall partition walls along the perimeter to create private office spaces and laboratories; the addition of a kitchen, café, and restrooms; and the installation of new HVAC equipment on the ceiling (**Figure 41**).



Figure 37. Interior of 340 Portage Avenue, occupied by Fry's Electronics.



Figure 38. Exposed wood of a monitor roof, visible in 340 Portage Avenue.

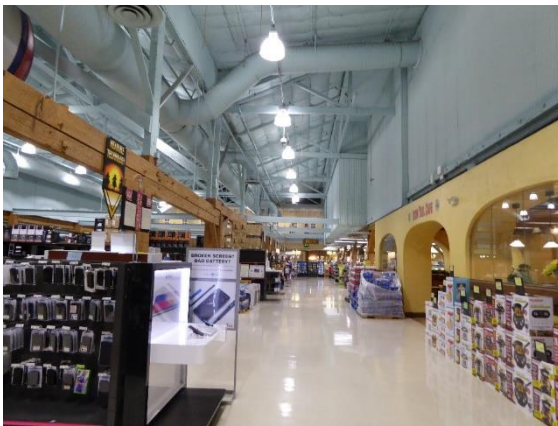


Figure 39. Interior of 340 Portage Avenue with café addition on right.

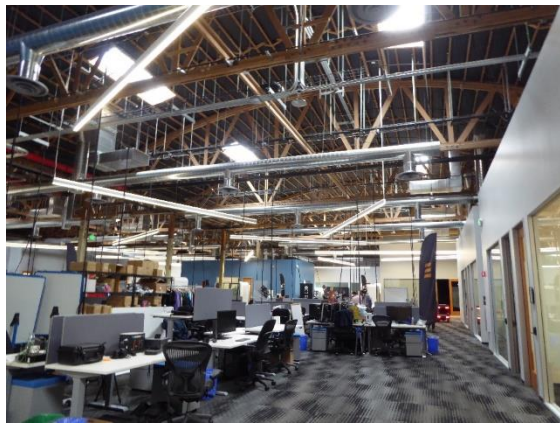


Figure 40. Interior of 380 Portage Avenue, occupied by Playground Global.

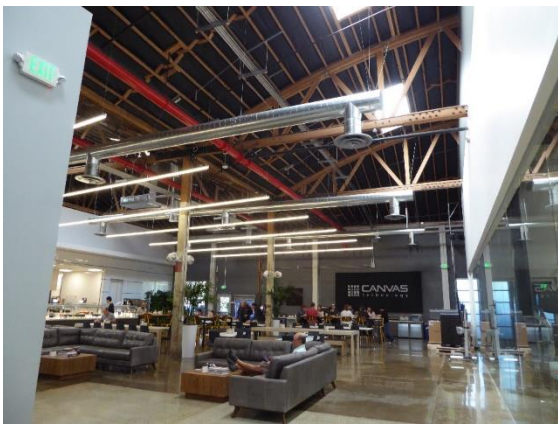


Figure 41. Interior of 380 Portage Avenue with kitchen, dining area, and partitioned office additions.

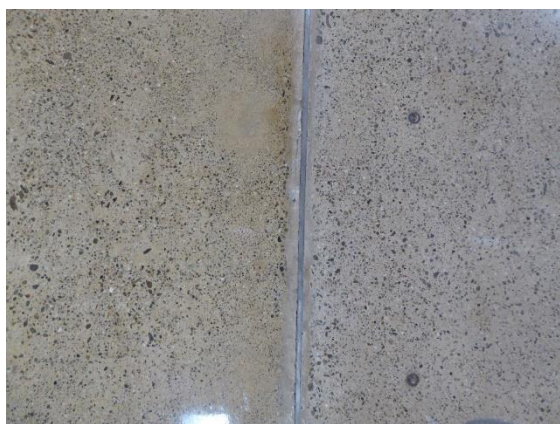


Figure 42. Preserved concrete floors in 380 Portage Avenue.



Figure 43. Original wood and concrete posts and concrete floors in 380 Portage Avenue.



Figure 44. Painted numbers and letters remain visible on unfinished wood posts in 380 Portage Avenue.

Landscape Features

340 Portage Avenue fills roughly half of the northwestern portion of its irregularly-shaped parcel and is oriented along a northeast-southwest axis. Landscape features primarily consist of low planting beds or medians with concrete curbs that are part of the landscaping of large surface parking lots that are located to the northwest and southwest of the building. The southwest parking lot is dotted with these landscaped medians and bordered by planting beds along Park Boulevard (**Figure 45**). Matadero Creek borders the parking lot to the southeast (**Figure 47**). The northwest parking lot, meanwhile, contains landscaped medians that are planted with rows of evenly spaced, mature eucalyptus trees (**Figure 48** and **Figure 49**). These plantings roughly follow the route of a removed spur railroad track that formerly bordered the building. The parking lot is bordered by a concrete block wall and additional planting beds with small trees to the northwest (**Figure 50**).

Planting beds have also been installed directly against the façades of 340 Portage Avenue in a number of locations. At the extreme northeast corner of the building, a concrete walkway is framed by low planting beds, which are filled with small bushes, cypress trees, and a tall evergreen tree (**Figure 51**). At the southeast corner, planting beds are filled with tall evergreen trees, and a smaller planting bed in front of a sign for Fry's Electronics is planted with flowers (**Figure 52**). At the rear, northwest façade, a planting bed with a row of small deciduous trees is located along a stretch of the concrete loading platform (**Figure 53**). Landscaped park strips, typically planted with sycamore trees, border the building's northeast façade along Park Boulevard (**Figure 54**).

Former Office Building at 3201-3225 Ash Street

A one-story, wood frame building with a long, multipart floorplan is located to the southeast of the 340 Portage Avenue (**Figure 55**). This building appears to have been built as an office for the cannery operations at 340 Portage Avenue. Its primary, northwest façade features a front-gabled roof, wraparound porch with a shed roof, and a symmetrical arrangement of windows and doors (**Figure 56**). The building has double-hung wood sash windows and wood lap siding. It is surrounded by a wood fence on the northeast side, which separates the building from the southeast parking lot. The house is landscaped with a small lawn that is interspersed with low hedges and deciduous trees (**Figure 57** and **Figure 58**).



Figure 45. The parking lot to the southwest of 340 Portage Avenue is landscaped with planting beds and trees. View northwest.



Figure 46. A landscaped park strip borders the southwest parking lot along Park Boulevard. View southeast.



Figure 47. Matadero Creek borders the southwest parking lot. View south.



Figure 48. The parking lot to the northwest of 340 Portage Avenue is landscaped with curving rows of planting beds and eucalyptus trees. View southwest.



Figure 49. Eucalyptus trees in the northwest parking lot. View southeast.



Figure 50. A concrete block wall borders the parcel to the northwest. View northwest.



Figure 51. Planting beds are planted with trees at the northeast corner of the building. View southwest.



Figure 52. A planting bed with flowers is located in front of a sign for Fry's Electronics at the southeast corner of the building. View north.



Figure 53. A planting bed with small deciduous trees along the cement loading platform at the rear façade of the building. View southeast.



Figure 54. Park strips planted with sycamore trees are located along the northeast façade of the building. View southwest.



Figure 55. The one-story, wood frame former office building to the southeast of 340 Portage Avenue. View south.



Figure 56. The primary façade of the former office building to the southeast of 340 Portage Avenue. View southeast.



Figure 57. A portion of the southwest façade of the former office building. View northeast.



Figure 58. The rear portion of the southwest façade of the former office building. View northwest.

SURROUNDING NEIGHBORHOOD

The subject property is located in the Ventura neighborhood, which is surrounded by the Evergreen Park, St. Clair Gardens, Charleston Meadow, Barron Park, Neal, and College Terrace neighborhoods in Palo Alto. The immediate surroundings of the subject property consist of office and commercial buildings, several of which appear to have been influenced by the industrial architecture of the property at 340 Portage Avenue, and parking lots associated with these properties (**Figure 59** to **Figure 62**). Single-family residential buildings along Olive Avenue border the subject property to the west (**Figure 63**).



Figure 59. A neighboring property on Park Boulevard to the east of Matadero Creek. View southeast.



Figure 60. An office building at 3101 Park Boulevard. View northeast.



Figure 61. Neighboring properties to the south of the subject property on Portage Avenue. View south.



Figure 62. A row of commercial and office buildings to the south of the subject property on the block between Acacia Avenue, Ash Street, Portage Avenue, and El Camino Real.



Figure 63. Single-family houses border the subject property to the northwest along Olive Avenue. View northwest.

IV. HISTORIC CONTEXT

MAYFIELD/PALO ALTO HISTORY

The earliest known inhabitants of the current-day location of Palo Alto area were the Ohlone people. The region was colonized by Gaspar de Portola in 1769 as part of the Spanish territory of Alta California. The Spanish and Mexican governments carved the area into large ranchos, and the land that later became Palo Alto belonged to several of these land grants, including Rancho Corte Madera, Rancho Pastoria de las Borregas, Rancho Rincon de San Francisquito, and Rancho Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito.⁴ The Rancho Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito encompassed more than 2,200 acres and covered all of the original Palo Alto town site. The northern boundary of the rancho was defined by San Francisquito Creek, while the southwestern boundary was located near El Camino Real, and the southeastern boundary lay parallel to the current-day Embarcadero Road.⁵ These land grants were honored in the cession of California to the United States during the 1840s, but parcels were subdivided and sold throughout the nineteenth century.

The township of Mayfield was formed in 1855 in what is now southern Palo Alto. It was the earliest settlement in the Palo Alto area and grew up around James Otterson's hotel, which opened on El Camino Real at California Avenue in 1853. The hotel was patronized by travelers en route between San Francisco and San Jose and by lumbermen driving down from the mountains. Mayfield received its name from Mayfield Farm, owned and developed by Elisha Crosby. The land was originally owned by Don Secundino Robles.⁶

In 1875, French financier Jean Baptiste Paulin Caperon, better known as Peter Coutts, purchased land in Mayfield and four other parcels, which comprised more than a thousand acres extending from today's Page Mill Road to Serra Street and from El Camino Real to the foothills. Coutts named his property Ayrshire Farm.



Figure 64. Corner of Sherman Avenue and 3rd Street (now Park Boulevard), Mayfield, 1887.
Source: William H Myrick, 052-066 Palo Alto Historical Association, Guy Miller Archives (1887-02-05) Source: Palo Alto Historical Association.



Figure 65. Main Street (now El Camino Real) in Mayfield, 1909.

⁴ "Palo Alto, California," Wikipedia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palo_Alto,_California#cite_note-12.

⁵ Ward Winslow and the Palo Alto Historical Association, *Palo Alto: A Centennial History* (Palo Alto Historical Association: Palo Alto, CA, 1993), 16-17.

⁶ "Mayfield," Palo Alto Wiki. Website accessed 11 June 2013 from: <http://www.paloaltowiki.org/index.php/Mayfield>

Leland Stanford began buying land in the area in 1876 for a horse farm, called the Palo Alto Stock Farm. Stanford bought Ayrshire Farm in 1882. By that time, Mayfield was home to a stately row of houses on Lincoln Street (now California Avenue).⁷

According to local historian and resident Matt Bowling,

In 1886, Senator Leland Stanford met with local Mayfielders on the corner of California and El Camino Real (then known as Lincoln and Main) to inform the locals about his big plans for a university in their town. He wanted the entrance gates to the university to be situated on Stanford Avenue near Hanover Street. One catch though --- Stanford wanted the town to go “dry” --- no more alcohol. Mayfield, with its 13 saloons, voted no thanks. Rejected, Stanford turned his eyes north and convinced his friend, Timothy Hopkins of the Southern Pacific Railroad, to buy 700 acres of private property and sell lots. The collection of homes that grew up around the university (originally called University Park) eventually became Palo Alto...

Mayfield soon fell on hard times. Workers who had lived in Mayfield during the building of Stanford University eventually chose to live in Palo Alto --- free from liquor, home to a university and a better place to raise children. As the wet, poorer in relation to Palo Alto, Mayfield began to acquire an unsavory reputation. As grocer Frank Backus said at a Board of Trustees Meeting in 1904, “Mayfield people are tired of having the roughs from all around the country come here, get drunk and raise a row. We’re tired of renting our cottages for \$5 and \$6 a month...when a house can’t be had in Palo Alto for \$20-\$25.” ...

In 1904, Mayfield voters, realizing their earlier mistake, finally did ban the saloons. ... But Mayfield continued to be overshadowed in competition with their northerly neighbor. In 1905, Mayfield accused Palo Alto of “unsisterly conduct,” claiming Palo Alto had blocked the building of a road from Mayfield to Stanford’s main quad.

... Plagued by money problems, bad roads and little leadership, a group of residents began an effort in 1918 for Mayfield to be annexed by Palo Alto. A first attempt at annexation was voted down in 1924, but a second passed, 357 to 288, less than a year later. Palo Altans agreed to the annexation, and the two communities officially consolidated on July 6, 1925.⁸

⁷ “Palo Alto, California,” Wikipedia. Website accessed 11 June 2013 from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palo_Alto,_California

⁸ Matt Bowling, “The Meeting on the Corner: The Beginning of Mayfield’s End,” Palo Alto History.com. Website accessed 11 June 2013 from: <http://www.paloaltohistory.com/the-beginning-of-mayfields-end.php>

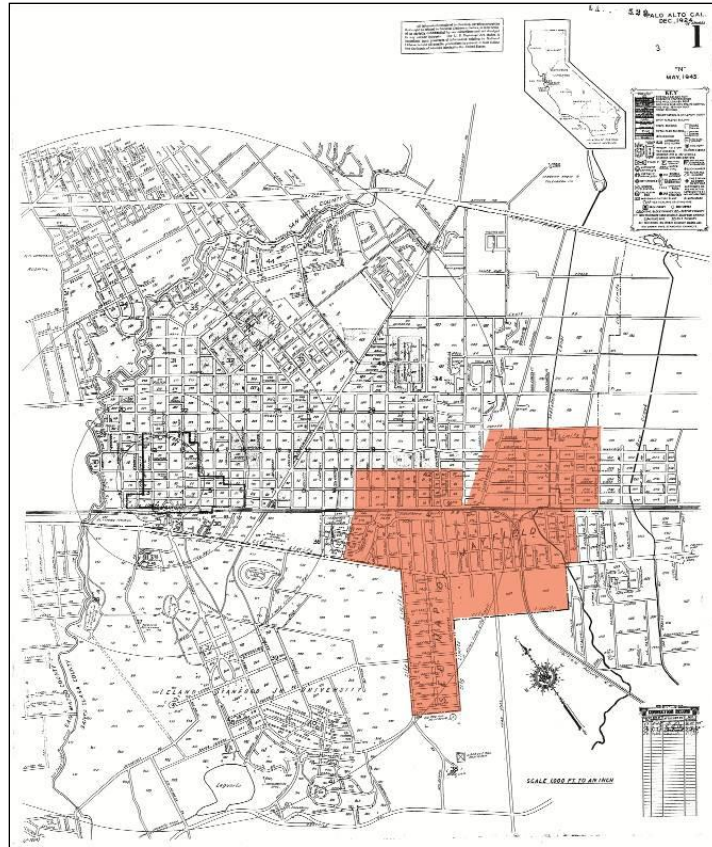


Figure 66. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, December 1924, showing the extent of Mayfield in red with Stanford University campus and Palo Alto to the left. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

The depression of the 1930s impacted the design, construction, and financing of buildings across the nation. In many areas, there was little to no building in the 1930s; however, this was not the case in Palo Alto. While Palo Alto did suffer through the Great Depression, new development did not come to a halt. The United States government assisted in providing housing through several programs in the 1930s. Architectural journals and newspapers showed a substantial amount of construction between 1931 and 1944. Eight hundred buildings were built between these years, most before 1941.⁹

The United States' involvement in World War II brought an influx of military personnel and their families to the San Francisco Peninsula. When the war ended, Palo Alto saw rapid growth. Many families who had been stationed on the Peninsula by the military or who worked in associated industries chose to stay. Palo Alto's population more than doubled from 16,774 in 1940 to 33,753 in 1953.¹⁰ Stanford University was also a steady attraction for residents and development in the city. The city greatly expanded in the late 1940s and 1950s, as new parcels were annexed to house new offices and light industrial uses (**Figure 67**). As a result of this development, the city evolved somewhat beyond its "college town" reputation.¹¹

Palo Alto annexed a vast area of mostly undeveloped land west of the Foothill Expressway (Interstate 280) between 1959 and 1968. This area has remained protected open space. Small

⁹ Dames & Moore Final Survey Report Update pg. 1-9.

¹⁰ "Depression, War, and the Population Boom," Palo Alto Medical Foundation- Sutter Health, accessed March 24, 2016, <http://www.pamf.org/about/pamfhistory/depression.html>.

¹¹ "Comprehensive Plan," section L-4.

annexations continued into the 1970s. Palo Alto remains closely tied to Stanford University, its largest employer. The technology industry currently dominates other sectors of business, as is the case with most cities within Silicon Valley.

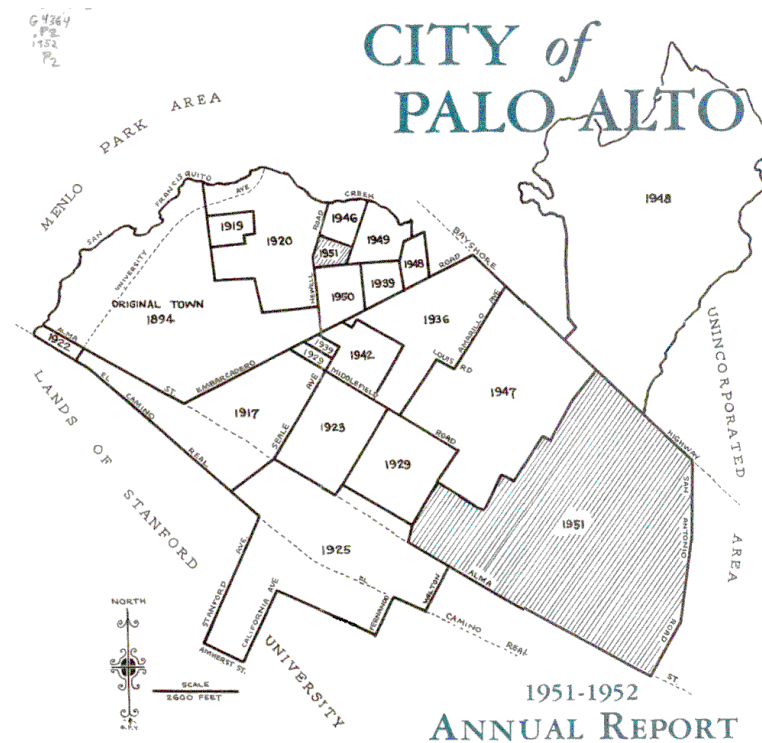


Figure 67. The expansion of Palo Alto from 1894 to 1952.

Source: Branner Earth Sciences Library and Map Collections, Stanford University.

THE CANNING INDUSTRY IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Before the technology industry rose to prominence in Palo Alto in the 1960s, growing and canning fruit were the city's largest industries.¹² In fact, agriculture and its related industries dominated the regional economy and everyday livelihoods of residents across Santa Clara County prior to this period. The Santa Clara Valley possesses over 1,300 square miles of some of the most fertile land in the country that stretches south for approximately 60 miles from the southern end of the San Francisco Bay. In the early twentieth century, the Santa Clara Valley gained a reputation as "one of the richest and best known agricultural and horticultural districts not only in California, but in the world," a reputation that earned the valley the nickname, "The Valley of Heart's Delight."¹³

During the Spanish and Mexican periods, the economic activity in the region was based largely on cattle-raising and limited agriculture that took place at the expansive ranchos that covered the Santa Clara Valley. These ranchos primarily consisted of vast tracts of unfenced land on which cattle roamed but also typically included houses, corrals, a garden, grain fields, and a small orchard.¹⁴ missionaries recognized the valley's agricultural potential and planted some of the first orchards and

¹² Douglas L. Graham, "The Story of Our Local Bayside Sutter Cannery, Featuring Barron Park Apricots, Pears and Tomatoes," *Barron Park Association Newsletter*, Summer 2010, 9.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 2.

¹⁴ Archives and Architecture, LLC, *County of Santa Clara Historic Context Statement*, 2012, 30.

vineyards. Cuttings from these early orchards and vineyards were later used to establish some of the earliest commercial orchards and vineyards in the Santa Clara Valley after California achieved statehood in 1850. In 1853, B.F. Fox established a plant nursery at the Rancho El Potrero. The nursery imported fruit trees to the Santa Clara Valley and, for a time, was the major supplier for plant material in the valley. Growers began to experiment with planting different types of fruit trees, and by the 1860s, orchards were being set out in East San Jose, Milpitas, and in northern parts of the valley.¹⁵ By 1890, over 4 million fruit trees had been planted in the Santa Clara Valley.¹⁶ In 1920, the United States census recorded the value of all farm property in the county at over \$149 million and estimated the income from fruit and nuts at over \$19 million, easily beating out all other industries as the largest in the region.¹⁷



Figure 68: Santa Clara Valley prune orchards in bloom, ca. 1910-1920. Source: California State Library.

With such an abundance of fruits being grown in the region, canning and packing companies sprung up alongside Santa Clara County's orchards to take advantage of being in close proximity to one of the most lucrative fruit producing regions in the state. Canned goods were an essential food product during the Gold Rush, when floods of newcomers, with little knowledge of the land and its climate, entered California with the hope of striking it rich in the gold fields. Prospective miners brought canned goods with them to sustain them as they traveled west and continued to rely upon them upon their arrival in California's boomtowns and mining camps, where food supplies were often limited and unreliable. Canned goods also allowed California's newcomers to enjoy the comforting taste of familiar foods from the homes they had left behind.¹⁸

Canning, however, required a factory setting and a high degree of precision in order to produce enough product to make a profit. Repackaged processed foods were initially shipped to San Francisco by Provost & Co. of New York during the Gold Rush. In the 1860s, Cutting & Company became the first company to can fresh fruit in California. The industry soon spread throughout the San Francisco Bay Area, with a number of other major canneries emerging throughout the region in the 1870s and 1880s.¹⁹ In 1871, Dr. James Dawson established the first successful commercial canning operation in Santa Clara County.²⁰

¹⁵ Ibid., 38-39.

¹⁶ Mark Robertson, "Looking Back: Canning in the Valley of Heart's Delight," San Jose Public Library blog, May 23, 2013, accessed February 5, 2019, <https://www.sjpl.org/blog/looking-back-canning-valley-hearts-delight>.

¹⁷ San Jose Chamber of Commerce, "Valley of Heart's Delight" pamphlet, 1922, San Jose Public Library, California Room, 11, accessed at Online Archive of California, 7.

¹⁸ Stephanie Esther Fuglaar Statz, "California's Fruit Cocktail: A History of Industrial Food Production, the State, and the Environment in Northern California" (PhD diss., University of Houston, 2012), 16, 41.

¹⁹ Ibid., 43.

²⁰ Archives and Architecture, LLC, 41.

The completion of the transcontinental railroad through San Jose in 1869 also aided the growth of the canning and fruit production industries in Santa Clara County. The railroad connected the valley's cities, towns, and rural areas to new markets across the country and opened up new opportunities for land use and development.²¹ Initially, transporting goods by railroad was too expensive for most companies and business owners in the county. Industrial development, including canning operations, instead centered around ports and bodies of water from which goods could more affordably be shipped by boat. As railroad transportation became more affordable, canneries were increasingly constructed along railroad lines. In addition to access to transportation, canneries also required a large and reliable supply of water to operate. This requirement also played a role in determining where many canneries were built.²²



Figure 69: Postcard image of workers at Flickinger's Orchard Cannery in Santa Clara County, ca. 1915-1920. Source: San Jose Public Library.

Fruit production, packing, and canning continued to expand in Santa Clara County through the turn of the twentieth century, as the industries increased production to meet the region's growing population. By the early twentieth century, these industries were the county's primary economic focus. The canning industry reached its peak in the 1920s.²³ In 1922, a pamphlet published by the San Jose Chamber of Commerce on Santa Clara's "Valley of Heart's Delight" boasted that the region was home to "both the largest fruit drying houses and the largest fruit canneries in the world."²⁴ It added, "Beyond question, this valley is the very center of the nation's fruit industry, having more canning and packing plants than any other county in the United States." At the time, 40 canning plants were located in Santa Clara County, which produced approximately one-third of California's entire output of canned foods.

The region's influence stretched beyond California, as well. It was estimated that of the approximately 100,000 tons of canned products that Santa Clara County produced each year, 20 percent was exported abroad.²⁵

The United States' involvement in World War II created an increased demand for food products both on the home front and to feed American and Allied troops fighting abroad. The agricultural sector of the national economy, including the canning industry, expanded greatly to meet the demand.²⁶ Canned goods, in particular, were ideal for feeding soldiers, who might find themselves in locations where freshly cooked meals were not always available and were rationed.²⁷ Consumers were

²¹ Ibid., 40.

²² Statz, 86.

²³ Robertson.

²⁴ San Jose Chamber of Commerce, 1-2.

²⁵ Ibid., 9.

²⁶ Dr. Kelly A. Spring, "Food Rationing and Canning in World War II," National Women's History Museum, September 13, 2017, accessed February 13, 2019, <https://www.womenshistory.org/articles/food-rationing-and-canning-world-war-ii>.

²⁷ Tanfer Emin Tunc and Annessa Ann Babic, "Food on the home front, food on the warfront: World War II and the American diet," *Food and Foodways* 25, no. 2 (2017): 101-106, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07409710.2017.1311159>; Statz, 144.

encouraged to grow “victory gardens” and can their own food to reduce their reliance on commercially produced canned goods, which were reserved for the troops.²⁸ The military purchased large quantities of the canning industry’s total output, and government contracts provided a stimulus for the industry throughout the war. In the end, canned goods accounted for roughly 70 percent of the food items eaten by American troops during World War II.²⁹

After the war, the food processing industry in Santa Clara County went into decline. During this period, the local business community began to shift its attention toward attracting non-agricultural industries to the region. Attracted by new job opportunities, increasing numbers of people moved into the county, causing its population to grow from 95,000 to 500,000 between 1950 and 1975. Orchards and farmland that had characterized much of the landscape and economic livelihood of Santa Clara County for nearly a century were uprooted and replaced with new residential subdivisions and shopping centers to meet the demand for housing for this expanding population.³⁰ Continued development has since removed much of the physical vestiges of Santa Clara County and Palo Alto’s agricultural and canning past.



Figure 70. Boxes of Santa Clara Valley prunes. Source: San Jose State University Library Special Collections & Archives.

SITE HISTORY

Prior to the first decades of the twentieth century, the site on which 340 Portage Avenue sits appears to have been largely undeveloped land, located outside of the main developed center of Mayfield. The site was not included in maps of the town created by the Sanborn Map Company prior to 1925 (**Figure 71**). Development of the site began on April 24, 1918, when Thomas Foon Chew, a Chinese immigrant and owner of the Bayside Canning Company in Alviso, purchased four acres of land in Mayfield for \$200,000 and announced that he planned to build a second canning plant on the site.³¹ According to articles published in the local *Daily Palo Alto* newspaper, progress on the construction of the cannery was well underway in June that same year, and operations began at the cannery in July.³² Just one year later, Chew was already expanding his operations. Before the start of the canning season that year, nineteen houses were constructed for the Bayside Canning Company’s workers on land to the south of the cannery, and a large new warehouse was added.³³ The workers’ houses, four larger dwellings, and a rooming house are shown as part of the complex of “employee cabins” located at the cannery site in the 1925 Sanborn fire insurance map of Mayfield. At the time, the

²⁸ Jessica Stoller-Conrad, “Canning History: When Propaganda Encouraged Patriotic Preserves,” NPR, August 3, 2012, accessed February 13, 2019, <https://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2012/08/02/157777834/canning-history-when-propaganda-encouraged-patriotic-preserves>.

²⁹ “Canning Industry,” in *Dictionary of American History*, ed. Stanley I. Kutler (New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons/The Gale Group, 2003), accessed at Encyclopedia.com, February 13, 2019, <https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/dictionaries-thesauruses-pictures-and-press-releases/canning-industry>.

³⁰ Archives and Architecture, LLC, 46-47.

³¹ Lillian Ledoyen Kirkbride, “Bayside Canning Company – Sutter Packing Company,” *The Tall Tree*, October 1992, Vol. 16, No. 1, 2.

³² “New Cannery to Start July 8,” *Daily Palo Alto*, July 3, 1918. Accessed at Newspapers.com.

³³ Graham, 10.

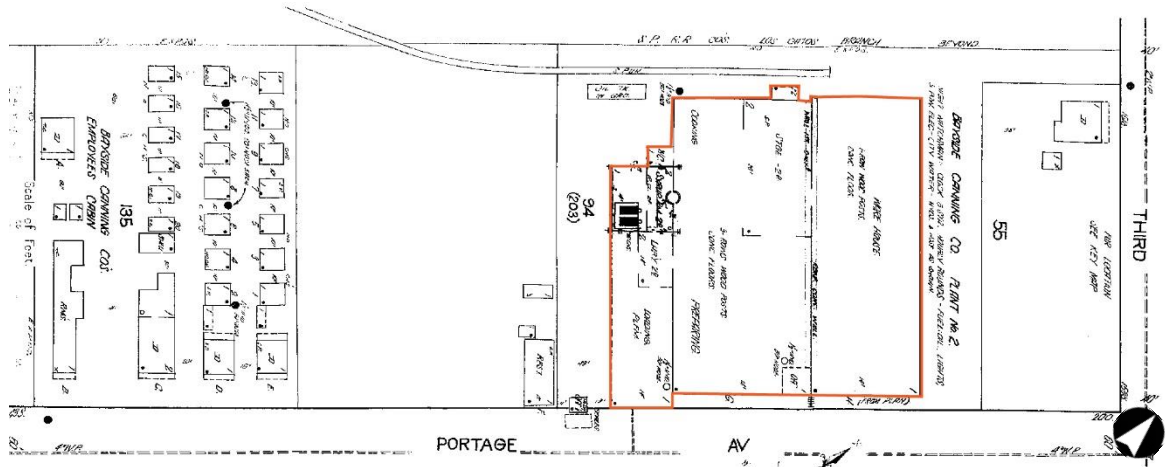


Figure 71. 1925 Sanborn map. Source: Sacramento Public Library. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

cannery consisted of a large cooking and preparing facility with a two-story staging section and a warehouse connected to its north side, both with concrete floors and roofs supported by rows of wood posts. The buildings were sited alongside a spur track of the Southern Pacific Railroad's Los Gatos branch at the intersection of Third Street (now Park Boulevard) and Portage Avenue. To the south of the preparing facility, there was a loading platform and small syrup room. Four small outbuildings, including a restroom and office, were located to the southeast of these buildings. A scale was situated along Portage Avenue, and an in-ground oil tank was located alongside the railroad spur. A separate one-story dwelling and small outbuilding were located to the north of the cannery, facing Third Street.³⁴

Over the next several decades, the canning complex continued to expand. Records of historic building permits at the Palo Alto Historical Association reveal that in 1929, the Sutter Packing Company, which by then operated the cannery although it continued to be owned by Thomas Foon Chew, had received a permit to build another warehouse on the site at 310 Portage Avenue. A permit to build yet another cannery building, this time at 300 Portage Avenue, was issued in 1937. The role or purpose of this building was not recorded.

Just three years later in 1940, the Sutter Packing Company received another permit to spend \$13,000 on a warehouse expansion at 380 Portage Avenue; however, newspaper articles show that construction work at the site was much more extensive. In June 1940, *The Palo Alto Times* reported that the company was planning to spend \$175,000 on improvements to the canning plant that would result in 50,000 square feet of additional storage and increase the plant's capacity 25 to 30 percent. These improvements included:

- Extending two warehouses at a cost of \$13,000
- Erecting a new 140 x 250-foot, reinforced concrete storage warehouse on Portage Avenue at a cost of \$27,675
- Relocating an office building from Portage Avenue to a site fronting on First Street
- Moving the cafeteria to the opposite side of First Street
- Replacing the kitchen
- Erecting a new timekeeper's building adjacent to the main office
- Installing a third water tube boiler with a 500-horsepower capacity
- Installing a 50-ton, 60-foot scale in front of the new loading platform "being erected" on Portage Avenue

³⁴ Sanborn Map Company, "Mayfield, Santa Clara Co., Cal." February 1925, Sheet 1, Sacramento Public Library.

- Adding a “catsup” bottling line
- Landscaping work, including setting out 120 trees and 300 ornamental shrubs³⁵

A photograph of the cannery, taken the same year, shows the middle section of the main cannery building, although it is not clear if the extensive improvement work had started when it was taken (**Figure 72**). The two-story cannery is visible with two parallel monitor roofs and ribbons of windows on the first and second stories. The smaller, one-story buildings to its right also have a mix of roof shapes including two additional monitor roofs, gabled roofs, and what appears to be a flat roof with a shed awning. The small peeling shed is visible to the left, and the separate warehouse to the southeast of the main building is visible in the foreground.

An aerial photograph from 1941 shows the newly expanded canning plant (**Figure 73**). By this time, the Sutter Packing Company’s cannery filled the entire block stretching from Third Street on the north to First Street (now Ash Street) on the south and from the curving banks of Matadero Creek on the east to the Southern Pacific Railroad spur tracks on the west. Additions and new canning facilities had been constructed one next to the other with no space between them so that, although it is possible to discern multiple distinct rooflines and facilities in the aerial photograph, the cannery largely appeared as one solid mass. The site also consisted of a number of smaller, detached buildings. Three long narrow buildings were sited along Matadero Creek. One, oriented parallel to the main cannery complex, was attached by what appears to be an enclosed bridge. A fourth building with two attached gabled roofs, identified as a warehouse in the 1945 Sanborn map of the site, was located to the south of these narrow buildings. Bordering it to the south, along First Street, was a one-story office building. On the northwest side of the main cannery complex, two additional buildings, a machine shop and boiler house, sat alongside the spur tracks.³⁶ A single row of employee cabins remained intact to the south of the cannery.

The cannery continued to grow as production ramped up in response to World War II. In 1942, Sutter Packing Company was issued a permit to spend \$39,500 on another warehouse at 300 Portage Avenue.³⁷ This building is likely the southernmost portion of the existing building that extends across Ash Street over the site of the last row of employee cabins; it does not appear in the 1941 aerial but shares the same reinforced concrete construction, massing, and arched wood truss roof structure as the warehouse on the north side of Ash Street. In 1945, additional improvements took place at the cannery. Work included:

- Building a 42.5 x 70-foot jam and jelly housing facility;
- Converting a loading platform into an office building and laboratory near Second Street;
- Constructing of a shed over the loading platform near Third Street;
- Adding a one-story office building on Portage Avenue near First Street; and
- Repairing the roof.³⁸

³⁵ “Sutter Packing Co. Spends \$175,000 on Improvements,” *Palo Alto Times*, June 6, 1940.

³⁶ Sanborn Map Company, “Mayfield, Santa Clara Co., Cal.,” May 1945, Sheet 1, Sacramento Public Library.

³⁷ *Palo Alto Citizen*, August 7, 1942.

³⁸ “Sutter Plant,” *Palo Alto Times*, January 27, 1945; “New Building Projects at Sutter,” *Daily Palo Alto Times*, March 15, 1945.



Figure 72. Sutter Packing Plant, 1940. Source: Palo Alto Historical Association.



Figure 73: 1941 aerial photograph of the Sutter Packing Company. Subject property outlined in orange. Office building outlined in blue. Source: Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Flight C-7065, Frame 92, Collection of UC Santa Barbara. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

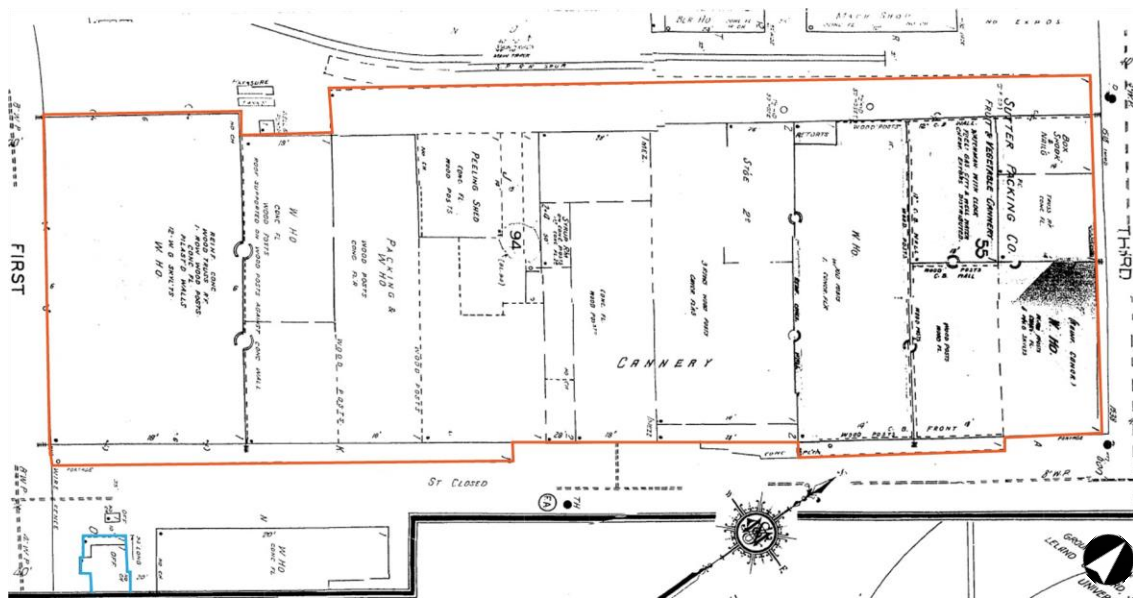


Figure 74: 1945 Sanborn map of subject site. 340 Portage Avenue is outlined in orange. The office building is outlined in blue. Source: Sacramento Public Library. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

A Sanborn map from 1945 only shows the portion of the site that contained the main cannery complex; the area along Matadero Creek, most of the office and warehouse buildings to the southeast, and the south side of First Street are cut off (**Figure 74**). The map reveals that after years of extensive expansion at the site, the main cannery building contained roughly 24 spaces, including the cannery at the center, sandwiched between four general warehouses, one large packing warehouse, a box and nailing shop, a peeling shed, a staging area, retorts (area for sterilizing food cans), and a small syrup room. These spaces were separated by standard fire doors. The complex was primarily one-story tall, except at the cannery in the center, where it rose up to two-stories, and was primarily constructed with concrete floors and roof structures supported by rows of wood posts. The newest warehouses, located at the far south end of the complex along First Street, were made of reinforced concrete with plastered walls, and wire glass skylights in the roof.³⁹

In spite of decades of nearly constant activity and expansion of the operations at the cannery site, Sutter Packing Company went into decline after World War II and finally closed its doors in 1949.⁴⁰ A portion the larger cannery complex on Lambert Avenue was initially leased to Coca-Cola to function as a bottling plant, but records do not confirm Coca-Cola's presence at the subject property.⁴¹ Research did not uncover any additional information about the use or changes to the site until the 1960s, by which time the former cannery had been subdivided into several smaller spaces, which were leased to a variety of tenants. In 1964, the Southern Pacific Railroad removed its spur tracks from the site. The same year, a portion of the building was occupied by Maximart, a large commercial store that sold home goods and appliances.⁴²

The building at 340 Portage Avenue appears to have undergone some exterior alterations between the construction of the Bayside Canning Company's first building in 1918 and the closure of the

³⁹ Sanborn Map Company, "Mayfield, Santa Clara Co., Cal.," May 1945, Sheet 1, Sacramento Public Library.

⁴⁰ Kirkbride, 6.

⁴¹ Graham, 11.

⁴² "More Holiday Fun with These New Kelvinators to Help You," *San Francisco Examiner*, November 16, 1964. Accessed at Newspapers.com.

Sutter Packing Company in 1949. The limited number of historic photographs of the building make it difficult to discern which alterations date to the company's extensive expansion and improvement program during the 1940s or were completed after the cannery's closure. An aerial photograph from 1948 appears to show that the existing parapet was added along the front façade prior to this date, perhaps as part of an effort to unify the building's many façades. Additionally, 340 Portage Avenue appears to have the same shape and general form in a 1965 aerial of the site as it does in the 1941 aerial, with the exception of the additional warehouse from 1945 on the south side of First (Ash) Street (**Figure 75**). By then, the three long buildings along Matadero Creek had been removed and the area to the southeast of 340 Portage Avenue had been converted into a parking lot. The surrounding area shows the effects of rapid residential growth in Palo Alto during the post war period and is densely packed with single family houses.⁴³ No building permits were uncovered for the period between 1949 and 1985, indicating that alterations to the building were minimal during the decades immediately after canning operations ceased.

By 1978, Maximart had moved out, and the site was under the ownership of WSP Properties. One-third of the buildings were vacant, and the company proposed to redevelop the property for mixed use development with 175,000 square feet of office space and 117 apartment units. The project does not appear to have come to fruition, as no apartment units were built. Alterations that are documented in recent building permits primarily document interior tenant improvement work to convert the building's many spaces for commercial and office use; however some exterior modifications are recorded, including re-roofing, the addition of a few external doors and wheelchair accessible ramps, the installation of metal framed windows and doors, the addition of insulated wood frame walls, removal of unreinforced elements as part of seismic stabilization, modifications to the parking lot, and landscaping work.



Figure 75: 1965 aerial of the subject property. 340 Portage Avenue outlined in orange. Related office building outlined in blue. Source: Cartwright Aerial Surveys, Flight CAS_65_130, Frame 4-10, Collection of UC Santa Barbara. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

⁴³ April 30, 1965

CONSTRUCTION CHRONOLOGY

The following table and accompanying narrative provide a timeline of construction activity at 340 Portage Avenue based on historic building permits on file at the Palo Alto Historical Association, building permits and plans available at the City of Palo Alto Development Center, and historic newspaper articles. It focuses primarily on exterior construction work but also includes permits that document notable interior alterations.⁴⁴

Date	Permit #	Scope of Work
April 1918	N/A	Thomas Foon Chew buys four acres of land in Mayfield for \$200,000 and announces plans to build a cannery on the site. ⁴⁵
July 1918	N/A	Bayside Canning Company Plant No. 2 and begins operation.
1919	N/A	A warehouse and 19 houses for workers are constructed before the start of the canning season. ⁴⁶
1928	N/A	\$20,000 is spent to renovate and purchase new machinery for the cannery. ⁴⁷
8/31/1929	PAT 8/31/1929	Warehouse at 310 Portage. Sutter Packing Co, owner; R.O. Summers, builder.
2/16/1937	PAT 2/16/1937	Cannery building at 300 Portage. Sutter Packing Co., owner and builder.
6/7/1940	PAT 6/7/1940	Warehouse expansion at 380 Portage, \$13,000. Sutter Packing Co., owner; WP Goodenough, builder.
7/2/1942	PAT 7/2/1942	Warehouse at 300 Portage, \$39,500. Sutter Packing Co., owner.
5/8/1946	PAT 5/8/1946	Plant and lab building at 300 Portage, \$2,500. Sutter Packing Co., owner and builder.
5/5/1948	PAT 5/5/1948	Alterations at 300 Portage, \$3,000. Sutter Packing Co., owner; Preston Construction Co., builder.
3/21/1985	85-ARB-52, no. S 6148	Installation of a wood sign at the loading dock at 210 Portage Avenue.
3/21/1985	85-ARB-52, no. S 6149	Installation of a wood sign at the loading dock at 220 Portage Avenue.

⁴⁴ Work recorded in the construction chronology table focusses primarily on exterior alterations. A limited number of interior modifications have been included

⁴⁵ Kirkbride, 2.

⁴⁶ Kirkbride, 2.

⁴⁷ “\$20,000 to be Spent on New Machinery of Cannery in Mayfield,” *Palo Alto Times*, May 17, 1928.

Date	Permit #	Scope of Work
3/21/1985	85-ARB-52, no. S 6150	Installation of a wood sign at the loading dock at 230 Portage Avenue.
4/17/1985	85-ARB-52, no. S 6151	Wood sign for Basket Galleria, Inc. on loading dock
5/2/1990	90-1057	Alterations for new Fry's Electronics facility. Exterior alterations include parking modification, new ramps, new guardrails, a new door opening, and filling in an existing concrete ramp.
7/19/1990	90-ARB-105	Installation of wall and free-standing signs and associated landscaping for Fry's Electronics.
5/12/1994	94-1237	Alterations for conversion to Fry's Corporate Offices.
9/19/1994	Unpermitted	Sign at driveway at 320-380 Portage Avenue.
10/5/1994	94-1237	Alterations for corporate expansion of Fry's Electronics. Exterior alterations include a new exterior door and handicapped parking area on rear of building.
11/26/1997	97-3263	Expansion of Fry's Electronics store, including the construction of wood framed walls with fiberglass insulation at all exterior facades and ceiling, interior demising walls, roofing alterations, and installation of metal windows.
6/30/1998	98-1846	Earthquake stabilization work
7/9/1998	98-1846	Relocation of supporting post and replacement of damaged beam of storefront canopy
7/31/1998	97003262	Replacing damaged columns and beams and putting back columns that had been taken out
7/31/1998	97003262	Structure for handicap exist ramp at back exterior of building
12/18/1998	98001065	Add ADA guardrail from entry to ramp at 210 Portage Avenue
5/29/2003	03-0533	Addition of rear mandoor and exterior stair; Title 24 accessibility upgrade, installation of "teak patio" at 230 Portage Avenue.
7/19/2006	06-1520	New rooftop, modifications to lobby, and expansion of 210 Portage Avenue into 3180 Park Boulevard by adding two restrooms at rear of building,
8/9/2007	07-1908	Re-roofing at 230 Portage by overlaying foam coating over existing metal decking

Date	Permit #	Scope of Work
5/14/2008	08-315	Repair cracks in bottom chord of roof truss at 380 Portage Avenue
8/8/2008	08-2009	Install acrylic polyester roof system over existing built-up cap sheet
10/2/2009	09-1857	Reinforce existing bow string truss at 370 Portage Avenue where bottom chord and web member cracks have been observed
10/2/2009	09-1858	Reinforce existing bow string truss at 380 Portage Avenue where bottom chord and web member cracks have been observed
3/16/2010	10-0330	Voluntary reinforcing of existing bow string trusses
4/12/2010	10-525	Voluntary reinforcing of existing bow string trusses, total of 9 in "Lyncean" tenant space
8/12/2010	10-1539	Removal of unreinforced CMU walls and parapets. Replacement with wood frame walls, connect new wood frame wall to existing CMU wall with bolts and epoxy
4/4/2016	15-2594	Interior remodel for Playground Global, including installation of metal suspended ceiling system, seismic bracing, and addition of a variety of interior facilities.
2/16/2017	16-3216	Removal of existing accessible ramp, wooden guardrail, exterior wall, and storefront doors and glazing at 200 Portage Avenue. Doors and glazing salvaged for re-use and re-installation.

Visual observation indicates that additional alterations, which are not recorded in recent building permits, have occurred. Notably, nearly all of the windows and doors that are visible in the 1941 photograph of the cannery have been filled in or covered. More recently, historic window and door openings appear to have been replaced with aluminum frame glass features in a number of locations.

BUILDING OWNERS AND TENANTS

Ownership History

The Santa Clara County Assessor was not visited during research for this report, and therefore, detailed deed transactions are not known. The following table is based on historic building permits on file at the Palo Alto Historical Association, building permit applications available at the City of Palo Alto Development Center, and historic newspaper articles. Biographies of the Bayside Canning Company and Sutter Packing Company are included below.

Years of Ownership/Occupation	Name(s) of Owner	Occupant	Occupation (if listed)
1918 - 1933	Bayside Canning Company	Bayside Canning Company	Fruit and vegetable canning

Years of Ownership/Occupation	Name(s) of Owner	Occupant	Occupation (if listed)
1933 - 1946	Sutter Packing Company	Sutter Packing Company	Fruit and vegetable canning
1946-1949	Safeway	Sutter Packing Company	Grocery stores and food processing
1949 - ca. 1978	Unknown	Various tenants	Unknown
ca. 1978 – ca. 1998	WSJ Properties	Various tenants	Real estate and development
ca. 1998 – ca. 2002	Unknown	Various tenants	Unknown
ca. 2002 – ca. 2010	Robert Wheatley Properties (El Camino Center)	Various tenants	Real estate and development
Unknown – Present	The Sobrato Organization	Various tenants	Real estate and development

Occupant History

Occupants of the subject property have generally consisted of canning, packaging, and distribution companies and, more recently, commercial businesses and offices.

The following record of occupants is based on historic building permits on file at the Palo Alto Historical Association, building permit applications available at the City of Palo Alto Development Center, and Palo Alto city directories available at Ancestry.com.⁴⁸ It begins with businesses that occupied the entire cannery building at 340 Portage Avenue and then proceeds alphabetically by the address within the building under which the occupant was listed in the records listed above.

Entire Building	
1918-ca. 1928	Bayside Canning Company, fruit and vegetable canning
ca. 1928-1949	Sutter Packing Company, fruit and vegetable canning
3200 Park Boulevard	
ca. 1964 – ca. 1978	Maximart, home goods
203 Portage Avenue	
1962	James R W Packaging, packing, crating, and shipping
210 Portage Avenue	
1997	Euphonics
250 Portage Avenue	
1969	Malanco of California Inc, paper converters

⁴⁸ Years of occupation are approximate based on Palo Alto city directories, public records available through Ancestry.com, and building permits at the City of Palo Alto Development Center. These records do not always specify the exact date of occupation. For the purpose of this table, only the known years of ownership or occupation are included.

1972	Bemiss & Jason Corp, shipping, receiving, paper products manufacturing
300 Portage Avenue	
1962	Tubes & Cores Inc, paper products
1976	Ceilcote Company Inc, distribution office
303 Portage Avenue	
1961-1965	Advance Transformer Co
1961-1976	James R W Packaging, packing, crating, and shipping
340 Portage Avenue	
1985	Basket Galleria, Inc.
ca. 1990-Present	Fry's Electronics
370 Portage Avenue	
2002-2004	Lyncean Technologies
380 Portage Avenue	
2006	Danger, Inc.
2016 – Present:	Playground Global, technology

Select Owner and Occupant Biographies

The following biographies have been researched for longer-term owners and occupants.

Thomas Foon Chew (1887-1931) and the Bayside Canning Company (1918-1936)

Thomas Foon Chew was born in China around 1887, likely in the Loong Kai District of Guangdong Province, and became one of the richest and most influential Chinese-Americans in California. His father, Sai Yen Chew, emigrated to San Francisco when Thomas was a child, where he founded a small canning operation, Precinta Canning, around 1890. According to family members, Chew brought his son, Thomas, from China to San Francisco sometime around 1897, where he gained his first introduction to the canning business. Precinta Canning was located near Broadway and Sansome in San Francisco's old Chinatown. The small cannery was equipped with a single 40-



Figure 76: Thomas Foon Chew with two foremen at his canning plant in Alviso. Source: Our Town of Palo Alto. <https://ourtownofpaloalto.wordpress.com/2016/12/30/history-of-mayfields-chinatown/>

horsepower boiler, focused solely on canning tomatoes, and produced no more than 100,000 cases of canned goods a year.⁴⁹

During the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, the cannery was destroyed. Sometime after, Sai Yen Chew moved his business and family to the town of Alviso in Santa Clara County, where land was more affordable, weather was better, and where his business could be closer to the source of agricultural products for canning. Alviso had another advantage. As the main port town for shipping products from Santa Clara County to San Francisco, it offered the benefit of being able to more cheaply and efficiently transport goods. It was in Alviso that Sai Yen Chew brought Thomas into the family business and renamed it the Bayside Canning Company (**Figure 76**).⁵⁰

While Sai Yen Chew's cannery operation had been modest in size and output, Thomas brought a vigorous energy, determination, and innovative new methods to the business that transformed Bayside Canning into one of the largest companies in the region and, eventually, the world. Many of his innovations were aimed at improving production and efficiency. They included creating a machine to wash tomato boxes on an assembly line, using the cannery's trucks to help workers from the surrounding region commute to his factories, and building boarding houses and cabins near his canneries to provide housing for his workers in a time when racial discrimination made it difficult for many Chinese immigrants to find housing. However, the innovation Chew is most known for is one that also gave him his nickname, "The Asparagus King." Around 1920, Chew and his employee William de Back devised a method for canning green asparagus, something that had never been done successfully up to that point because the fragile vegetable would break or turn to mush using existing canning methods. By carefully sorting and trimming the asparagus and using square-shaped cans, Chew was able to surmount these challenges and begin canning asparagus for market.

During his lifetime, Chew greatly expanded Bayside Canning beyond the first plant in Alviso. In 1918, he built the company's second canning plant, the subject of this report, in the town of Mayfield near Palo Alto. This new cannery was strategically located along a spur of the railroad tracks known as the old "Los Gatos Cutoff," where the Southern Pacific Railroad's branch line to Los Gatos split off from the Southern Pacific's main line. Railroad access was essential to the cannery's operation, as it allowed for easy shipment of the plant's canned goods to markets across the country.⁵¹ It was also built beside Matadero Creek, which provided a vital source of water that was necessary for the cannery's operation.

The Daily Palo Alto newspaper celebrated the arrival of the company and its new cannery as "a credit to the community which it graces" and a development that would "provide a dominant factor in the future prosperity of the Palo Alto section."⁵² When the cannery opened in July of 1918, it employed a workforce of 350 workers, many of whom were women, who earned \$4.75 a day.⁵³

In addition to employing large numbers of workers at the plant itself, the cannery was also anticipated that it would create new employment opportunities at nearby farms and orchards. "It means that all untilled land will eventually be brought under cultivation, which is bound to result in the entire district feeling a beneficial effect from the prosperity that will surely accrue," the newspaper predicted. "New homes will necessarily have to be erected in the vicinity of Mayfield and in South Palo Alto."⁵⁴ The cannery appears to have also spurred the construction of additional

⁴⁹ Robin Chapman, "Thomas Foon Chew: The Vision of the Entrepreneur," in *Historic Bay Area Visionaries* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2018), Kindle edition.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Graham, 9.

⁵² "New Cannery to Start July 8."

⁵³ Kirkbride, 2.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

canneries in the Palo Alto area. As construction neared completion on the Bayside cannery in 1918, three groups of investors sought to secure land in Palo Alto to build new canneries.⁵⁵

Chew continued to expand his business, eventually operating another cannery in Isleton on the Sacramento River, and purchasing interest in the Field and Gross fish cannery in Monterey. He also started Tom Foon Chew Land Co., under which he bought extensive tracts of land in Yuba City and Merced County on which he planted rice and peach orchards.⁵⁶ The Mayfield and Alviso canneries focused on the canning of peaches, pears, peaches, and tomatoes, while the cannery in Isleton specialized in packing asparagus.

Despite continued discrimination against Chinese immigrants and Chinese-businesses, by 1920, Thomas Foon Chew had turned his Bayside Canning Company into the third largest canning company of fruits and vegetables in the world, behind only Del Monte and Libby.⁵⁷ At its peak, the company produced 600,000 cases of canned goods a year and employed thousands of workers throughout California. For a time, the Mayfield cannery was the largest employer in the mid-Peninsula.⁵⁸ The company hired not only Chinese workers, but also employed Japanese, Filipino, and European immigrant as well (**Figure 77**).



Figure 77: Workers at the Bayside Canning Company's plant in Mayfield in 1918. Source: Palo Alto Historical Association.

⁵⁵ "Palo Alto May Get Another Cannery," *Palo Alto Times*, May 7, 1918.

⁵⁶ "Wealthy San Jose Canner Succumbs," *Oakland Tribune*, February 24, 1931. Accessed at Newspapers.com.

⁵⁷ "Santa Clara Valley Lives: Thomas Foon Chew: The Man who Made a Difference," *Los Altos Town Crier*, October 10, 2018, accessed February 1, 2019, <https://www.losaltosonline.com/news/sections/community/177-features/58700-santa-clara-valley-lives-thomas-foon-chew-the-man-who-made-a-difference>

⁵⁸ Jon Kinyon, "Mayfield's Chinatown and Palo Alto's Earliest Chinese Entrepreneurs," *Our Town of Palo Alto*, December 20, 2016, accessed February 1, 2019, <https://ourtownofpaloalto.wordpress.com/2016/12/30/history-of-mayfields-chinatown/>.

Chew, himself, became an influential figure in his community. He was the first Chinese-American man in Santa Clara Valley to join the Masons and was also a Shriner. By the time of his death, he was the richest Chinese-American in California.

The company's success was largely due to Chew's drive and acumen as a business leader. He worked tirelessly and dealt with near-constant stress from running his business. He was also a smoker and suffered from asthma. In 1931, he died suddenly of pneumonia. Local newspapers reported that he was 42-years-old at the time. His death was a notable event across the state. Twenty-five thousand people attended his funeral, including the mayor of San Francisco, city manager of San Jose, and president of the California Chamber of Commerce.⁵⁹

Without Chew at the head and with the effects of the Great Depression worsening, the Bayside Canning Company slid into receivership soon after Chew's death. The company sold off its second plant in Mayfield section of Palo Alto in 1933 and finally ended operations at all of its facilities, including its first plant in Alviso plant, in 1936, just five years after Chew's death. In 1973, the Bayside Canning Company's Plant No. 1 in Alviso was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Alviso Historic District, which is now within the city limits of San Jose. The City of San Jose has renamed a street in Alviso his honor and placed four bronze historical markers to commemorate him.⁶⁰

Sutter Packing Company (1928-1949)

The Sutter Packing Company was a consortium of the largest peach growers from Sutter County that was based in Yuba City. The company formed in order to maximize the growers' profits by cutting out the middle man and purchasing and running their own cannery. Around 1928, the Sutter Packing Company began operating the Bayside Canning Company's cannery in Mayfield.⁶¹ As mentioned previously, the company spent \$20,000 on new machinery at the cannery and on office renovations with the intention of tripling the plant's capacity and increasing its workforce to 400 employees.⁶²

In 1933, after Thomas Foon Chew's death and the end of Bayside Canning Company's operations at the site, the Sutter Packing Company purchased the cannery.⁶³ Henry Carmean was the manager of the cannery from 1934 until the cannery's closure in 1949.⁶⁴ Employees largely consisted of local residents, migrant workers, and high school students, who often worked at the cannery during the summer months. Migrant workers lived in company cottages next to the cannery; and single men slept in a two-story bunkhouse nearby.⁶⁵

The packing season began with spinach in spring, followed by apricots, peaches, pears, and lastly tomatoes in the summer. Peaches arrived at the cannery by rail from Yuba City, while spinach and tomatoes were transported by truck. After being sterilized in the retorts, trays of cans were transported to a cooling porch at the rear of the cannery. The following day, the cans were taken to the warehouses, where they were labeled and packed into cases to fill orders. Afterward, the cases would be loaded onto freight cars on the spur tracks along the cooling porch. The plant also included

⁵⁹ Chapman.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Kirkbride, 3.

⁶² "\$20,000 to be Spent on New Machinery of Cannery in Mayfield," *Palo Alto Times*, May 17, 1928.

⁶³ Graham, 10.

⁶⁴ "Packing Company Has New Executive," *Palo Alto Times*, December 18, 1934; "Prospective Buyer is Not Yet In Sight," *Palo Alto Times*, 1949. The date of this article was cut off.

⁶⁵ Kirkbride, 4.

a laboratory where hot sauce and ketchup was tested for its bug content.⁶⁶ The cannery's machinery, meanwhile, was leased on a royalty basis.⁶⁷

By 1940, it had become clear that the United States was headed for involvement in World War II. Recognizing that the war would mean an increased demand for canned goods around the world, Sutter Packing Company began a series of largescale improvement projects at the cannery complex on Portage Avenue. As mentioned previously, the company spent \$175,000 in 1940 alone on improvements at the cannery, including constructing a new warehouse, extending two additional warehouses, relocating an office building, purchasing new machinery, and landscaping the site. The goal of these improvements was to increase the cannery's capacity by 25 to 30 percent and expand its output by 50 percent.⁶⁸

The company succeeded in increasing its production during the war, reserving 35 percent of its total production at the plant for the armed forces. In 1942, the company employed 1,500 men and women. Nevertheless, with so many men fighting in the war, the company struggled to find enough workers to meet the increased demand and repeatedly published urgent appeals in the local newspapers for more labor.⁶⁹ In an effort to attract more laborers, the company constructed a tent city across from the cannery on El Camino Real to provide housing for 300 nightshift workers, complete with toilets, showers, and laundry facilities.⁷⁰ The company was commended for its contribution to the war effort, receiving the "A" flag for its "outstanding food production" in 1942.⁷¹

After the war ended, the demand for canned goods remained high, as soldiers returned home and started families. The Sutter Packing Company continued to appeal for more workers to maintain its high levels of production during this period.⁷² In 1946, Sutter Canning Company came under the management, and later the ownership, of Safeway. Safeway used the cannery to supply canned goods for its chain of grocery stores. However, the relationship was short-lived. Just three years later, in 1949, Safeway closed the cannery on Portage Avenue. Spokesmen from Safeway cited the high price of wages to farmers and union workers in Palo Alto compared to San Jose and towns in the Central Valley.⁷³ Safeway was also shifting its attention to backward integration and looked to acquire its suppliers, believing it could "obtain canned goods from other packers cheaper than it [could] process its own foods."⁷⁴

At the time of its closure, the company was the largest employer in Palo Alto, with approximately 1,000 workers on its staff. When the *Palo Alto Times* announced the closure of Sutter Packing Company, it lamented the loss of a "million-dollar industry" in Palo Alto due of the one million dollars in payroll that would disappear. The end of Sutter Packing Company, the newspaper wrote, meant the "unemployment of thousands of cannery workers who for a quarter of a century depended on the plant for their livelihood," as well as the loss of an important buyer for local farmers.⁷⁵ When the company finally closed its doors, approximately 1.5 million cases of processed foods were stored in its warehouses, which had to then be quickly shipped to other Safeway sites.⁷⁶

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Kirkbride, 4-5.

⁶⁸ Graham, 10.

⁶⁹ Kirkbride, 5.

⁷⁰ Graham, 10.

⁷¹ Kirkbride, 5; "Sutter Packing Co. Given Army Award," *Palo Alto Citizen*, August 11, 1942.

⁷² Graham, 11.

⁷³ Million Dollar Industry Closes Down in Palo Alto," *Palo Alto Times*, March 19, 1949; Graham, 9.

⁷⁴ "Hope to Avert Shutdown At Sutter Co.," *Palo Alto Times*, March 21, 1949.

⁷⁵ Graham, 9, 11; "Million Dollar Industry Closes Down in Palo Alto."

⁷⁶ "Million Dollar Industry Closes Down in Palo Alto."

Since the end of canning operations at 340 Portage Avenue, the building has had a number of owners, primarily real estate developers, and the smaller buildings of which it is comprised have been leased out to a variety of commercial tenants. In 1949, at least a portion of the Sutter Packing Company complex was leased to Coca-Cola, who used it as a bottling plant for a time. In the 1960s and 1970s, tenants largely consisted of shipping, packaging, distribution, and paper product manufacturing businesses. Since the 1980s, the building has primarily been occupied by technology-related stores and offices.

V. EVALUATION

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) is an inventory of significant architectural, archaeological, and historical resources in the State of California. Resources can be listed in the California Register through a number of methods. State Historical Landmarks and National Register-listed properties are automatically listed in the California Register. Properties can also be nominated to the California Register by local governments, private organizations, or citizens. The California Register of Historical Resources follows nearly identical guidelines to those used by the National Register, but identifies the Criteria for Evaluation numerically.

In order for a property to be eligible for listing in the California Register, it must be found significant at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following criteria.

- *Criterion 1 (Events):* Resources that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- *Criterion 2 (Persons):* Resources that are associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- *Criterion 3 (Architecture):* Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values.
- *Criterion 4 (Information Potential):* Resources or sites that have yielded or have the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

The following section examines the eligibility of 340 Portage Avenue for listing in the California Register.

Criterion I (Events)

340 Portage Avenue and the associated former office building to the southeast appear to be individually significant under Criterion 1 in association with historical events important to the history of Palo Alto. Agricultural industries, including fruit and vegetable canning, were once the dominant industries in Santa Clara County. The oldest portions of the cannery building, itself, were constructed in 1918 for the Bayside Canning Company, which was owned by Chinese immigrant and prominent canning mogul, Thomas Foon Chew. Under Chew, the Bayside Canning Company rose to become the third largest fruit and vegetable cannery in the world in the 1920s, behind only Libby and Del Monte.

After Chew's death, the cannery was subsequently purchased and operated for more than twenty years by the Sutter Packing Company, another fruit and vegetable cannery. The Sutter Packing Company significantly expanded the cannery building and its operations throughout the 1930s and 1940s as it prepared for and raced to meet the demands of World War II. The expansion projects included the construction of the extant office building at 3201-3225 Ash Street to the southeast of cannery building at 340 Portage Avenue. For a time, the cannery was the largest employer in the Mid-Peninsula, and when it closed in 1949, it was the largest employer in Palo Alto. The trajectory of canning operations at the plant—which began in the early twentieth century, peaked in the 1920s, increased production to meet the demands of World War II, and then quickly declined as residential

development and new industries began to replace agricultural industries in the postwar period—corresponds closely to the broad pattern of the history of the canning industry in Santa Clara County. The building is a rare surviving example of Palo Alto's and Santa Clara County's agricultural past. As a result, the building at 340 Portage Avenue does appear to be individually significant at the local level under Criterion 1. The period of significance under this criterion begins in 1918, when canning operations began at the site under the Bayside Canning Company, and ends in 1949, when the Sutter Packing Company's canning operations at the building ended.

Criterion 2 (Persons)

The building at 340 Portage Avenue was originally built by Thomas Foon Chew in 1918, as the second canning plant for his Bayside Canning Company, and continued under his ownership until his death in 1931. Although Chew's father had founded the cannery in Alviso (and an earlier cannery in San Francisco), Thomas Foon Chew is regarded as the primary driving force behind the Bayside Canning Company's growth into the third largest fruit and vegetable cannery in the world by 1920. Chew introduced pioneering techniques and innovations that not only paved the way for his company's success, but also impacted the wider canning industry, notably through his introduction of a successful method for canning green asparagus. "The Asparagus King," as he became known, was one of the richest and most influential businessmen in the region at the time of his death and is commemorated regionally today through historical markers and a street in San Jose that bears his name.

In spite of his association with 340 Portage Avenue and its continued use as a cannery until 1949, the building was not the first canning plant constructed by Chew, which is part of the National Register-listed Alviso Historic District, nor was it the site of his pioneering asparagus canning innovations, since the Bayside Canning Company primarily canned asparagus at its plant in Isleton. It is not clear from the historic record how the scale of operations or production at the Mayfield plant compared to Chew's numerous other canning facilities and properties. In addition, the building was extensively expanded after Chew's death, primarily when it was owned and operated by the Sutter Packing Company, and no longer bears a resemblance to its appearance during his lifetime. The building, therefore, does not retain enough integrity to be significant for its association with Thomas Foon Chew. Research did not identify any significant individuals related to the Sutter Packing Company or later occupants or owners of the building. As a result, the subject property, inclusive of the former cannery at 340 Portage Avenue and the former office building at 3201-3225 Ash Street, does not appear to be individually significant under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3 (Architecture/Design)

340 Portage Avenue consists of what were originally several connected cannery facilities and associated warehouse buildings. It is primarily constructed of reinforced concrete with utilitarian wood post-and-beam construction and no ornamentation, consistent with their functional design. The former office building at 3201-3225 Ash Street, meanwhile, is a plain wood-frame building built in a vernacular style. Neither of the buildings appear to exhibit artistic value, nor are they distinctive examples of cannery building or industrial warehouse typologies. They also do not display innovative engineering or design elements. Therefore, the buildings do not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4 (Information Potential)

The "potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of California" typically relates to archeological resources, rather than built resources. Evaluation of the subject property under Criterion 4 (Information Potential) is beyond the scope of this report.

A windshield survey and preliminary research of buildings 50 years of older within the NVCAP Planning Area did not identify any potential historic resources or districts. The subject property, therefore, would not qualify as a contributor to a potential historic district.

INTEGRITY

In order to qualify for listing in any local, state, or national historic register, a property or landscape must possess significance under at least one evaluative criterion as described above and retain integrity. Integrity is defined by the California Office of Historic Preservation as “the authenticity of an historical resource’s physical identity by the survival of certain characteristics that existing during the resource’s period of significance,” or more simply defined as “the ability of a property to convey its significance.”⁷⁷

In order to evaluate whether 340 Portage Avenue retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance, Page & Turnbull used established integrity standards outlined by the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Seven variables, or aspects, that define integrity are used to evaluate a resource’s integrity—location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. A property must stand up under most or all of these aspects in order to retain overall integrity. If a property does not retain integrity, it can no longer convey its significance and is therefore not eligible for listing in local, state, or national registers.

The seven aspects that define integrity are defined as follows:

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plans, space, structure and style of the property.

Setting addresses the physical environment of the historic property inclusive of the landscape and spatial relationships of the building(s).

Materials refer to the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form the historic property.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history.

Feeling is the property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Location: The subject property retains integrity of location because the former cannery and office buildings have not been moved since their construction.

Setting: The subject property does not retain integrity of setting. Throughout the period during which the property was in use as a cannery, it was set between a railroad spur and Matadero Creek in

⁷⁷ California Office of Historic Preservation, *Technical Assistance Series No. 7: How to Nominate a Resource to the California Register of Historical Resources* (Sacramento: California Office of State Publishing, 4 September 2001) 11.

a largely undeveloped area outside the main urban core of Palo Alto and surrounded primarily by farmland and scattered single-family residences. The subject parcel, itself, contained smaller ancillary warehouses and industrial buildings that were part of the cannery's operation. Although Matadero Creek remains, the railroad tracks and majority of these associated industrial buildings have since been removed. Additionally, the surrounding area has become densely packed with residential and commercial development. Although there appears to have been an effort to incorporate industrial design elements into recently constructed infill, the area no longer reflects the sparsely developed industrial character of its historic setting.

Design: The subject property retains integrity of design. Sanborn maps and historic and current aerial photographs indicate that the overall shape and massing of 340 Portage Avenue and 3201-3225 Ash Street have been minimally altered since the end of their use as a cannery in 1949. 340 Portage Avenue also retains a number of important exterior features that were essential to its function as a working cannery, including its original concrete loading docks and rear cooling porch with wood supports and an overarching shed awning. The prominent monitor and arched roofs, reinforced concrete walls, and interior wood truss ceilings and concrete floors remain intact and are visible evidence of its utilitarian, industrial design.

340 Portage Avenue has been repeatedly altered throughout its history; however, the majority of these alterations appear to date to the building's period of use as a cannery. The building retained an appearance of several individual buildings in 1941; however, extensive construction and alterations were undertaken by the Sutter Packing Company over the following years that appear to have made an effort to unify the exterior appearance so that it appeared as a single building, much as it does today. The alignment of the building's front facade along a common axis and raising of shorter, earlier rooflines appears to date to this period. A comparison of aerial photographs from the late 1940s and 1960s also indicates that the parapet across the primary northeast façade was present in 1948, when the building was still in use by the Sutter Packing Company. No building permits were found that identify major construction work at the building between 1949 and 1985. More recent alterations since the 1990s have been primarily limited to the replacement or filling in of windows and doors; re-roofing; addition of paved surface parking lots, wheelchair accessible ramps, and landscaping elements; earthquake stabilization; replacement of a small area of cladding with wood siding; and interior tenant improvements.

The overall design of the former office building at 3201-3225 Ash Street appears to have been minimally altered since its use as part of the canning operations at the subject property. A comparison of the 1945 Sanborn map with historic and current aerial photographs show that the building has retained almost the same size, scale, and overall footprint over time. It remains a long, linear one-story wood frame building with double-hung wood windows and a wraparound porch.

Despite the previously mentioned alterations, the subject property retains its most important design features, including the division of interior spaces at 340 Portage Avenue that represent the accretion of additions during its cannery use, and retains overall integrity of design.

Materials: The subject property retains integrity of materials. 340 Portage Avenue continues to display its identity as an industrial building through its use of utilitarian materials, including its original reinforced concrete walls, concrete loading docks, wood post-and-beam construction, upper story wood frame windows, and corrugated metal cladding. Recent exterior material alterations identified by building permits and visual observations include the replacement of several exterior openings with aluminum frame windows and doors, re-roofing, and replacement of some sections of cladding along the rear façade with wood siding. Although they do not affect the building's overall integrity, interior spaces also retain their original concrete floors and wood roof structures and supports, which, in some cases,

also display their original finishes. These strengthen the building's overall retention of original materials. The former office building also retains its essential material character, including wood lap siding, double-hung wood windows, a wood wraparound porch, and shingled roof. Based on the known record of alterations and overall scale of the individual buildings, the subject property appears to retain the majority of its key exterior materials dating from its period of use as a cannery.

Workmanship: The subject property retains integrity of workmanship. The skill and craftsmanship required to construct 340 Portage Avenue remain visible in its wood post-and-beam construction and exposed wood truss ceilings, most prominently its paired monitor roofs and four bowstring trusses. Horizontal markings and indentations on the building's walls, particularly at the south end of the building, are evidence of the process of creating the building's board formed, reinforced concrete walls.

Feeling: The subject property retains integrity of feeling. With its prominent monitor roofs, massive scale, and retention of recognizable industrial features and materials, such as corrugated metal and reinforced concrete walls, wood post-and-beam construction, and concrete loading docks and cooling porches, 340 Portage Avenue continues to convey its identity as an industrial building. Despite alterations to the building's fenestration and setting, the building's overall aesthetic and historic sense has been retained. Likewise, the building at 3201-3225 Ash Street also continues to convey the character of an early to mid-twentieth century office building, particularly in its orientation toward the cannery building, and retains its integrity of feeling.

Association: The subject property retains integrity of association. Through its industrial materials, design, workmanship, and feeling, the building at 340 Portage Avenue retains enough physical features to convey its historic character as a historic canning facility, dating from the early to mid-twentieth century. Likewise, the former office building retains enough elements of its original design, materials, workmanship, location, and feeling to convey its association with the cannery at the subject property.

Overall, the subject property retains integrity.

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

For a property to be eligible for national or state designation under one of the significance criteria, the essential physical elements (or character-defining features) that enable the property to convey its historic identity must be evident. To be eligible, a property must clearly contain enough of those characteristics, and these features must also retain a sufficient degree of integrity. Characteristics can be expressed in terms such as form, proportion, structure, plan, style, or materials.

As an individually significant historic resource under Criterion 1 with a period of significance of 1918-1949 (date of cannery operations), the character-defining features that convey the building's association with the history of canning in Santa Clara County, include:

340 Portage Avenue (Main Former Cannery Building)

- Form and massing
 - Long, linear massing
 - Composition of multiple smaller buildings
 - Primarily one-story, double-height volumes with taller central cannery section
- Varied roof forms and structures
 - Prominent paired monitor roofs

- Arched roofs
 - Visible gabled roofs
- Exterior wall materials
 - Reinforced, board formed concrete
 - Corrugated metal cladding
- Exterior cannery features
 - Concrete loading platforms
 - Cooling porch at rear of building
 - Exterior shed awnings with wood post-and-beam construction
- Fenestration
 - Wood frame windows
 - Garage door openings
 - Wire glass skylights over former warehouses
- Landscape Features
 - Preserved curved path of the removed railroad spur tracks, represented in shape of parking lot pavement
 - Channel of Matadero Creek
- Interior features
 - Exposed wood truss ceilings
 - Wood and concrete post and beam construction
 - Concrete floors

3201-3225 Ash Street (Former Office Building for the Sutter Packing Company)

- Form and massing
 - One-story, three-part linear massing
 - Orientation along Ash Street (formerly First Street) with primary entrance facing 340 Portage Avenue
 - Front-gabled roof
 - Wrap-around porch starting at front, northwest façade, and extending along the southwest façade.
- Exterior wall materials
 - Wood lap siding
- Fenestration
 - Double-hung, multi-lite, wood frame windows
- Landscape Features
 - Channel of Matadero Creek

VI. CONCLUSION

The former cannery building at 340 Portage Avenue was initially constructed in 1918 and greatly expanded during its continued use as a cannery through 1949, when the cannery closed. The property, including the former cannery and an associated former office building at 3201-3225 Ash Street, is eligible for individual listing in the California Register at the local level of significance under Criterion 1 for its association with the history of the canning industry in Santa Clara County. The buildings retain integrity. Thus, the property appears to qualify as a historic resource for the purposes of review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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Attachment 2

DPR Forms for 3040 Park Boulevard

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: 3040 Park Boulevard

P1. Other Identifier: Functional Lifestyles

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

***a. County:**

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Palo Alto

Date: 1953 **T** 6S ; **R** 3W ; **¼ of** **¼ of Sec** ; **M.D.** **B.M.**

c. Address: 3040 Park Boulevard

City: Palo Alto

Zip: 94306

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: APN 132-32-036 Elevation: 33 ft. AMSL

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

The subject property consists of a one-story commercial building exhibiting no discernible architectural style. It is rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, and is capped with a flat roof with composition cladding. Its exterior consists alternately of stuccoed and bare structural concrete-block walls. Entrances are located on the north and east elevations and are accessed via two large vehicle entries with metal roll-up garage doors on the east and a standard-size wood-panel on the north. Windows are nonoriginal fixed multi-pane vinyl sashes. A non-original gabled open-frame shelter is attached to the south elevation. The building is in good condition with no notable alterations other than the replacement windows and south-elevation shelter.

Landscaping on the level, roughly triangular parcel consists of ornamental grasses and recently planted trees, all located in concrete planters that line the surface parking lot.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP6. 1-3-story commercial building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
East elevation of 3040 Park Boulevard, view to the west. Photo taken September 15, 2021.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☐ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1964 (City of Palo Alto 2021)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
N/A

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
JulieAnn Murphy
Rincon Consultants
449 15th Street, Suite 303
Oakland, CA 94612

***P9. Date Recorded:**
September 15, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

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

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 of 5

*Resource Name or #:

*Map Name: Palo Alto, CA

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1953



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

B1. Historic Name: Stan Troedson General Tire

B2. Common Name: Functional Life Style

B3. Original Use: Auto service shop

B4. Present Use: Fitness center

*B5. Architectural Style: No discernible style

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

According to the City of Palo Alto, the subject building was constructed in 1964. Notable alterations include the installation of replacement windows circa 2016 and construction of the gabled shelter circa 2019 (Google Maps 2016; 2019).

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

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme: N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance: N/A

Property Type: N/A

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

The subject property was constructed as an auto service shop in 1964. Historical topographic maps and aerial photographs show that by the late 1940s, the property was an undeveloped piece of land situated between Park Boulevard and the corner of a railroad wye crossed, a location that defined the parcel's roughly triangular shape. The surrounding area was largely developed for industrial and residential uses, though several lots were not built out until the 1950s and 1960s (NETROnline 1948; 1956; 1958; 1960).

The subject address' earliest documentation, a newspaper advertisement published in 1965, identifies the property as Stan Trodeson General Tire, a dealer Gurley-Lord Tire Company automotive products. At the time, Stan Trodeson operated two such shops, the other located at 895 Emerson St. in Palo Alto (San Francisco Examiner 5/10/1965). Newspaper advertisements from 1966 indicate that Trodeson continued to operate the Emerson Stree location and had also opened an American Motors dealership at 623 Alma Street, Palo Alto, but no longer list the subject property as one of his business locations (San Francisco Examiner 7/8/1966 and 11/7/1966). Over the years, Trodeson was involved in other business and civic ventures, including the founding of the members-only PALO Club and the construction of a Little League baseball diamond in Los Altos that was eventually named in his honor (San Francisco Examiner 12/7/1963).

See continuation sheet, p. 4.

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

*B12. References:

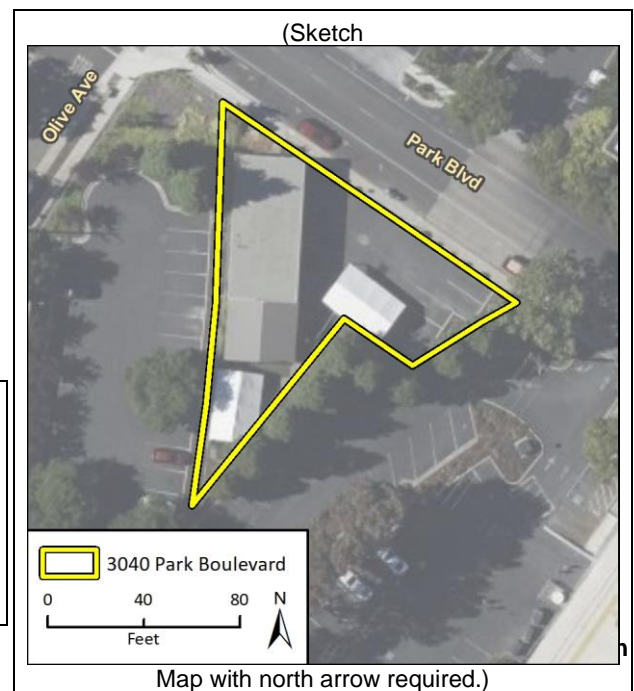
See continuation sheet, p. 5.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: James Williams, Rincon Consultants

*Date of Evaluation: November 2, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)



*Recorded by: JulieAnn Murphy and James Williams, Rincon Consultants *Date: September 15, 2021 ■ Continuation □ Update

B10. Significance (continued):

The subject property has been subject to few changes. The railroad wye tracing the property's east and west boundaries was removed by 1987 (NETROnline 1982; 1987). Historical aerial photographs taken between 1965 and 2002 depict what appears to be a no-longer-extant ancillary building just southeast of the subject building; the apparent building was removed circa 2004 (UCSB 1965; NETROnline 2002; 2004). Circa 2015, wall-mounted signage reading "PARK AUTOMOTIVE" was removed from the building. By 2017 it was replaced with lettering reading "Functional Lifestyles," signaling the property's conversion from an automotive services shop to a commercial fitness center. Vinyl-sash replacement windows were installed around this time as part of the building's conversion (Google Maps 2014; 2015; 2016; 2017). The gabled shelter was constructed adjacent to the south elevation circa 2019 and the wall-mounted signage replaced with the existing signage circa 2020.

The subject property continues to operate as the Functional Lifestyles fitness center.

Background research, including a review of historical newspapers, city directories, and other sources, did not identify any additional information of consequence regarding the property or its former owners or occupants.

Historical Resources Evaluation

In 2019, Page & Turnbull identified the subject property as part of the Preliminary Findings of Historic Resource Eligibility in the North Ventura Coordinated Area Plan project. The property was subject to a windshield survey and preliminary research and recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). It was also found not to be part of any historic district.

The current evaluation concurs with the 2019 finding and recommends the subject property is ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR or for designation locally as a Historic Structure. The property was constructed in the 1960s as part of Palo Alto's post-World War II-era population boom and served as an unexceptional automotive services shop. However, research for this evaluation did not find the property is singularly important in the context of Palo Alto's postwar growth or in the context any other event significant to the history of the city, region, state, or nation. As such, the property is recommended ineligible under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1.

Based on research for this evaluation, the most likely candidate for significance NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2 is Stan Troedson, a successful businessman and active community member. Although Troedson enjoyed success in commerce and civic affairs, there is no evidence that his endeavors in these areas constitute significant contributions to the history of the city, region, state, or nation. Archival research also found no evidence that any subsequent owner or occupant of the property made historically significant contributions. Therefore, the property is recommended ineligible under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2.

Architecturally, the property is a commercial building bearing no discernible architectural style. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or possess high artistic values. Although archival research did not identify the building's designer, its simple, functionalistic design would not exemplify the work of any master architect. Therefore, the property is recommended ineligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3.

A review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history. The property is therefore recommended ineligible for listing under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4. The property is also not recommended eligible as a contributor to any existing or potential historic districts.

Based on the above reasoning, the property is also recommended ineligible designation locally as a Historic Structure. It is not identified with the lives of historic people or with important events in the city, state or nation (Criterion 1); is not particularly representative of an architectural style or way of life important to the city, state or nation (Criterion 2); is not an example of a type of building which was once common, but is now rare (Criterion 3); and is not connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare (Criterion 4). In addition, research conducted for this study did not find that the building's architect or building itself was important (Criterion 5). Finally, the property does not possess elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship (Criterion 6).

*Recorded by: JulieAnn Murphy and James Williams, Rincon Consultants *Date: September 15, 2021 ■ Continuation □ Update

B12. References (continued):

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Attachment 3

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

Standards for Rehabilitation

As introduced above, the Secretary's *Standards* make broad-brush recommendations for maintaining, repairing, and replacing historic materials, as well as designing new additions or making alterations. They cannot, in and of themselves, be used to make essential decisions about which features of a historic property should be saved and which might be changed. Rather, they provide philosophical consistency to the work. There are Secretary's *Standards* for four distinct, but interrelated, approaches to the treatment of historic properties: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction.

The Secretary's Rehabilitation *Standards* are the most commonly used treatment for historic buildings and therefore have been utilized in the review of the current project.¹ Following the guidance of the Secretary's *Standards*, the Secretary's *Standards for Rehabilitation* are most appropriate for the current project because of the building's current physical condition. The Secretary's *Standards for Rehabilitation* state:

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in a such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

¹ Weeks and Grimmer, 2017: 3.



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February 18, 2022
Project No. 21-11331

Claire Raybould, AICP, Senior Planner
City of Palo Alto
250 Hamilton Avenue
Palo Alto, CA 94301
via email: Claire.Raybould@cityofpaloalto.org

Subject: Archaeological Resources Assessment for the 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project in Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California

Dear Ms. Raybould:

This letter report presents the findings of an archaeological resources assessment completed in support of the 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project (proposed project) located in Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California. The proposed project would involve the demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and the construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings. The City of Palo Alto retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to support the proposed project's compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This letter report documents the results of the tasks performed by Rincon, specifically a cultural resources records search, archival and background research, and a site visit. All work was completed in accordance with CEQA and applicable local regulations, including Santa Clara County Historic Preservation Ordinance and the County of Santa Clara General Plan.

Rincon Senior Archaeologist Heather Blind, MA, Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) provided management oversight for this archaeological resources assessment. Ms. Blind meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archeology (National Park Service 1983). Rincon Archaeologist Laura Maldonado, MA, conducted background research and is the primary author of this report. Rincon Architectural Historian JulieAnn Murphy, MHSP, conducted the site visit. Geographic Information Systems Analyst Allysen Valencia prepared the report figures. Rincon Principal Investigator Andrew Pulcheon, MA, RPA reviewed this report for quality control.

Project Site and Description

The project site is located at 200 Portage Avenue in Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California (Attachment A: Figure 1). The project site is situated on a 14.27-acre site comprising four Santa Clara County Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs 132-38-071, 132-32-36, 132-32-42 and 132-32-43). Specifically, the proposed project encompasses portions of Sections 07 and 18 of Township 06S, Range 02W and Sections 12 and 13 of Township 06S, Range 03W on the *Mountain View, California* and *Palo Alto, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles.

The project site is roughly bounded by Park Boulevard to the north, Christopher Circle and Ash Street to the south, residences to the west, and commercial uses to the east. The site includes a one-story

commercial building (3040 Park Boulevard), a one-story former canning/warehouse building (340 Portage Avenue), a one-story wood frame building (3201-3225 Ash Street) and is bisected at the southeast corner by a concrete-channel: Matadero Creek. The eastern edge of the site, opposite Matadero Creek, includes two one-story commercial buildings (3250 Park Boulevard and 278 Lambert Avenue).

The proposed project includes a subdivision and merger of the four existing parcels into two parcels – one for the development of 91 townhomes and a remainder lot that is not a part of the proposed development and will remain in its current condition. The proposed subdivision would run through the center of the former canning/warehouse building (Attachment A: Figure 2). The proposed development would be concentrated on the east side of the site and include the demolition of the existing commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard and a portion of the former canning/warehouse building at 340 Portage Avenue for the construction of 91 townhomes. The plan includes the proposed rehabilitation of a portion of the former canning/warehouse building for a new use.

Background and Archival Research

Rincon completed background and archival research in support of this assessment in February 2022. A variety of primary and secondary source materials were consulted. Sources included, but were not limited to, historical maps and aerial photographs of the area. The following sources were utilized to develop an understanding of the project site and its context:

- Page & Turnbull, Inc. *Historic Resource Evaluation for 340 Portage Avenue*, prepared for the City of Palo Alto, February 26, 2019.
- Historic aerial photos accessed via University of California, Santa Barbara Map & Imagery Lab and NETRonline.
- Historical U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps

California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

On July 28, 2021, Rincon received California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search results (#20-2685) from the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) (Attachment B). The NWIC is the official state repository for cultural resources records and reports for the county in which the proposed project falls. The purpose of the records search was to identify previously recorded cultural resources, as well as previously conducted cultural resources studies within the project site and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding it. Rincon also reviewed the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Historical Landmarks list, and the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), as well as its predecessor the California State Historic Property Data (HPD) File. Additionally, Rincon reviewed the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility (ADOE) list.

Sacred Lands File Search

Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 29, 2021, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF), as well as a contact list of Native Americans culturally affiliated with the project site vicinity (Attachment C).



Site Visit

As the project site is entirely paved with no exposed ground surface, Rincon did not conduct an archaeological survey. On September 15, 2021, Rincon Architectural Historian JulieAnn Murphy, MSHP conducted a site visit to the project site; under the direction of Rincon Archaeologist Elaine Foster MA, RPA, Ms. Murphy examined and photographed areas with exposed ground surface.

Findings

Known Cultural Resources Studies

The CHRIS records search and background research identified thirteen (13) cultural resources studies within 0.5 miles of the project site (Attachment B). Of these studies, four (S-009442, S-033061, S-041536, and S-048738) include a portion of the project site and include areas directly adjacent to the project site. One hundred (100) percent of the project site has been studied, and at minimum 50 percent has been surveyed in the last 10 years. Known studies that occurred within or adjacent to the project site are discussed in further detail below.

Study S-009442

S-009442 was a cultural resources evaluation authored in 1987 by Robert Cartier in affiliation with Archaeological Resource Management. The study analyzed archival records and conducted a surface survey for five miles of Matadero and Barron Creeks in the city of Palo Alto. Three recorded archaeological sites were recorded approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the project site. The survey covered 100% of the current project site in its developed state. No cultural resources were identified within the current project site (Cartier 1987).

Study S-033061

Study S-033061 was a cultural resources evaluation that was written in 2006 by SWCA Environmental Consultants affiliates Nancy Sikes, Cindy Arrington, Bryon Bass, Chris Corey, Kevin Hunt, Steve O'Neil, Catherine Pruett, Tony Sawyer, Michael Tuma, Leslie Wagner, and Alex Wesson. The study included a pedestrian survey and monitoring of maintenance activities of the San Francisco to San Jose fiber optic segment. The survey did not locate new or previously unrecorded cultural resources within the subject project location (Sikes et al. 2006)

Study S-041536

S-041536 was a survey report written by Dames & Moore affiliates Michael Corbett and Denise Bradley in 2001. The study is a survey update that identified, recorded, and evaluated properties in Palo Alto that appeared eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The study did not identify cultural resources within the project location (Corbett and Bradley 2001).

Study S-048738

Study S-048738 was a cultural resources evaluation conducted and written in 2011 by PBS&J affiliates Denise Jurich and Amber Grady. The report summarizes the methods and results of an archaeological records search, pedestrian survey, and limited subsurface investigations for the San Francisco to San Jose section of the California High-Speed Train Project. The study identified thirty-one archaeological



resources, with twenty-three being previously recorded sites and eight being new discoveries. The four resources located in Palo Alto are considered ineligible due to common construction type. No resources were located within the Portage project site (Jurich and Grady 2011).

Known Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records search and background research identified eight cultural resources within a 0.5 mile of the project site. Resources recorded in the search radius are listed in **Table 1** below. No resources are recorded within or adjacent to the project site. Five archaeological resources are located within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site and generally consist of dark grey/black midden soil with shell, burnt rocks, and lithic materials present.

Table 1 Previously Recorded Resources within 0.5-mile of the Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-43-000617	CA-SCL-622	Prehistoric site	Emerson Street, dark grey/black midden with shell and fire cracked rock	Barbara Bocek 1987	Unevaluated	Outside
P-43-000619	CA-SCL-624	Prehistoric site	Barron Creek, disturbed shell midden	Barbara Bocek 1987	Determined ineligible	Outside
P-43-000627	CA-SCL-700	Prehistoric site	South Court, grey/black midden with shellfish remains, burned rock, lithic material.	Barbara Bocek 1990	Unevaluated	Outside
P-43-000634	CA-SCL-716	Prehistoric site	O'Mara Site, shell midden with utilized flakes and chert	Barbara Bocek 1991	Unevaluated	Outside



P-43-000928	CA-SCL-898H	Historic structure, site	Southern Pacific Railroad; Coyote Creek Bridge near Wayne Station; Hendy Iron Works Railroad Spur, Passenger Rail Line, Bridge #85.61; Caltrans Bridge #86.20, Southern Pacific Coast Division' SPRR Bridge, San Francisquito Creek, Bridge over Matadero Creek, Bridge over Barron Creek; Bridge over Permanente Creek; Stevens Creek culvert; Santa Clara County Concrete Headwall Culvers (Caltrain) Mile posts 42.59-76.30; Lafayette Street underpass; Taylor Street; Polhemus Street underpass; Julian Street underpass, Julian street subway; Railroad 1; SPRR Tres Pinos Branch	John Snyder 1990, Glory A. Laffey 1994, J. Berg, S. Mikesell 1999, Michael Corbett 2000, Theresa Rogers/Met a Bunse 2000, Bunse, McMorris, Rogers 2000, Theresa Rogers 2001, C. McMorris, A. Blosser 2002, Sunshine Psota 2012.	Twenty locations between Santa Clara and South San Francisco determined ineligible	Outside
P-43-002626	N/A	Prehistoric site	El Camino Real Shell Scatter, ten shell fragments and one flat bone fragment	Neal Kaptain 2012	Unevaluated	Outside



P-43-003698	N/A	Historic Building	3301-3303 Alma Street	Franklin Maggi 2009	Determined ineligible by Archives & Architecture, LLC	Outside
P-43-003704	N/A	Historic Building	389 Park Boulevard	Amber Grady, James Williams 2009	Determined ineligible by PBS&J	Outside

Source: NWIC 2022

Aerial Imagery and Historical Topographic Maps Review

Rincon completed a review of historical topographic maps and aerial imagery to ascertain the development history of the project site. Historical topographic maps from 1948 to 2018 were examined. The earliest aerials from 1948 depict the area around the project site as moderately developed (NETR Online 2022, USGS 2022). The project site on Portage Avenue has a large building with visible roadways that mark present day Portage Avenue, Park Boulevard, Olive Avenue, Acacia Avenue, Ash Street, and Lambert Avenue. A large field possibly related to agriculture is visible on the south side of El Camino Real (CA-82) with a small structure standing next to the roadway. A residential area is fully developed at the south side of Olive Avenue, and further residential building development is present on the northside of Alma Street. A small space within the area of Park boulevard, Lambert Avenue, and Matadero Creek is partially developed with three clusters of small buildings (NETROnline 2022). By 1956, the area north of Alma Street is completely developed with residential buildings. Two large buildings are present in the large field south of CA-82 in addition to the development of a roadway that marks present day Hansen Way (NETROnline 2022, USGS 2022). The area marking the parking lot at 200 Portage Avenue changes from 1948 to 1968, where at least thirty rectangular objects are seen lined alongside the west side of Matadero Creek. These rectangular objects average between 30 feet to 40 feet in length and could be possible storage structures or stacked materials used for construction and development in the area. The parking lot is completely developed by 1968. A few buildings are present in the area between Park Boulevard and Alma Street up until 1968 where 3197 Park Boulevard appears. Two additional buildings become present northwest of 3197 Park Boulevard in 1987. By 2002, the small structure at the middle of the parking lot adjacent to present day 3201 Ash Street is demolished with additional parking lots taking its place. Development of the east side of Matadero Creek continues up until 2004 when the area is fully developed with at least four main buildings. Imagery from 2004 through to 2018 depicts the project site in its current condition (NETR Online 2022).

Sacred Land File Search

On February 11, 2022, the NAHC responded to Rincon's AB 52 contacts and SLF request, stating that the results of the SLF search were negative. See Attachment C for the NAHC response, including the Tribal contacts list.



Site Visit

Ground visibility was poor (0-35%) with 0% of natural ground exposure due to the site being completely paved and developed with commercial buildings (Attachment A: Figure 3) and a concrete-lined channel Matadero Creek (Attachment A: Figure 4). No cultural resources were observed within areas of exposed ground disturbance.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The impact analysis included here is organized based on the cultural resources thresholds included in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form:

- a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?
- b. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?
- c. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Threshold A broadly refers to historical resources. To more clearly differentiate between archaeological and built environment resources, we have chosen to limit analysis under Threshold A to built environment resources. Built environment resources have been discussed in a separate report and are not considered here. Archaeological resources, including those that may be considered historical resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 and those that may be considered unique archaeological resources pursuant to Section 21083.2, are considered under Threshold B below.

Archaeological Resources

This study did not identify any archaeological resources in the project site; however, five archaeological resources are located within a 0.5-mile radius and generally consist of dark grey/black midden soil with shell, burnt rocks, and lithic materials present. The SLF results were negative, and the closest water source Matadero creek is concrete lined. The background research and field survey indicate that the project site is highly disturbed from previous agricultural activity and commercial and residential development. Site conditions indicate extensive development and does not appear to be sensitive for archaeological cultural resources. Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to archaeological resources*** under CEQA. However, the potential occurrence of cultural resources cannot be entirely discounted. Therefore, Rincon recommends the following measure in the event of an unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources. The project is also required to adhere to state regulations regarding the discovery of human remains, detailed below.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the unlikely event that archaeological resources are unexpectedly encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area should be halted and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the find is prehistoric, then a Native American representative should also be contacted to participate in the evaluation of the find. If



necessary, the evaluation may require preparation of a treatment plan and archaeological testing for CRHR eligibility. If the discovery proves to be eligible for the CRHR and cannot be avoided by the proposed project, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts to historical resources.

Human Remains

No human remains are known to be present within the project site. However, the discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance. With adherence to existing regulations, Rincon recommends a finding of less than significant impact to human remains under CEQA.

Should you have any questions concerning this study, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at (916) 306-7106 or hblind@rinconconsultants.com.

Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Laura Maldonado".

Laura Maldonado, MA
Archaeologist

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew Pulcheon".

Andrew Pulcheon, MA, RPA, AICP, CEP
Principal/Senior Archaeologist

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "H. Blind".

Heather Blind, MA, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments

Attachment A Figures

Attachment B Records Search Results

Attachment C Sacred Lands File Search



References

Cartier, Robert

- 1987 *Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Matadero Creek Flood Control Project in the City of Palo Alto, County of Santa Clara*, prepared for Santa Clara Valley Water District, September 1987.

Corbett, Michael, and Denise Bradley

- 2001 *Final Survey Report, Palo Alto Historical Survey Update, August 1997 - August 2000*, prepared for City of Palo Alto, February 2001.

Jurich, Denise, and Amber Grady

- 2011 *California High-Speed Train Project, Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement, San Francisco to San Jose Section, Archaeological Survey Report, Technical Report [Draft]*, prepared for California High Speed Rail Authority and U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Railroad Administration, March 2011.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC

- 2022 Various Historic Aerials and Topographic Maps. Accessed February 17, 2022, through <https://www.historicaerials.com/>

National Park Service (NPS)

- 1983 *Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. Electronic document accessed December 27, 2019, http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/Arch_Standards.htm.

Page & Turnbull, Inc.

- 2019 *Historic Resource Evaluation for 340 Portage Avenue*, prepared for the City of Palo Alto, February 26, 2019.

Santa Clara County

- 2022 "Historic Preservation," Santa Clara County web site. Electronic document accessed February 17, 2022, <https://plandev.sccgov.org/policies-programs/historic-preservation>

Sikes, Nancy, Cindy Arrington, Bryon Bass, Chris Corey, Kevin Hunt, Steve O'Neil, Catherine Pruett, Tony Sawyer, Michael Tuma, Leslie Wagner, and Alex Wesson.

- 2000 *Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California*, prepared for Qwest Communications, December 2006.

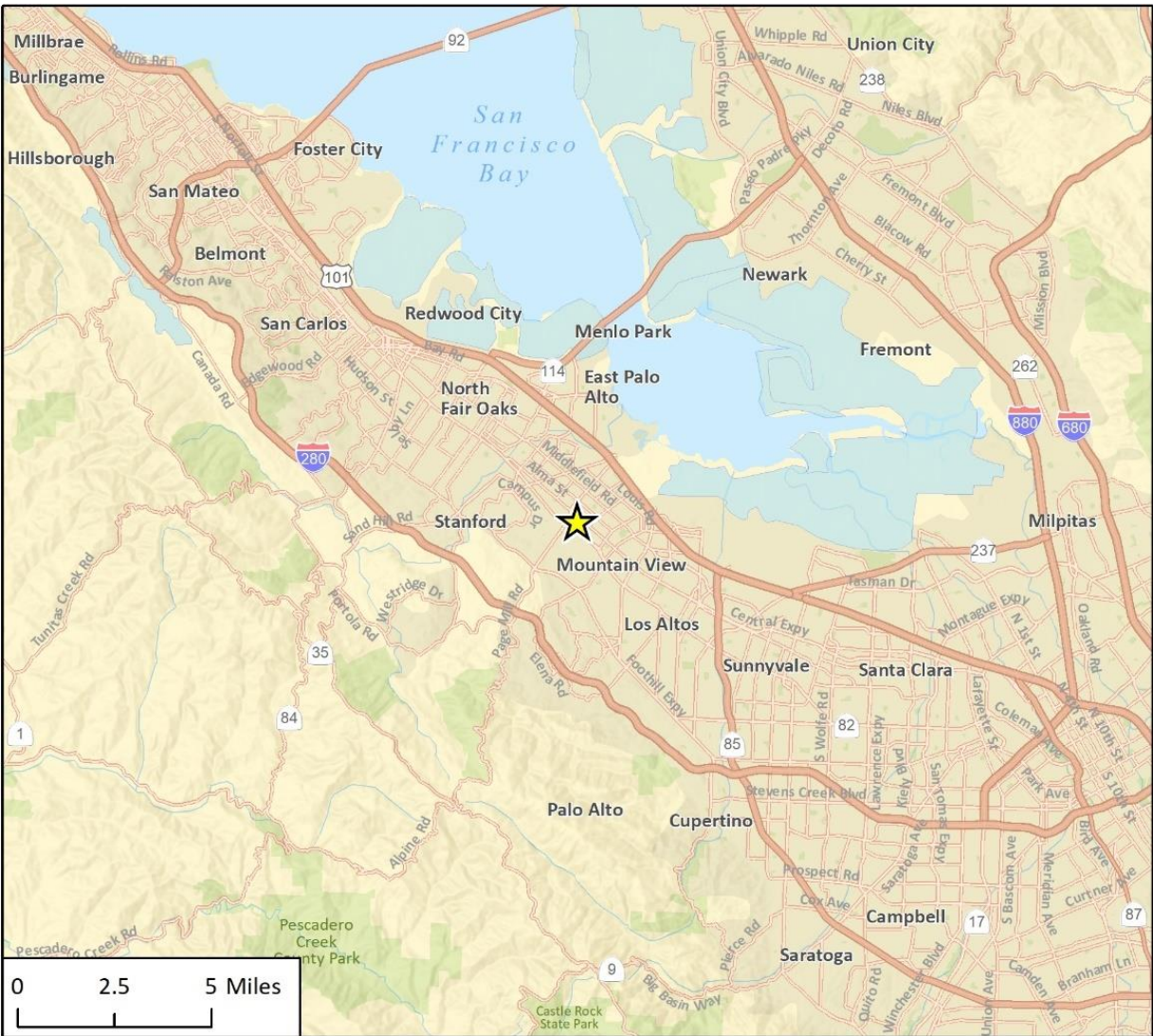
United States Geological Survey

- 2022 *Various Historical Topographic Maps*. Accessed February 18, 2022, through <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#14/37.4141/-122.1420>.

Attachment A

Figures

Figure 1 Regional Project Location



Imagery provided by Esri and its licensors © 2021.

★ Project Location

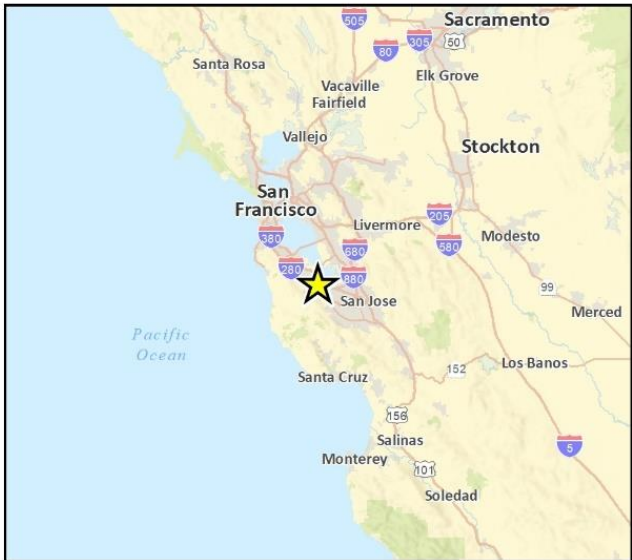


Fig 1. Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Location



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2021.

Page 6 Project Location

Figure 3 In front of 360 Portage Avenue, facing northeast



Figure 4 Concrete-lined channel Matadero Creek

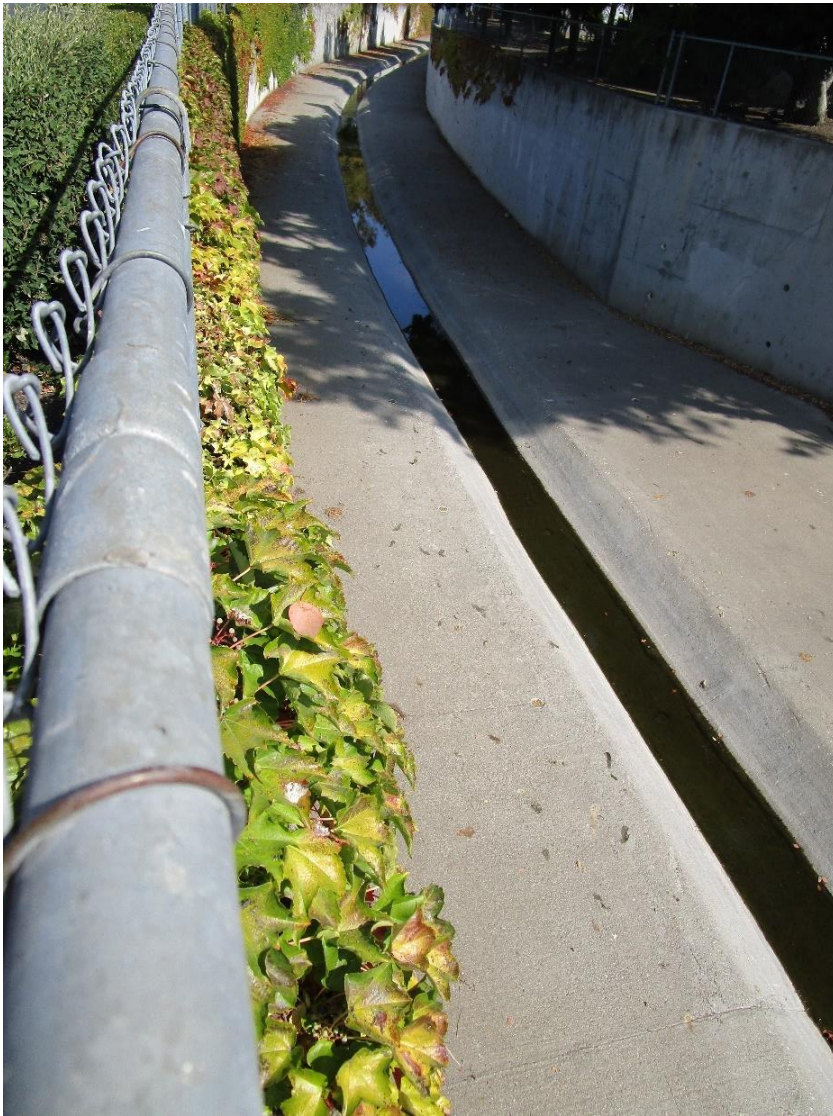


Figure 5 Former canning/warehouse building at 340 Portage Avenue



Attachment B

Records Search Results

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-43-000617	CA-SCL-000622	Resource Name - Emerson Street	Site	Prehistoric	AP15	1987 (Barbara Bocek, Stanford University)	S-016394, S-026045
P-43-000619	CA-SCL-000624	Resource Name - Barron Creek; Other - ALMA	Site	Prehistoric	AP15	1987 (Jan England, L. Benny, Cartier, De Anza College Field Studies); 2010 (Emilie Zelazo, Kayla Luna, PBS&J)	S-011396, S-016394, S-026045, S-029657, S-048738
P-43-000627	CA-SCL-000700	Resource Name - South Court; Voided - P-41-000445	Site	Prehistoric	AP15	1990 (Barbara Bocek, Stanford University)	S-016394
P-43-000634	CA-SCL-000716	Resource Name - O'Mara Site	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP15	1991 (Barbara Bocek, Stanford University)	S-016394

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-43-000928	CA-SCL-000898H	Resource Name - Southern Pacific Railroad; OHP PRN - 4086-0209-9999; Other - SPRR / Coyote Creek Bridge near Wayne Station; OTIS Resource Number - 498387; Other - Hendy Iron Works Railroad Spur; Other - Passenger Rail Line; Other - UPRR; Other - Map Reference #01-08; Other - SPW-10; Other - SPW-11; Other - SPW-12; Other - SPW-13; Other - B-5/Bridge # 85.61; Other - Bridge # B-7; Caltrans Bridge # 86.20; Other - Corporal; southern Pacific Coast Division; Other - SPRR Bridge - San Francisquito Creek; Other - MP32.31; Bridge over Matadero Creek; Other - MP 32.76; Bridge over Barron Creek; Other - MP35.12; Bridge over Permanente Creek; Other - MP36.46; Stevens Creek Culvert; Other - MP 42.59, MP 56, MP56.50, MP 56.60, MP 56.70, MP 66.34, MP 66.42, MP 73, MP73.10, MP74.47, MP76.30; Other - Santa Clara County Concrete Headwall Culvers (caltrain) Mile Posts 42.59 - 76.30; Other - MP43.67; Lafayette Street Underpass; Other - MP 46.52; Taylor Street Underpass; Polhemus Street Underpass; Other - MP 47.15; Julian Street Underpass; Julian Street Subway;	Structure, Site	Historic	AH07; HP11; HP19; HP39	1990 (John Snyder, Caltrans); 1990 (John Snyder, Caltrans); 1990 (John Snyder, Caltrans); 1990 (John Snyder, Caltrans); 1994 (Glory Anne Laffey, Archives and Architecture); 1995; 1995; 1995; 1995; 1995; 1995; 1995; 1999 (J.Berg, S. Mikesell, Far Western); 2000 (Michael Corbett, Dames & Moore); 2000 (Theresa Rogers/Meta Bunse, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2000 (Theresa Rogers/Meta Bunse, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2000 (Theresa Rogers/Meta Bunse, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2000 (Theresa Rogers/Meta Bunse, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2000 (Bunse, McMorris, Rogers, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2000 (Theresa Rogers/Meta Bunse, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2000 (Theresa Rogers, Chris McMorris, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2000 (Theresa Rogers, Meta Bunse, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2001 (Theresa Rogers, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2001 (Theresa Rogers, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2002 (C. McMorris, A. Blosser, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2008 (Denise Jurich, Jesse Martinez, PBS&J); 2012 (Sunshine Psota, Holman & Associates)	S-016192, S-017854, S-017993, S-021169, S-024592, S-032512, S-033061, S-036873, S-038390, S-039032, S-043525, S-044036, S-048931, S-050985, S-051257, S-053364

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
		Other - Railroad 1; Other - SPRR Tres Pinos Branch					
P-43-002626		Resource Name - El Camino Real Shell Scatter	Site	Prehistoric	AP15	2012 (Neal Kaptain, LSA)	S-039469
P-43-003698		Resource Name - 3301-3303 Alma St.; Other - 538	Building	Historic	HP06	2009 (Franklin Maggi, Archives & Architecture, LLC)	S-048738
P-43-003704		Resource Name - 389 Park Boulevard; Other - 799	Building	Historic	HP02	2009 (Amber Grady, James Williams, PBS&J)	S-048738

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-003163	Voided - E-171 SMA	1973	Stephen A. Dietz	An archaeological reconnaissance of the proposed Dumbarton Bridge replacement project (letter report)	Adan E. Treganza Anthropology Museum, San Francisco State College	
S-004883		1977	Francis B. Sullivan and Theodore A. Cicoletti	Historic Property Survey Report, Oregon-Page Mill Expressway Intersection Improvements at El Camino Real, Palo Alto, California.	Santa Clara County Transportation Agency	
S-011396		1989		Technical Report of Cultural Resources Studies for the Proposed WTG-WEST, Inc., Los Angeles to San Francisco and Sacramento, California: Fiber Optic Cable Project	BioSystems Analysis, Inc.	27-000819, 27-001444, 27-001445, 27-001446, 27-003235, 27-003236, 35-000036, 35-000053, 35-000151, 35-000152, 35-000153, 35-000154, 35-000167, 35-000168, 41-000009, 41-000105, 41-000169, 41-000172, 41-000230, 41-000231, 41-000410, 43-000024, 43-000028, 43-000042, 43-000050, 43-000178, 43-000179, 43-000180, 43-000181, 43-000182, 43-000183, 43-000184, 43-000189, 43-000245, 43-000247, 43-000248, 43-000388, 43-000449, 43-000456, 43-000595, 43-000619, 43-001001, 43-001010, 43-001059
S-025174		2002	John Holson, Cordelia Sutch, and Stephanie Pau	Cultural Resources Report for San Bruno to Mountain View Internodal Level 3 Fiber Optics Project in San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, California	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	41-000302

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-026045		2000	Richard Carrico, Theodore Cooley, and William Eckhardt	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey and Inventory Report for the Metromedia Fiberoptic Cable Project, San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles Basin Networks	Mooney & Associates	01-000038, 01-000040, 01-000042, 01-000068, 01-000072, 01-000091, 01-000092, 01-000108, 01-000120, 01-000233, 01-000239, 01-000240, 01-000241, 01-010527, 01-010528, 01-010529, 01-010530, 01-010531, 01-010532, 01-010533, 01-010534, 01-010535, 07-000719, 21-000034, 21-000097, 21-000529, 21-000536, 21-000563, 38-000015, 41-000009, 41-000044, 41-000077, 41-000095, 41-000105, 41-000152, 41-000169, 41-000172, 41-000174, 41-000187, 41-000230, 41-000231, 41-000232, 41-000281, 41-000302, 41-000310, 41-000311, 41-000312, 41-000315, 41-000318, 41-000640, 43-000021, 43-000024, 43-000028, 43-000042, 43-000050, 43-000058, 43-000141, 43-000338, 43-000369, 43-000382, 43-000383, 43-000388, 43-000396, 43-000398, 43-000418, 43-000424, 43-000444, 43-000462, 43-000467, 43-000472, 43-000551, 43-000565, 43-000595, 43-000617, 43-000619, 43-000621, 43-000669, 43-001010, 43-001071, 43-001083, 43-001084
S-029233		2000	Lorna Billat	Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility-Santa Clara County, Nextel Site No. (CA- 0871A)/Oregon Expressway (letter report)	Earth Touch, Inc	
S-029657	OHP PRN - FTA021021A; Voided - S-37863; Voided - S-42672	2002	Wendy J. Nelson, Tammara Norton, Larry Chiea, and Reinhard Pribish	Archaeological Inventory for the Caltrain Electrification Program Alternative in San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	38-000015, 38-004498, 38-004756, 38-004820, 41-000009, 41-000105, 41-000165, 41-000169, 41-000230, 41-000231, 41-000281, 41-000310, 41-000311, 41-000312, 41-000318, 41-000410, 41-000498, 41-000534, 41-000632, 41-000640, 41-000808, 41-002116, 41-002353, 43-000028, 43-000042, 43-000050, 43-000449, 43-000566, 43-000619, 43-000669, 43-001071, 43-002653, 43-002867, 43-002868, 43-002869, 43-002871, 43-002873, 43-003042

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-029657a		2002	Rand F. Herbert	Finding of No Adverse Effect, Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	JRP Historical Consulting Services	
S-029657b		2002		Historic Property Survey for the Proposed Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	Parsons; JRP Historical Consulting Services; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	
S-029657c		2002	Knox Mellon	FTA021021A; Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties	Office of Historic Preservation	
S-029657d		2003	Meta Bunse	Final Finding of Effect Amendment, Caltrain Electrification Project, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	JRP Historical Consulting Services	
S-029657e		2001	Rand F. Herbert	Draft Finding of No Adverse Effect, Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	JRP Historical Consulting Services	
S-029657f		2008	Sharon A. Waechter, Jack Meyer, and Laura Leach-Palm	Cultural Resources Addendum for the Caltrain Electrification Program Alternative: San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	
S-029657g		2008	Meta Bunse	Addendum Finding of Effect, Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco to San Jose (MP 0.0 to 52.0); San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	JRP Historical Consulting, LLC	
S-030233		2004	Carolyn Losee	Cultural Resources Analysis for Cingular Wireless Site BA-350-02, "California Avenue Caltrain Station", Palo Alto, California (letter report)	Archaeological Resource Technology	
S-032250	Caltrans - EA 1A0601	2003	Philippe Lapin	Historic Property Survey Report, Mission Bells Project, State Route 82/Interstate 101, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, California	Caltrans Environmental Planning, District 04	
S-032250a		2003	Philippe Lapin	Archaeological Survey Report, Mission Bells Project, State Route 82/Interstate 101, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, California	California Department of Transportation	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-039469	Caltrans - EA #4A9201; Caltrans - EFIS #0400001169	2012	Neal Kaptain	Historical Resources Compliance Report for the San Mateo County SMART Corridors Project, Segment III, Redwood City, Atherton, Menlo Park, East Palo Alto, and Palo Alto, San Mateo County & Santa Clara County, California; EA #4A9201; EFIS #0400001169, Caltrans District 4; SR 82 PM SM 0/4.8, SCL 24.1/26.4; SR 84 PM 24.6/28.7; US 101 PM 0.7/5.5; SR 109 PM 1.10/1.87; SR 114 PM 5.0/5.93	LSA Associates, Inc.	41-000299, 41-002291, 41-002292, 43-002626, 44-000457
S-039469a		2012	Neal Kaptain	Archaeological Survey Report for the San Mateo County SMART Corridors Project, Segment III, Redwood City, Atherton, Menlo Park, East Palo Alto, and Palo Alto, San Mateo County and Santa Clara County, California; EA #4A9201; EFIS #0400001169; Caltrans District 4; SR 82 PM SM 0/4.8; SCL 24.1/26.4; SR 84 PM 24.6/28.7; US 101 PM 0.7/5.5; SR 109 PM 1.10/1.87; SR 114 PM 5.0/5.93	LSA Associates, Inc.	
S-039469b		2012	Neal Kaptain	Post-Review Discovery and Monitoring Plan for the San Mateo County SMART Corridors Project, Segment III, Redwood City, Atherton, Menlo Park, East Palo Alto, and Palo Alto, San Mateo County and Santa Clara County, California; EA #4A9201; EFIS #0400001169, Caltrans District 4; SR 82 PM SM 0/4.8; SCL 24.1/26.4; SR 84 PM 24.6/28.7; US 101 PM 0.7/5.5; SR 109 PM 1.10/1.87; SR 114 PM 5.0/5.93	LSA Associates, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-043525		2002		Draft Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Resources, Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco to Gilroy (MP 0.0 to 77.4)	JRP Historical Consulting Services	38-004498, 38-004820, 38-004962, 38-005084, 38-005456, 38-005457, 38-005458, 38-005459, 38-005460, 38-005461, 38-005462, 41-000165, 41-000632, 41-001135, 41-001136, 41-001137, 41-001138, 41-001406, 41-002433, 41-002434, 41-002435, 41-002437, 41-002438, 41-002439, 41-002440, 41-002441, 41-002442, 41-002443, 41-002444, 41-002447, 41-002462, 41-002463, 41-002464, 41-002465, 43-000881, 43-000928, 43-001739, 43-002877, 43-002878, 43-003025, 43-003026, 43-003027, 43-003028, 43-003029, 43-003030, 43-003031, 43-003032, 43-003033, 43-003034, 43-003035, 43-003036, 43-003037, 43-003038, 43-003039, 43-003040, 43-003041, 43-003042, 43-003043, 43-003044
S-045231	OHP PRN - FHWA 120531A; Voided - S-45232	2012	Robert Cartier	Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) Action Plan for the Oregon-Pagemill Expressway Project, Palo Alto, California: 04-SCL-0-0-CR	Archaeological Resource Management	43-000591, 43-002625
S-045231a		2012	Robert Cartier	Extended Phase I Excavation for CA-SCL-596 and C-434 for the Oregon-Pagemill Expressway Project, Palo Alto, California, 04-SCL-0-0-CR	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-047075		2015	Ruth Todd and Christina Dikas	2555 Park Boulevard, Historic American Building Survey (HABS)-Style Documentation, Palo Alto, California [15172]	Page & Turnbull, Inc.	

Attachment C

Sacred Lands File Search



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 11, 2022

Elaine Foster
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Via Email to: efoster@riconconsultants.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

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Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, 200 Portage Avenue Townhome Project, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Foster:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Santa Clara County
2/11/2022**

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band

Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 5272
Galt, CA, 95632
Phone: (916) 743 - 5833
vlopez@amahmutsun.org

Costanoan
Northern Valley
Yokut

The Ohlone Indian Tribe

Andrew Galvan,
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, CA, 94539
Phone: (510) 882 - 0527
Fax: (510) 687-9393
chochenyo@AOL.com

Bay Miwok
Ohlone
Patwin
Plains Miwok

***Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of
Mission San Juan Bautista***

Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
3030 Soda Bay Road
Lakeport, CA, 95453
Phone: (650) 851 - 7489
Fax: (650) 332-1526
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com

Costanoan

***Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom
Valley Band***

Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, CA, 93906
Phone: (831) 443 - 9702
kwood8934@aol.com

Foothill Yokut
Mono

***Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan***

Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD
Contact
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, CA, 95122
Phone: (408) 673 - 0626
kanyon@kanyonconsulting.com

Costanoan

Tamien Nation

Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson
PO Box 8053
San Jose, CA, 95155
Phone: (707) 295 - 4011
qgeary@tamien.org

Costanoan

***Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan***

Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA, 95024
Phone: (831) 637 - 4238
ams@indiancanyons.org

Costanoan

***Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe
of the SF Bay Area***

Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA, 94546
Phone: (408) 464 - 2892
cnijmeh@muwekma.org

Costanoan

***Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe
of the SF Bay Area***

Monica Arellano, Vice
Chairwoman
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA, 94546
Phone: (408) 205 - 9714
marellano@muwekma.org

Costanoan

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Townhome Project, Santa Clara County.



PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

CITY OF
**PALO
ALTO** 250 Hamilton Avenue, 5th Floor
Palo Alto, CA 94301
(650) 329-2441

March 9, 2022

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
PO Box 5272
Galt, CA 95632
Phone: (916) 743 - 5833
Via Email: vlopez@amahmutsun.org

RE: 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California

Dear Chairperson Lopez:

The City of Palo Alto, serving as the lead agency in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act, is preparing an EIR for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project. The proposed project would involve the demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and the construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act.

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources within the project vicinity. The input of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band is important to the City of Palo Alto's planning process. The City would appreciate any information you have regarding Native American cultural resources located in or near the proposed project area that may be affected by project activities.

For project planning purposes, the City respectfully requests receipt of any questions or comments on this project within 30 days of receipt of this letter. If you wish to engage in consultation under AB 52 (California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1) for this or future projects, you may submit a written request for notification of proposed projects. If we have not heard from you within 30 days of the receipt of this letter, the City will assume that you do not wish to consult on the proposed project. If you require any additional information or have any questions, please contact me at (650) 329-2116 or via e-mail at Claire.Raybould@cityofpaloalto.org. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Claire Raybould, AICP,
Senior Planner
City of Palo Alto

Enclosure: Project Location Map

Figure 2 Project Location



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PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

CITY OF
**PALO
ALTO** 250 Hamilton Avenue, 5th Floor
Palo Alto, CA 94301
(650) 329-2441

March 9, 2022

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
3030 Soda Bay Road
Lakeport, California 95453
Phone: (650) 851 – 7489
Via email: amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com

RE: 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California

Dear Chairperson Zwierlein:

The City of Palo Alto, serving as the lead agency in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act, is preparing an EIR for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project. The proposed project would involve the demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and the construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act.

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources within the project vicinity. The input of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista is important to the City of Palo Alto's planning process. The City would appreciate any information you have regarding Native American cultural resources located in or near the proposed project area that may be affected by project activities.

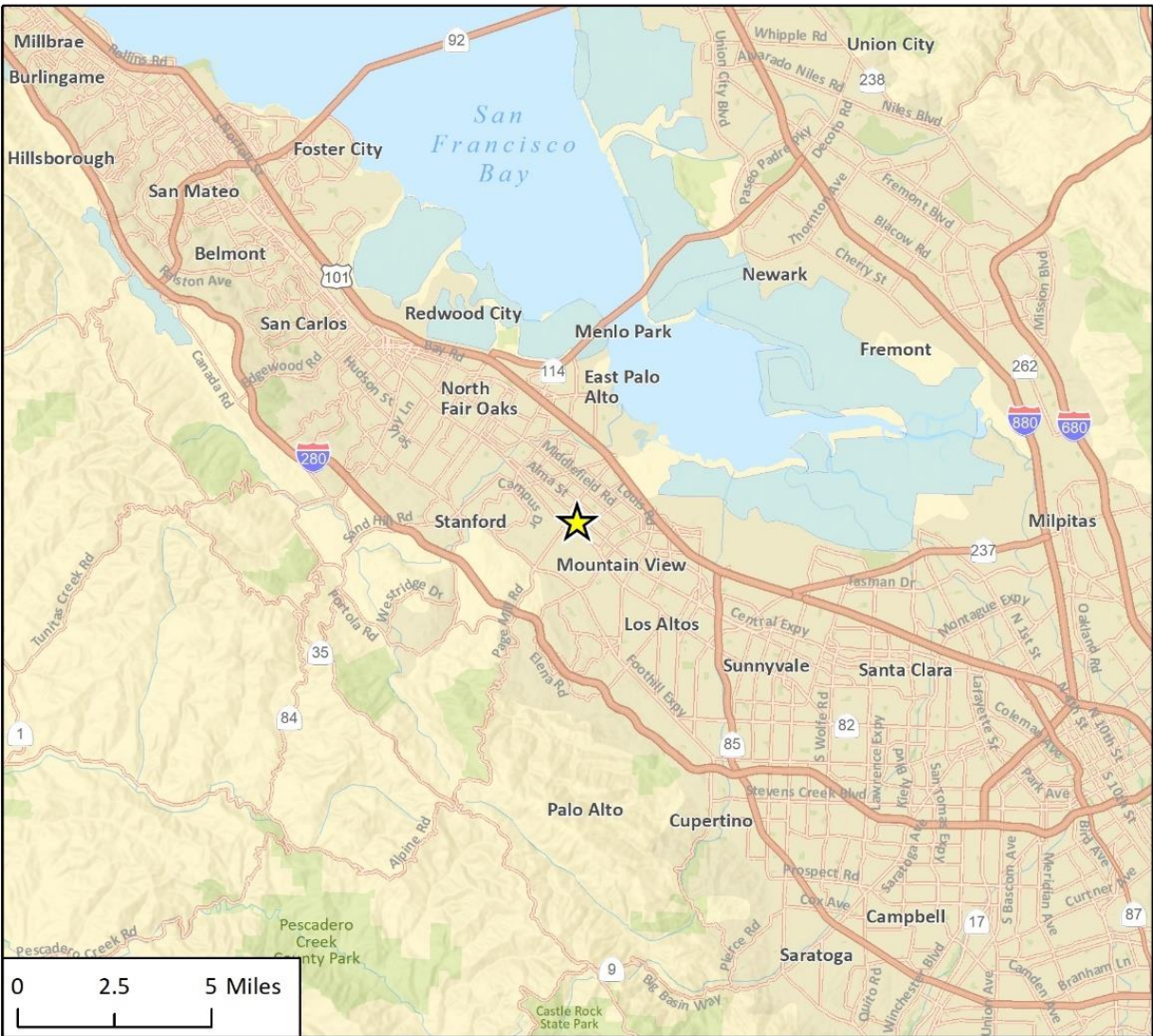
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Sincerely,

Claire Raybould, AICP,
Senior Planner
City of Palo Alto

Enclosure: Project Location Map

Figure 1 Regional Project Location



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★ Project Location

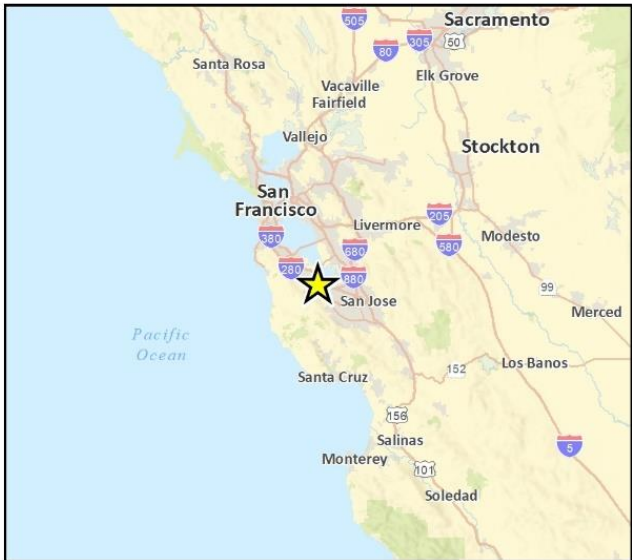


Fig 1. Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Location



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Page 6 Project Location



PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

CITY OF
**PALO
ALTO** 250 Hamilton Avenue, 5th Floor
Palo Alto, CA 94301
(650) 329-2441

March 9, 2022

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, California 95122
Phone: (408) 673 - 0626
Via email: kanyon@kanyonconsulting.com

RE: AB 52 Consultation, 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California

Dear Sayers-Roods:

The City of Palo Alto, serving as the lead agency in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act, is preparing an EIR for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project. The proposed project would involve the demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and the construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act.

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources within the project vicinity. The input of the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan is important to the City of Palo Alto's planning process. The City would appreciate any information you have regarding Native American cultural resources located in or near the proposed project area that may be affected by project activities.

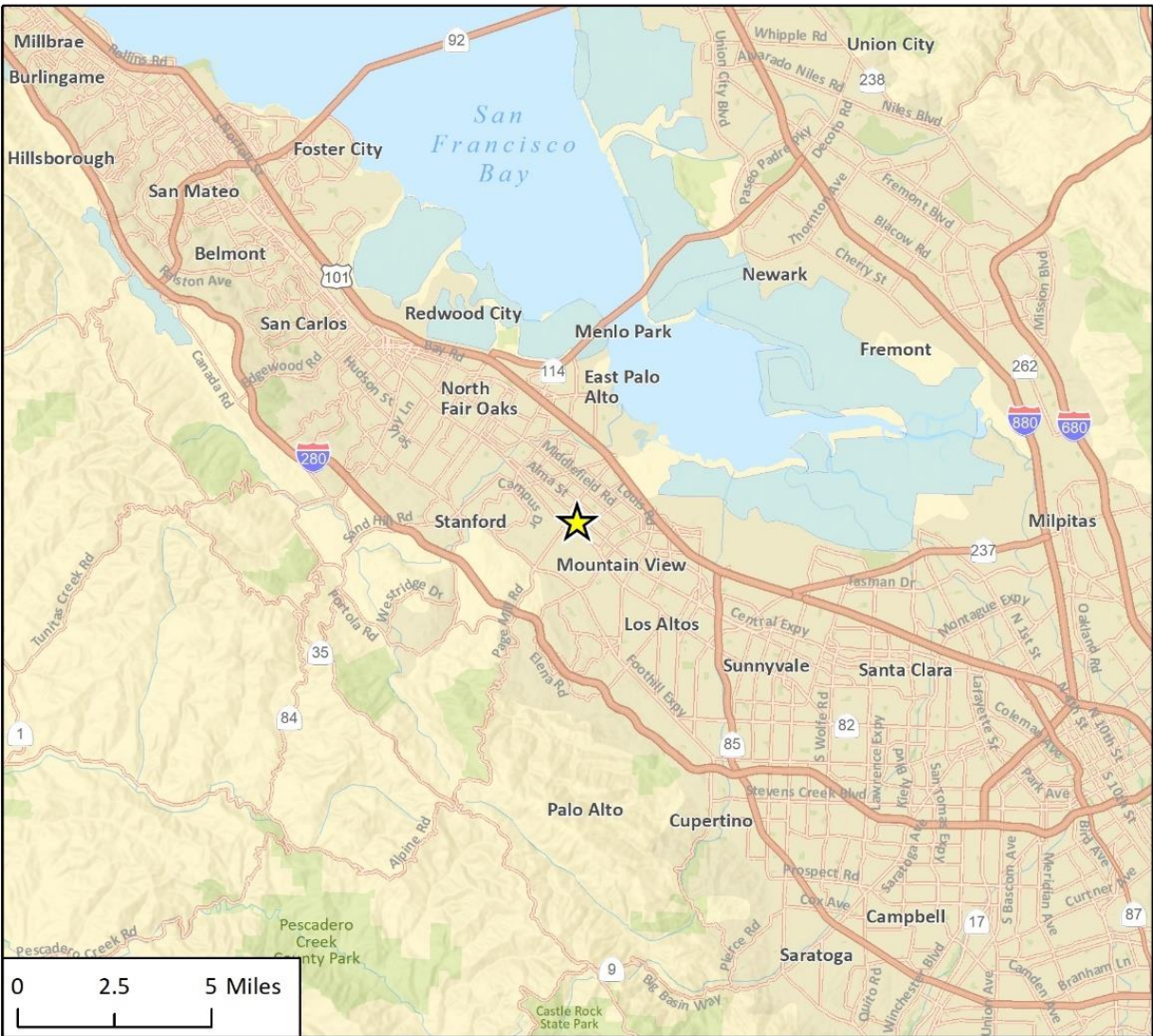
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City of Palo Alto

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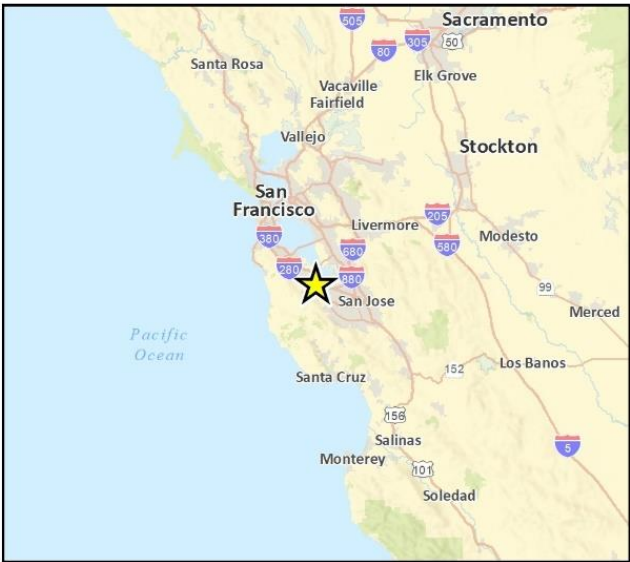


Fig 1. Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Location



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Page 6 Project Location



PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

CITY OF
**PALO
ALTO** 250 Hamilton Avenue, 5th Floor
Palo Alto, CA 94301
(650) 329-2441

March 9, 2022

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, California 95024
Phone: (831) 637 - 4238
Via email: ams@indiancanyons.org

RE: 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California

Dear Chairperson Sayers:

The City of Palo Alto, serving as the lead agency in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act, is preparing an EIR for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project. The proposed project would involve the demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and the construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act.

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Enclosure: Project Location Map

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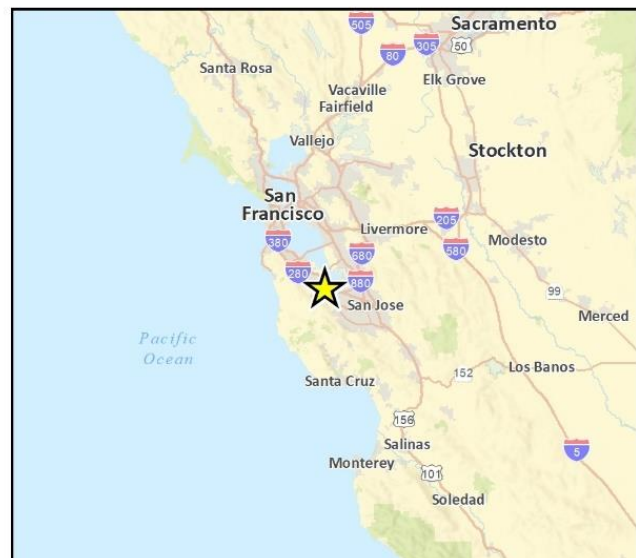


Figure 2 Project Location





PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

CITY OF
**PALO
ALTO** 250 Hamilton Avenue, 5th Floor
Palo Alto, CA 94301
(650) 329-2441

March 9, 2022

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, California 94546
Phone: (408) 464-2892
Via email: cnijmeh@muwekma.org

RE: 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California

Dear Chairperson Nijmeh:

The City of Palo Alto, serving as the lead agency in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act, is preparing an EIR for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project. The proposed project would involve the demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and the construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act.

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources within the project vicinity. The input of the Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area is important to the City of Palo Alto's planning process. The City would appreciate any information you have regarding Native American cultural resources located in or near the proposed project area that may be affected by project activities.

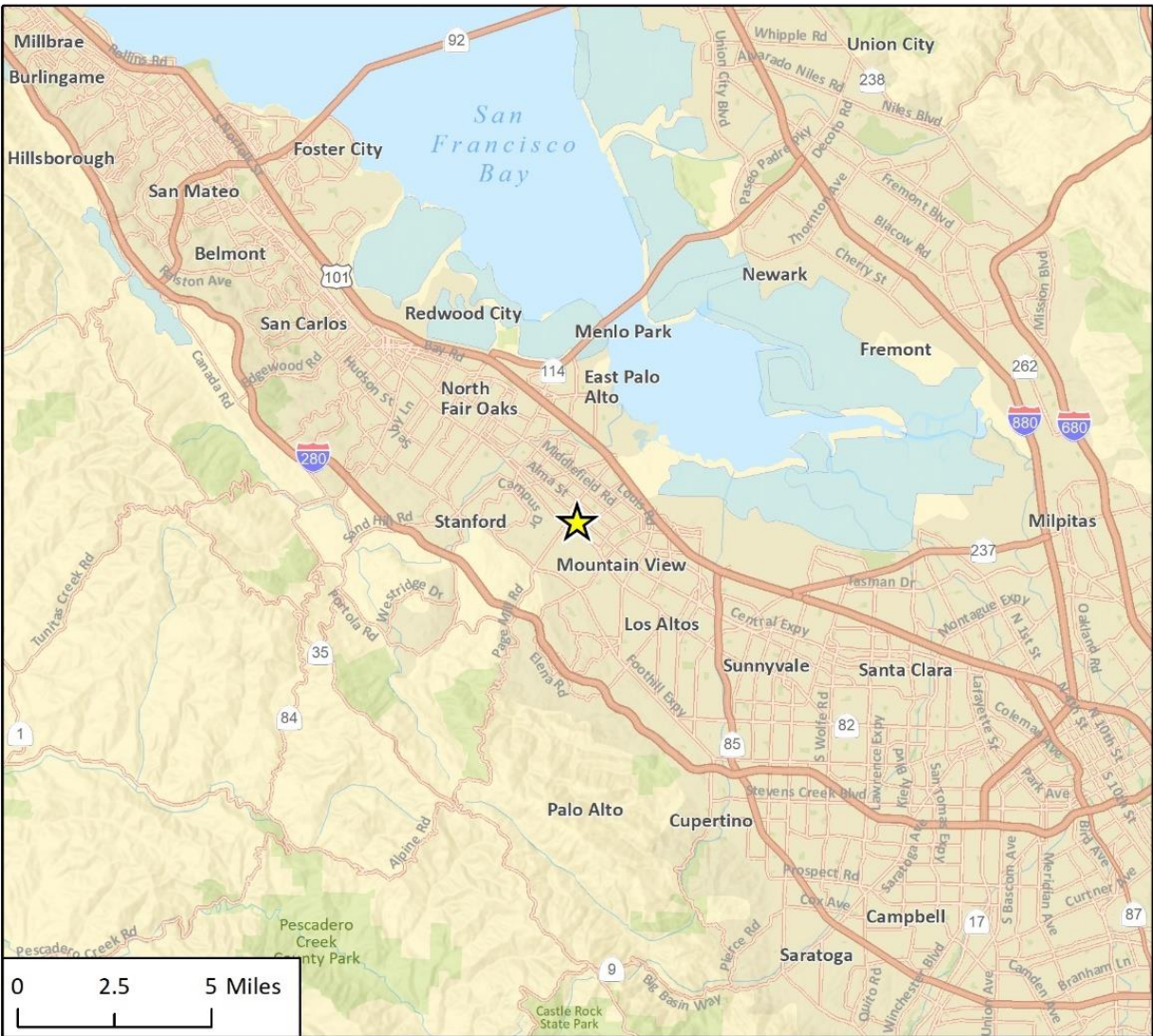
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★ Project Location

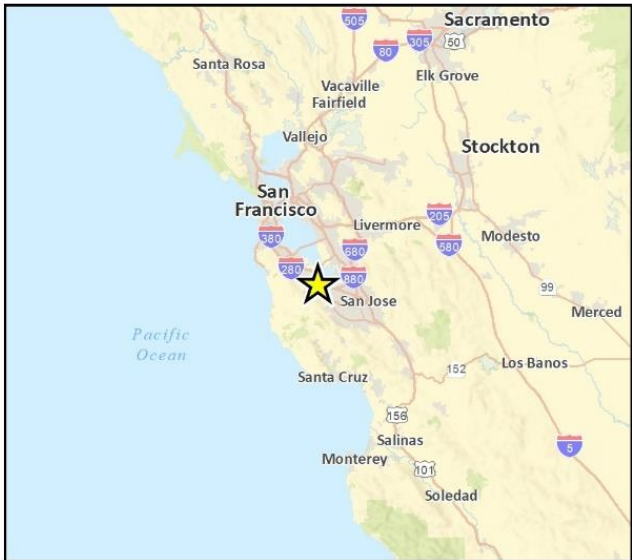


Fig 1. Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Location



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Page 6 Project Location



PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

CITY OF
**PALO
ALTO** 250 Hamilton Avenue, 5th Floor
Palo Alto, CA 94301
(650) 329-2441

March 9, 2022

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
Monica Arellano, Vice Chairwoman
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, California 94546
Phone: (408) 205-9714
Via email: marellano@muwekma.org

RE: 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California

Dear Vice Chairwoman Arellano:

The City of Palo Alto, serving as the lead agency in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act, is preparing an EIR for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project. The proposed project would involve the demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and the construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act.

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources within the project vicinity. The input of the Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area is important to the City of Palo Alto's planning process. The City would appreciate any information you have regarding Native American cultural resources located in or near the proposed project area that may be affected by project activities.

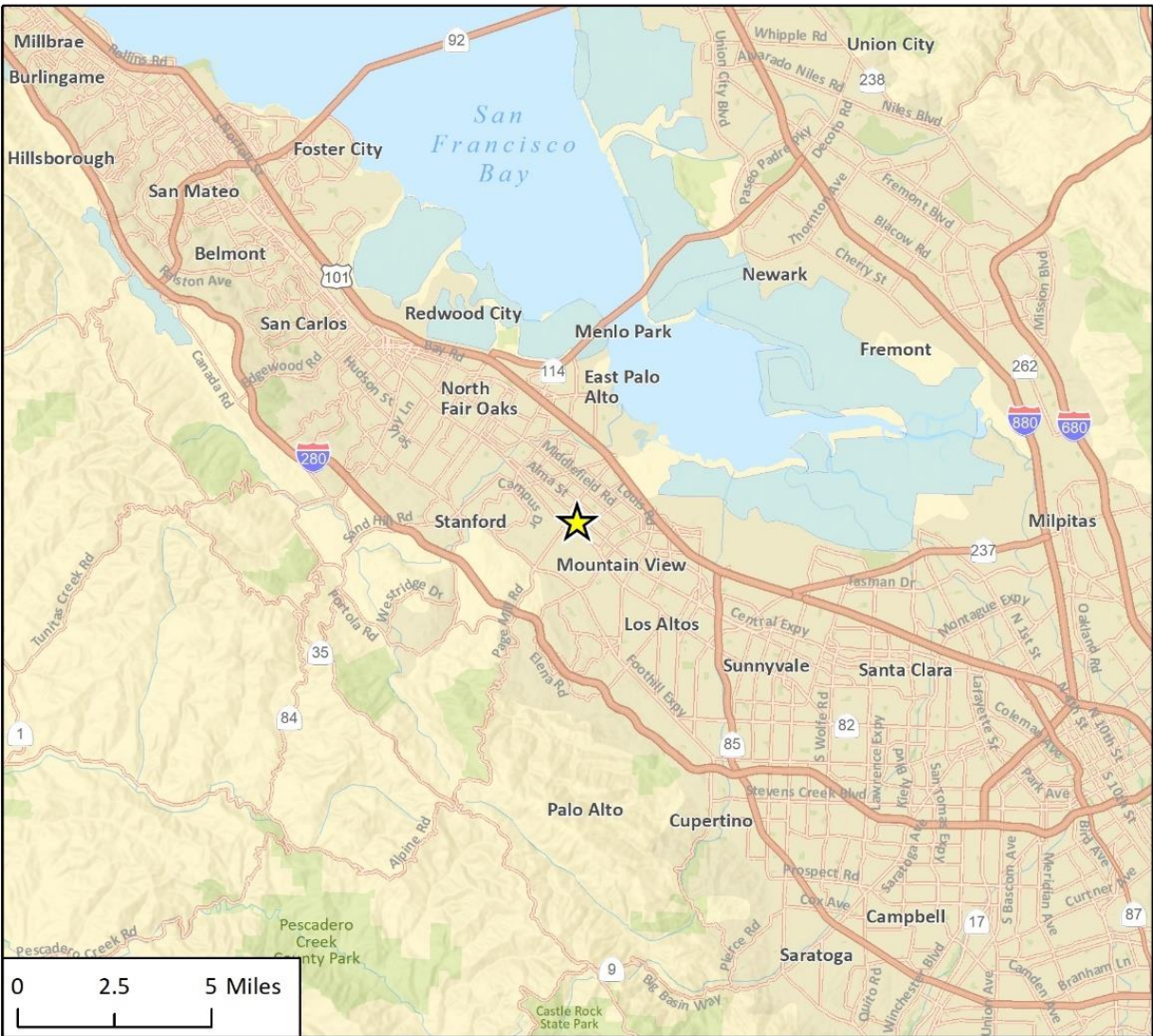
For project planning purposes, the City respectfully requests receipt of any questions or comments on this project within 30 days of receipt of this letter. If you wish to engage in consultation under AB 52 (California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1) for this or future projects, you may submit a written request for notification of proposed projects. If we have not heard from you within 30 days of the receipt of this letter, the City will assume that you do not wish to consult on the proposed project. If you require any additional information or have any questions, please contact me at (650) 329-2116 or via e-mail at Claire.Raybould@cityofpaloalto.org. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Claire Raybould, AICP,
Senior Planner
City of Palo Alto

Enclosure: Project Location Map

Figure 1 Regional Project Location



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★ Project Location

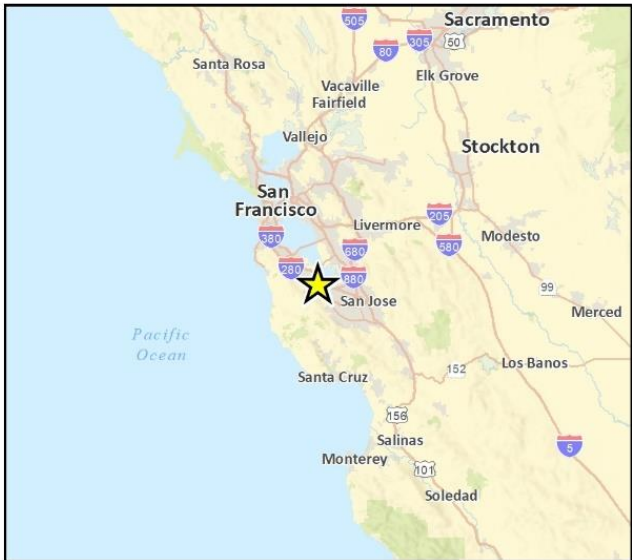


Fig 1. Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Location



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CITY OF
**PALO
ALTO** 250 Hamilton Avenue, 5th Floor
Palo Alto, CA 94301
(650) 329-2441

March 9, 2022

The Ohlone Indian Tribe
Andrew Galvan
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, California 94539
Phone: (510) 882-0527
Fax: (510) 687-9393
Via email: chochenyo@AOL.com

RE: 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California

Dear Mr. Galvan:

The City of Palo Alto, serving as the lead agency in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act, is preparing an EIR for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project. The proposed project would involve the demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and the construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act.

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources within the project vicinity. The input of the Ohlone Indian Tribe is important to the City of Palo Alto's planning process. The City would appreciate any information you have regarding Native American cultural resources located in or near the proposed project area that may be affected by project activities.

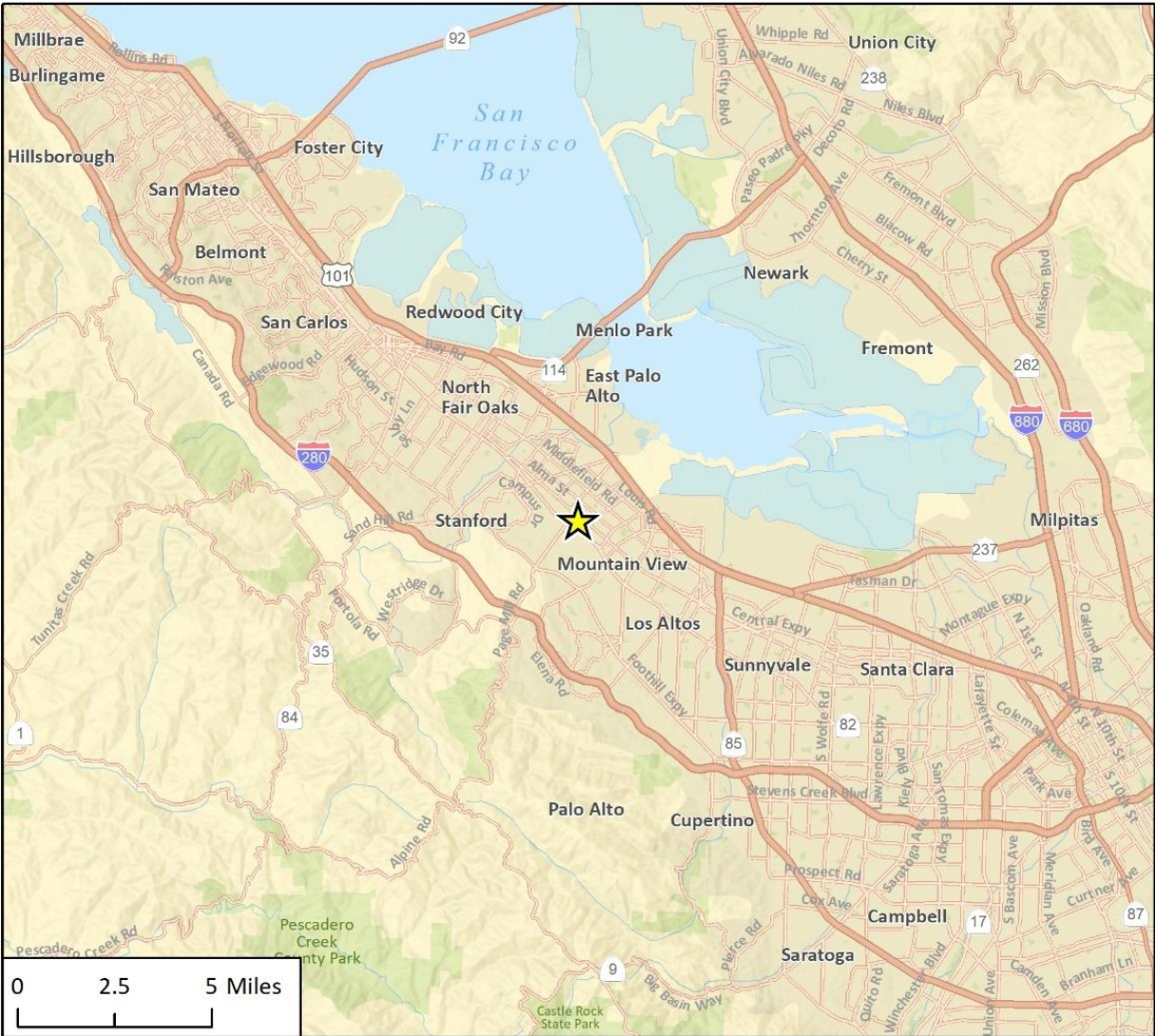
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Sincerely,

Claire Raybould, AICP,
Senior Planner
City of Palo Alto

Enclosure: Project Location Map

Figure 1 Regional Project Location



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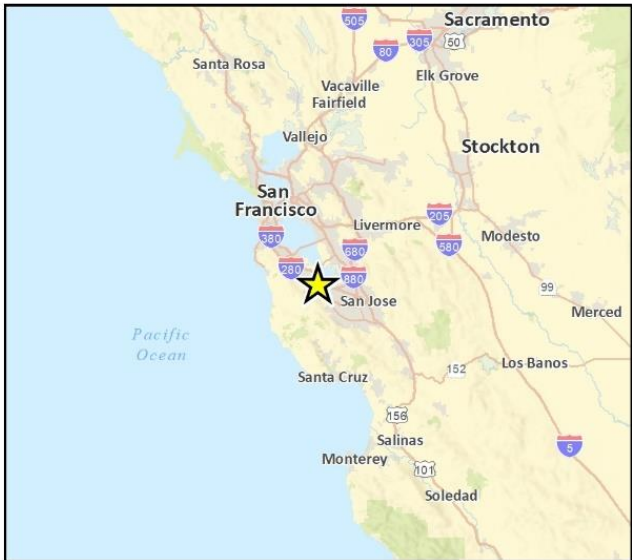


Fig 1. Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Location



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CITY OF
**PALO
ALTO** 250 Hamilton Avenue, 5th Floor
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March 9, 2022

Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, California 93906
Phone: (831) 443 - 9702
Via email: kwood8934@aol.com

RE: 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California

Dear Chairperson Woodrow:

The City of Palo Alto, serving as the lead agency in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act, is preparing an EIR for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project. The proposed project would involve the demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and the construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act.

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources within the project vicinity. The input of the Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band is important to the City of Palo Alto's planning process. The City would appreciate any information you have regarding Native American cultural resources located in or near the proposed project area that may be affected by project activities.

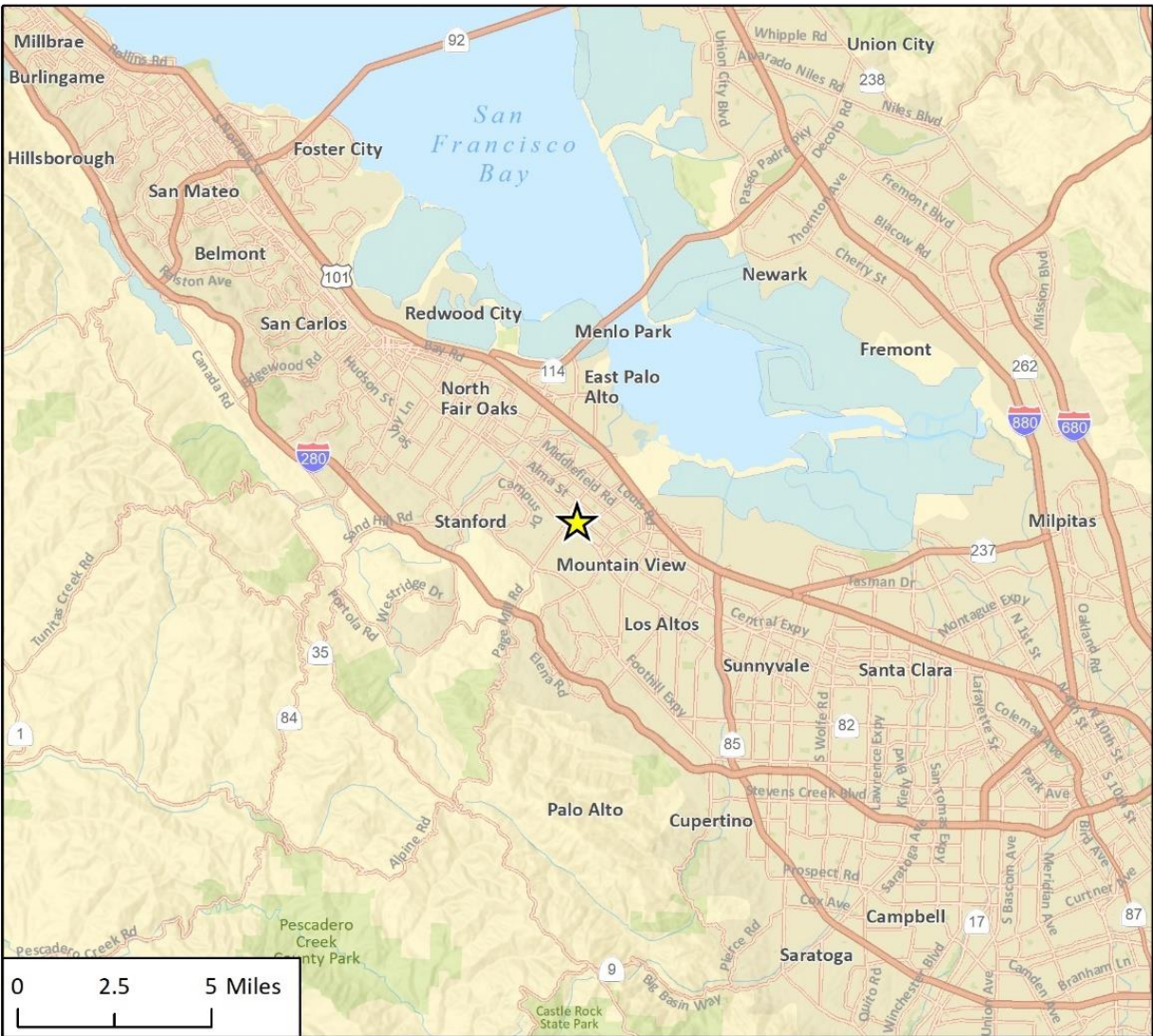
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Sincerely,

Claire Raybould, AICP,
Senior Planner
City of Palo Alto

Enclosure: Project Location Map

Figure 1 Regional Project Location



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★ Project Location

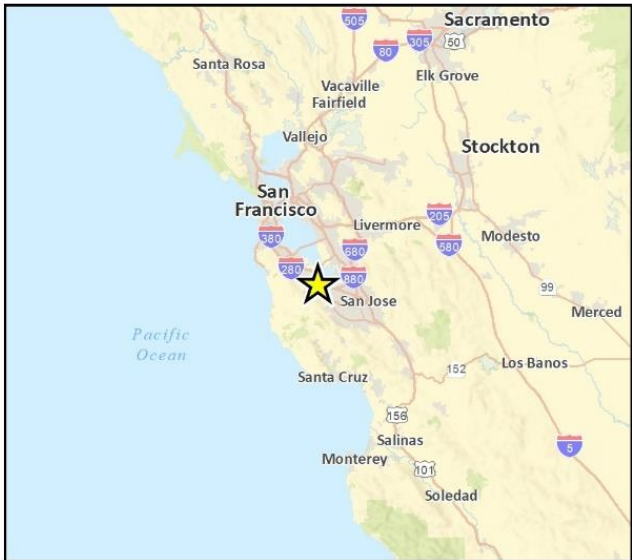


Fig 1. Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Location



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Page 6 Project Location



PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

CITY OF
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(650) 329-2441

March 9, 2022

Tamien Nation
Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson
P.O. Box 8053
San Jose, California 95155
Phone: (707) 295-4011
Via email: qgeary@tamien.org

RE: AB 52 Consultation, 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California

Dear Chairperson Geary:

The City of Palo Alto, serving as the lead agency in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act, is preparing an EIR for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project. The proposed project would involve the demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and the construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act.

The proposed project must comply with California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52 of 2014), which requires local governments to conduct meaningful consultation with California Native American tribes that have requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated.

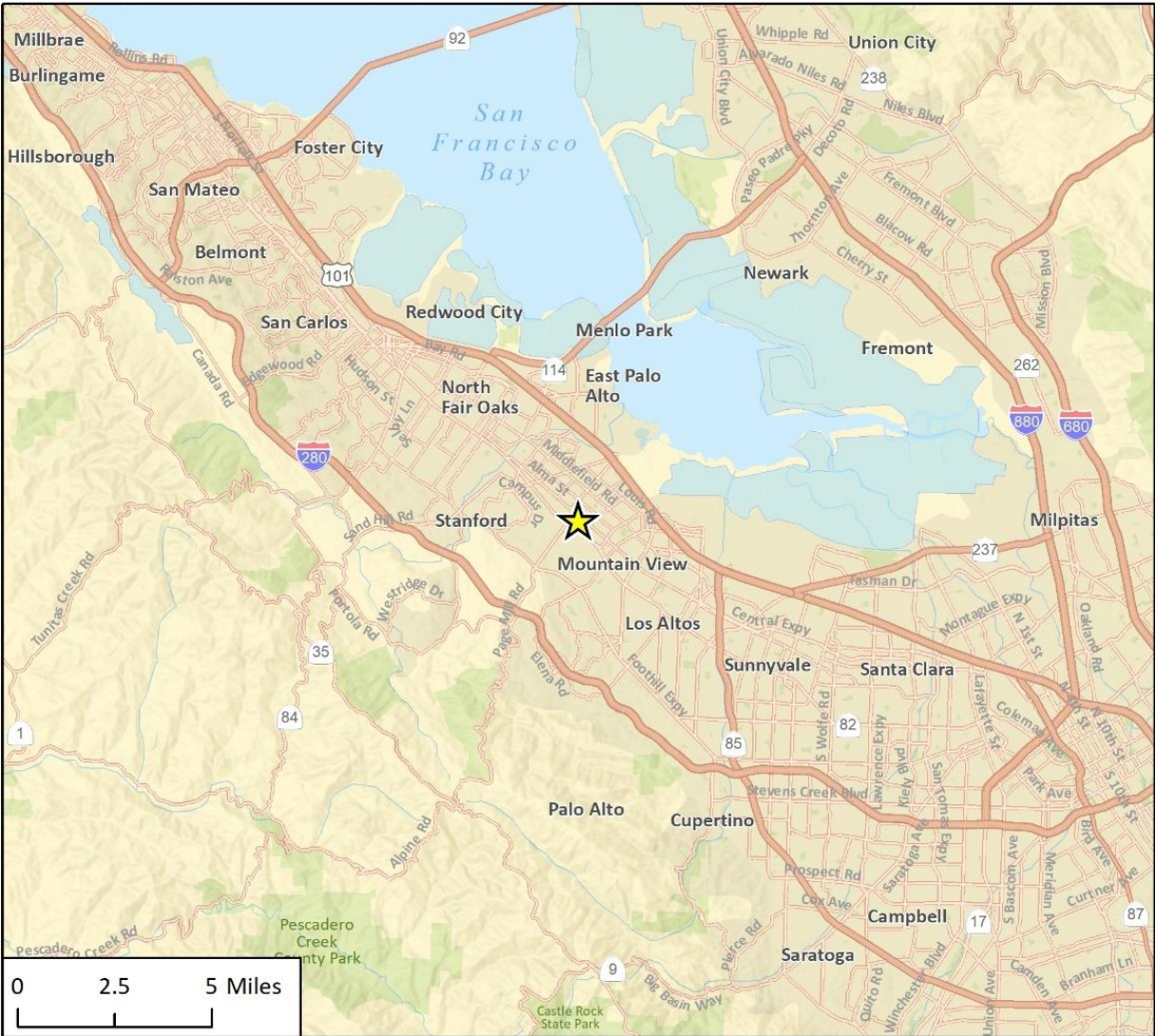
The input of the Tamien Nation is important to the City of Palo Alto's planning process. Under AB 52, you have 30 days from receipt of this letter to respond in writing if you wish to consult on the proposed project. If you require any additional information or have any questions, please contact me at (650) 329-2116 or via e-mail at Claire.Raybould@cityofpaloalto.org. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Claire Raybould, AICP,
Senior Planner
City of Palo Alto

Enclosure: Project Location Map

Figure 1 Regional Project Location



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Fig 1. Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Location



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PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

CITY OF
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(650) 329-2441

July 19, 2022

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
PO Box 5272
Galt, CA 95632
Phone: (916) 743 - 5833
Via Email: vlopez@amahmutsun.org

RE: SB 18 Consultation, 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California

Dear Chairperson Lopez:

The City of Palo Alto, serving as the lead agency in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project. The proposed project would involve demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings.

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources within the project vicinity. The City previously provided notice in accordance with Assembly Bill 52 (Government Code §65352.4) to your tribe on March 9, 2022 and did not receive a response. However, as part of the EIR process, the City is evaluating one or more alternatives to the proposed project that may require a Comprehensive Plan Amendment. Therefore, the City is providing this notice in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (Government Code § 65352.3– 65352.4). The input of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band is important to the City of Palo Alto's planning process. The City would appreciate any information you have regarding Native American cultural resources located in or near the proposed project area that may be affected by project activities.

Under the provisions of SB 18, your tribe has 90 days from receipt of this letter to respond in writing if you wish to consult on the proposed project. Therefore, the City respectfully requests receipt of any questions or comments on this project within 90 days of receipt of this letter. If we have not heard from you within 90 days of the receipt of this letter, the City will assume that you do not wish to consult on the proposed project. If you require any additional information or have any questions, please contact me at (650) 329-2116 or via e-mail at Claire.Raybould@cityofpaloalto.org. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Claire Raybould, AICP,
Senior Planner
City of Palo Alto

Enclosure: Project Location Map

 Project Location

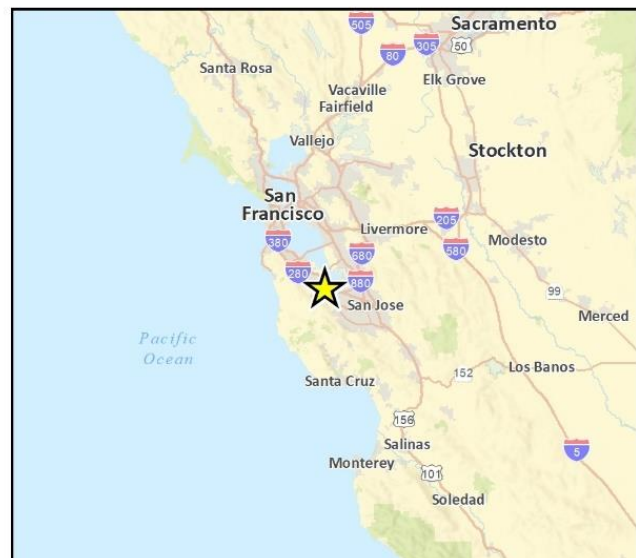


Figure 2 Project Location



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July 19, 2022

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
3030 Soda Bay Road
Lakeport, California 95453
Phone: (650) 851 – 7489
Via email: amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com

RE: SB 18 Consultation, 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California

Dear Chairperson Zwierlein:

The City of Palo Alto, serving as the lead agency in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project. The proposed project would involve demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings.

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Under the provisions of SB 18, your tribe has 90 days from receipt of this letter to respond in writing if you wish to consult on the proposed project. Therefore, the City respectfully requests receipt of any questions or comments on this project within 90 days of receipt of this letter. If we have not heard from you within 90 days of the receipt of this letter, the City will assume that you do not wish to consult on the proposed project. If you require any additional information or have any questions, please contact me at (650) 329-2116 or via e-mail at Claire.Raybould@cityofpaloalto.org. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Claire Raybould, AICP,
Senior Planner
City of Palo Alto

Enclosure: Project Location Map

 Project Location

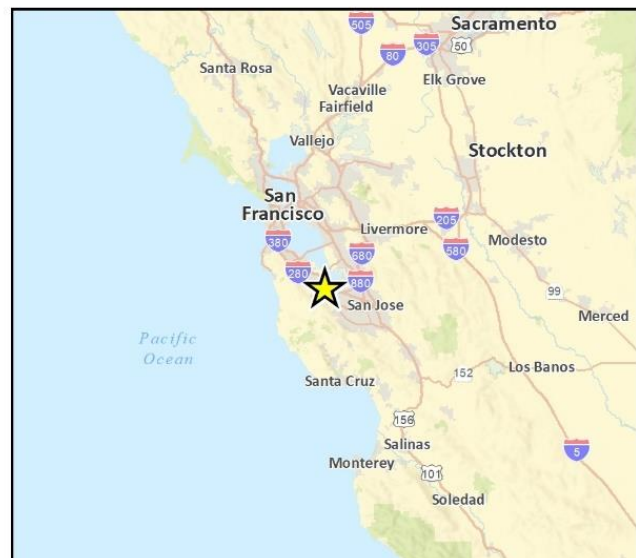


Figure 2 Project Location



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PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

CITY OF
**PALO
ALTO** 250 Hamilton Avenue, 5th Floor
Palo Alto, CA 94301
(650) 329-2441

July 19, 2022

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, California 95122
Phone: (408) 673 - 0626
Via email: kanyon@kanyonconsulting.com

RE: SB 18 Consultation, 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California

Dear Sayers-Roods:

The City of Palo Alto, serving as the lead agency in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project. The proposed project would involve demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings.

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Under the provisions of SB 18, your tribe has 90 days from receipt of this letter to respond in writing if you wish to consult on the proposed project. Therefore, the City respectfully requests receipt of any questions or comments on this project within 90 days of receipt of this letter. If we have not heard from you within 90 days of the receipt of this letter, the City will assume that you do not wish to consult on the proposed project. If you require any additional information or have any questions, please contact me at (650) 329-2116 or via e-mail at Claire.Raybould@cityofpaloalto.org. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Claire Raybould, AICP,
Senior Planner
City of Palo Alto

Enclosure: Project Location Map

This map illustrates the San Francisco Bay Area, highlighting the San Francisco Peninsula and surrounding regions. Key cities and locations marked include San Francisco, San Jose, Palo Alto, Mountain View (indicated by a yellow star), San Mateo, and San Carlos. Major highways such as I-5, I-805, and SR-82 are shown. The map also includes a scale bar indicating distances of 0, 2.5, and 5 miles.

 Project Location

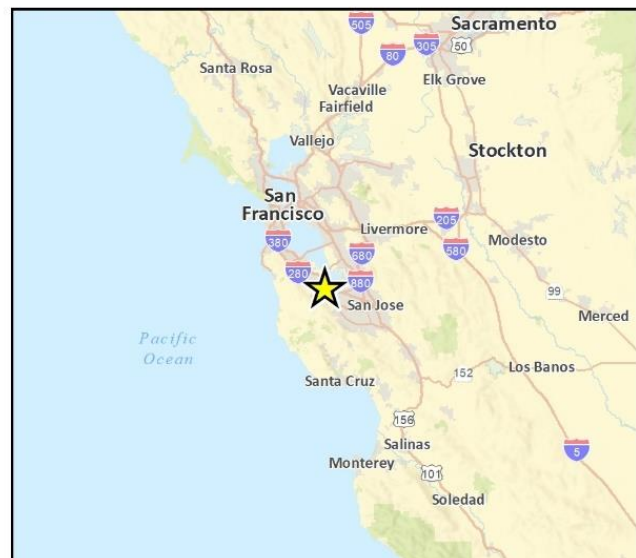


Figure 2 Project Location



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Page 6 Project Location



PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

CITY OF
**PALO
ALTO**
July 19, 2022

250 Hamilton Avenue, 5th Floor
Palo Alto, CA 94301
(650) 329-2441

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, California 95024
Via email: ams@indiancanyons.org

RE: SB 18 Consultation, 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California

Dear Chairperson Sayers:

The City of Palo Alto, serving as the lead agency in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project. The proposed project would involve demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings.

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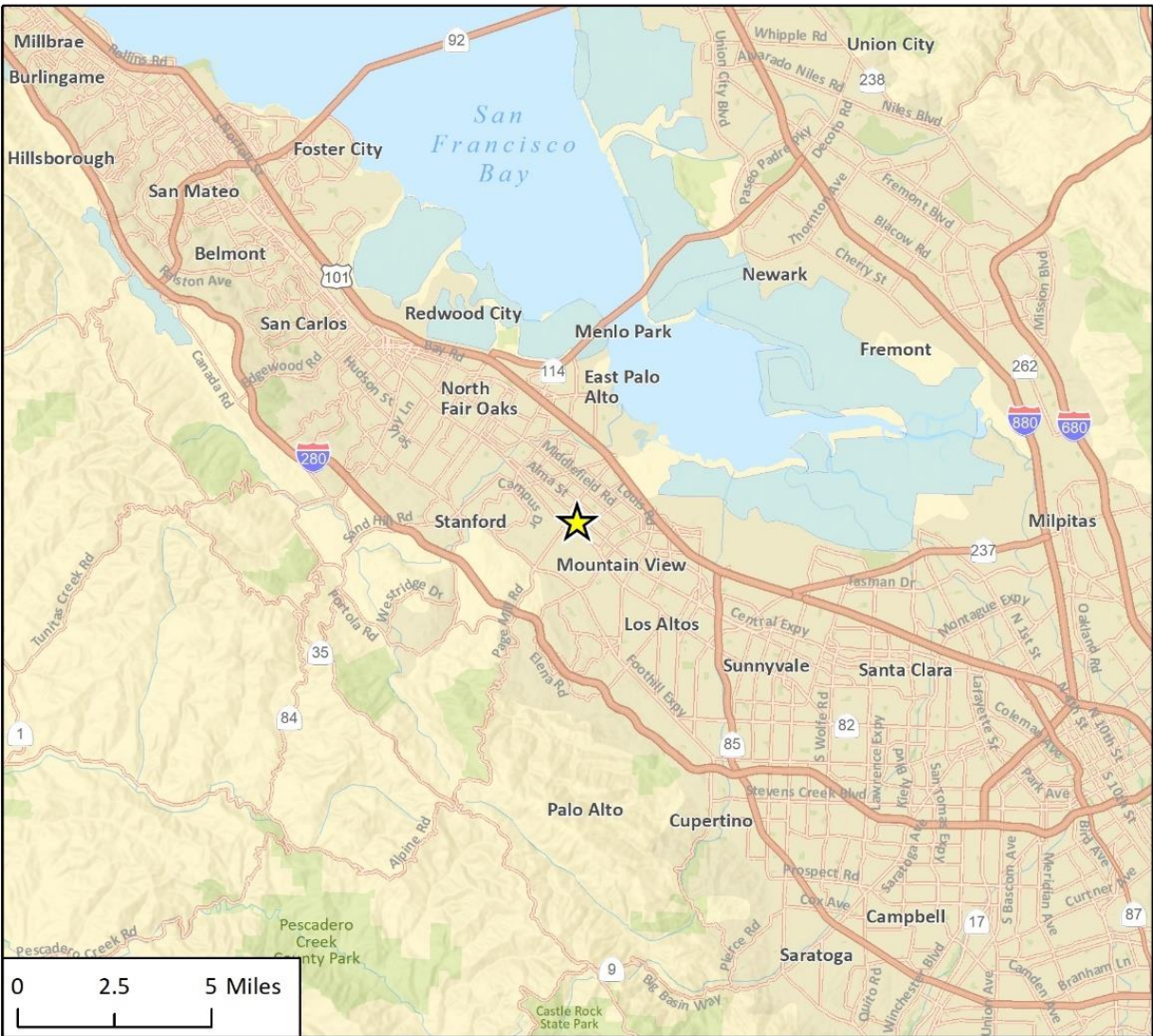
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Sincerely,

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Senior Planner
City of Palo Alto

Enclosure: Project Location Map

Figure 1 Regional Project Location



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★ Project Location

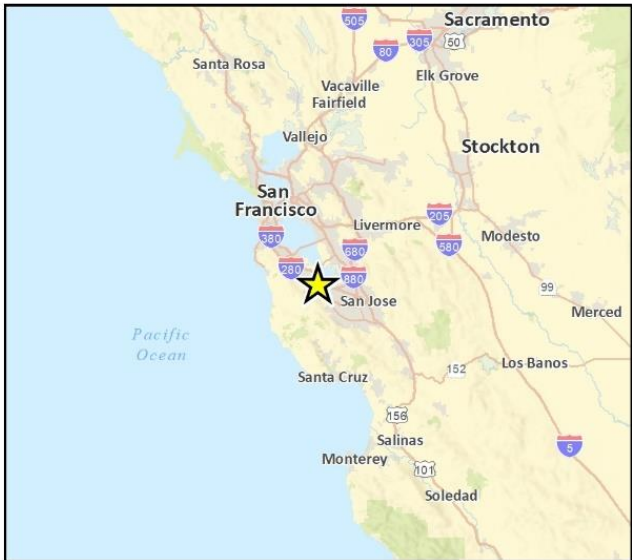


Fig 1. Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Location



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PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

CITY OF
**PALO
ALTO** 250 Hamilton Avenue, 5th Floor
Palo Alto, CA 94301
(650) 329-2441

July 19, 2022

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, California 94546
Phone: (408) 464-2892
Via email: cnijmeh@muwekma.org

RE: SB 18 Consultation, 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California

Dear Chairperson Nijmeh:

The City of Palo Alto, serving as the lead agency in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project. The proposed project would involve demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings.

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Under the provisions of SB 18, your tribe has 90 days from receipt of this letter to respond in writing if you wish to consult on the proposed project. Therefore, the City respectfully requests receipt of any questions or comments on this project within 90 days of receipt of this letter. If we have not heard from you within 90 days of the receipt of this letter, the City will assume that you do not wish to consult on the proposed project. If you require any additional information or have any questions, please contact me at (650) 329-2116 or via e-mail at Claire.Raybould@cityofpaloalto.org. Thank you for your assistance.

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Claire Raybould, AICP,
Senior Planner
City of Palo Alto

Enclosure: Project Location Map

Figure 2 Project Location



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PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

CITY OF
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ALTO** 250 Hamilton Avenue, 5th Floor
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(650) 329-2441

July 19, 2022

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
Monica Arellano, Vice Chairwoman
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, California 94546
Phone: (408) 205-9714
Via email: marellano@muwekma.org

RE: SB 18 Consultation, 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California

Dear Vice Chairwoman Arellano:

The City of Palo Alto, serving as the lead agency in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project. The proposed project would involve demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings.

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources within the project vicinity. The City previously provided notice in accordance with Assembly Bill 52 (Government Code §65352.4) to your tribe on March 9, 2022 and did not receive a response. However, as part of the EIR process, the City is evaluating one or more alternatives to the proposed project that may require a Comprehensive Plan Amendment. Therefore, the City is providing this notice in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (Government Code § 65352.3– 65352.4). The input of the Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area is important to the City of Palo Alto's planning process. The City would appreciate any information you are willing to share regarding Native American cultural resources located in or near the proposed project area that may be affected by project activities.

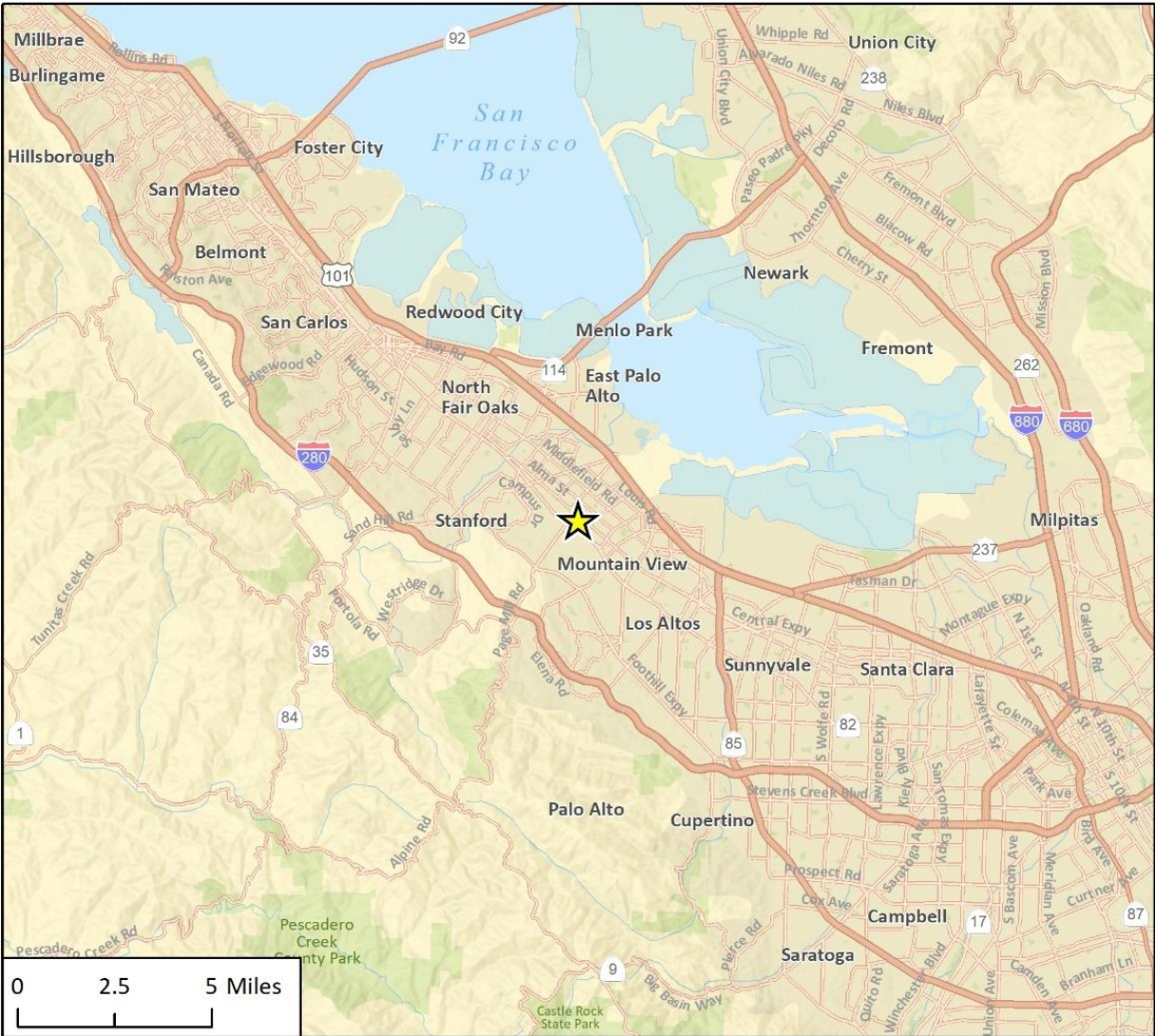
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Sincerely,

Claire Raybould, AICP,
Senior Planner
City of Palo Alto

Enclosure: Project Location Map

Figure 1 Regional Project Location



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★ Project Location

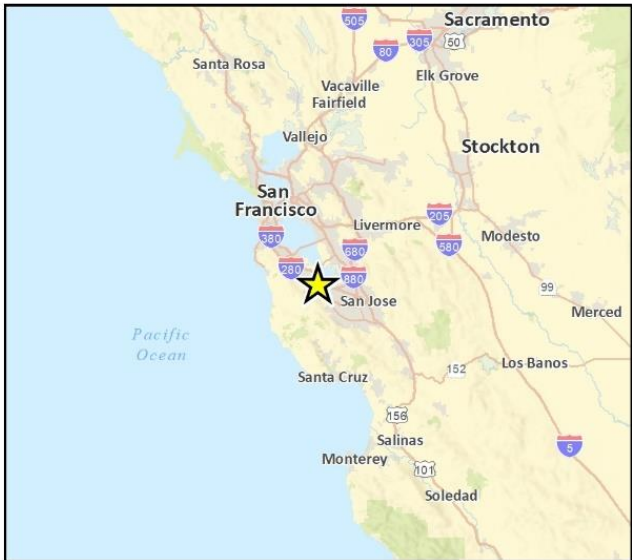


Fig 1. Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Location



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CITY OF
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(650) 329-2441

July 19, 2022

The Ohlone Indian Tribe
Andrew Galvan
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, California 94539
Phone: (510) 882-0527
Fax: (510) 687-9393
Via email: chochenyo@AOL.com

RE: SB 18 Consultation, 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California

Dear Mr. Galvan:

The City of Palo Alto, serving as the lead agency in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project. The proposed project would involve demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings.

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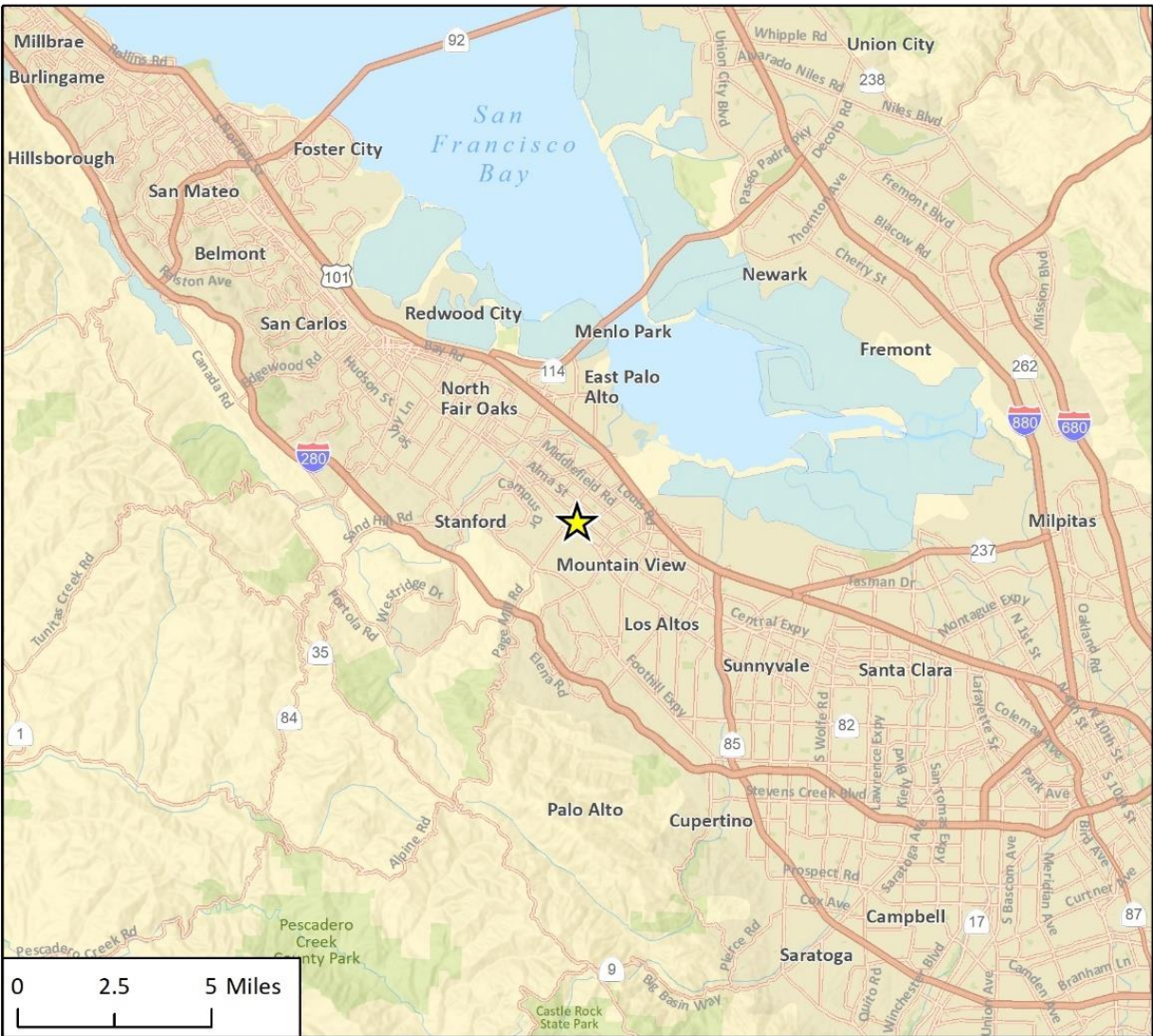
Under the provisions of SB 18, your tribe has 90 days from receipt of this letter to respond in writing if you wish to consult on the proposed project. Therefore, the City respectfully requests receipt of any questions or comments on this project within 90 days of receipt of this letter. If we have not heard from you within 90 days of the receipt of this letter, the City will assume that you do not wish to consult on the proposed project. If you require any additional information or have any questions, please contact me at (650) 329-2116 or via e-mail at Claire.Raybould@cityofpaloalto.org. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Claire Raybould, AICP,
Senior Planner
City of Palo Alto

Enclosure: Project Location Map

Figure 1 Regional Project Location



Imagery provided by Esri and its licensors © 2021.

★ Project Location

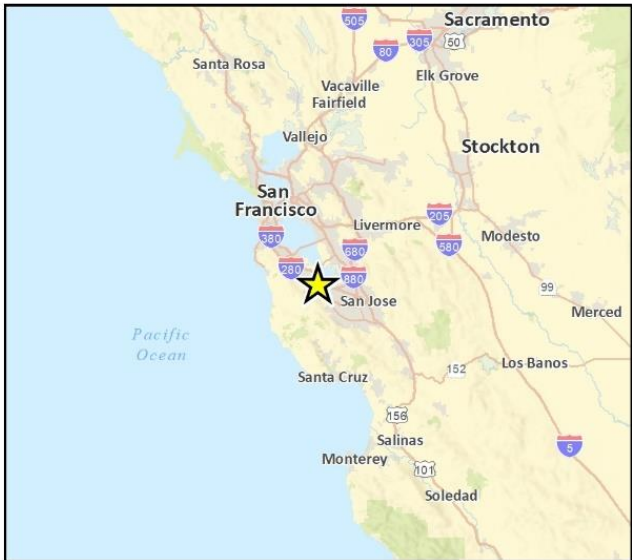


Fig 1. Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Location



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Page 6 Project Location



PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

CITY OF
**PALO
ALTO** 250 Hamilton Avenue, 5th Floor
Palo Alto, CA 94301
(650) 329-2441

July 19, 2022

Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, California 93906
Phone: (831) 443 - 9702
Via email: kwood8934@aol.com

RE: SB 18 Consultation, 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California

Dear Chairperson Woodrow:

The City of Palo Alto, serving as the lead agency in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project. The proposed project would involve demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings.

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources within the project vicinity. The City previously provided notice in accordance with Assembly Bill 52 (Government Code §65352.4) to your tribe on March 9, 2022 and did not receive a response. However, as part of the EIR process, the City is evaluating one or more alternatives to the proposed project that may require a Comprehensive Plan Amendment. Therefore, the City is providing this notice in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (Government Code § 65352.3– 65352.4). The input of the Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band is important to the City of Palo Alto's planning process. The City would appreciate any information you are willing to share regarding Native American cultural resources located in or near the proposed project area that may be affected by project activities.

Under the provisions of SB 18, your tribe has 90 days from receipt of this letter to respond in writing if you wish to consult on the proposed project. Therefore, the City respectfully requests receipt of any questions or comments on this project within 90 days of receipt of this letter. If we have not heard from you within 90 days of the receipt of this letter, the City will assume that you do not wish to consult on the proposed project. If you require any additional information or have any questions, please contact me at (650) 329-2116 or via e-mail at Claire.Raybould@cityofpaloalto.org. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Claire Raybould, AICP,
Senior Planner
City of Palo Alto

Enclosure: Project Location Map

[illegible]

 Project Location

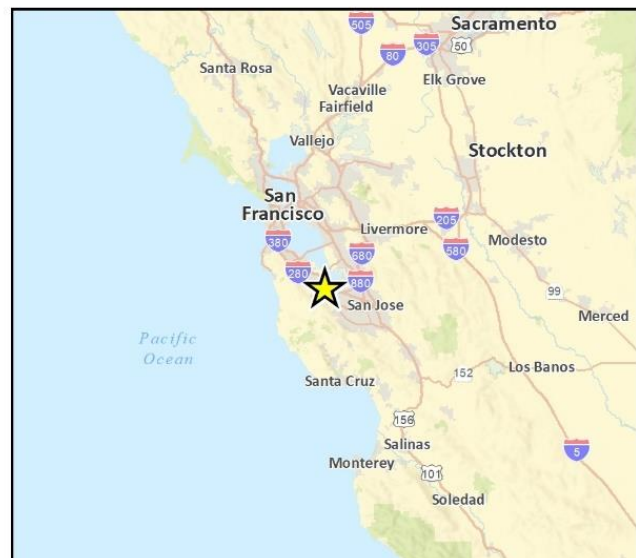


Figure 2 Project Location



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PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

CITY OF
**PALO
ALTO** 250 Hamilton Avenue, 5th Floor
Palo Alto, CA 94301
(650) 329-2441

July 19, 2022

Tamien Nation
Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson
P.O. Box 8053
San Jose, California 95155
Phone: (707) 295-4011
Via email: qgeary@tamien.org

RE: SB 18 Consultation, 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project, Palo Alto, California

Dear Chairperson Geary:

The City of Palo Alto, serving as the lead agency in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed 200 Portage Avenue Condominium Project. The proposed project would involve demolition of a portion of the existing commercial building at 200 Portage Avenue and the commercial building at 3040 Park Boulevard, and construction of 91 new condominium units distributed throughout 16 three-story buildings.

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources within the project vicinity. The City previously provided notice in accordance with Assembly Bill 52 (Government Code §65352.4) to your tribe on March 9, 2022 and did not receive a response. However, as part of the EIR process, the City is evaluating one or more alternatives to the proposed project that may require a Comprehensive Plan Amendment. Therefore, the City is providing this notice in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (Government Code § 65352.3– 65352.4). The input of Tamien Nation is important to the City of Palo Alto's planning process. The City would appreciate any information you are willing to share regarding Native American cultural resources located in or near the proposed project area that may be affected by project activities.

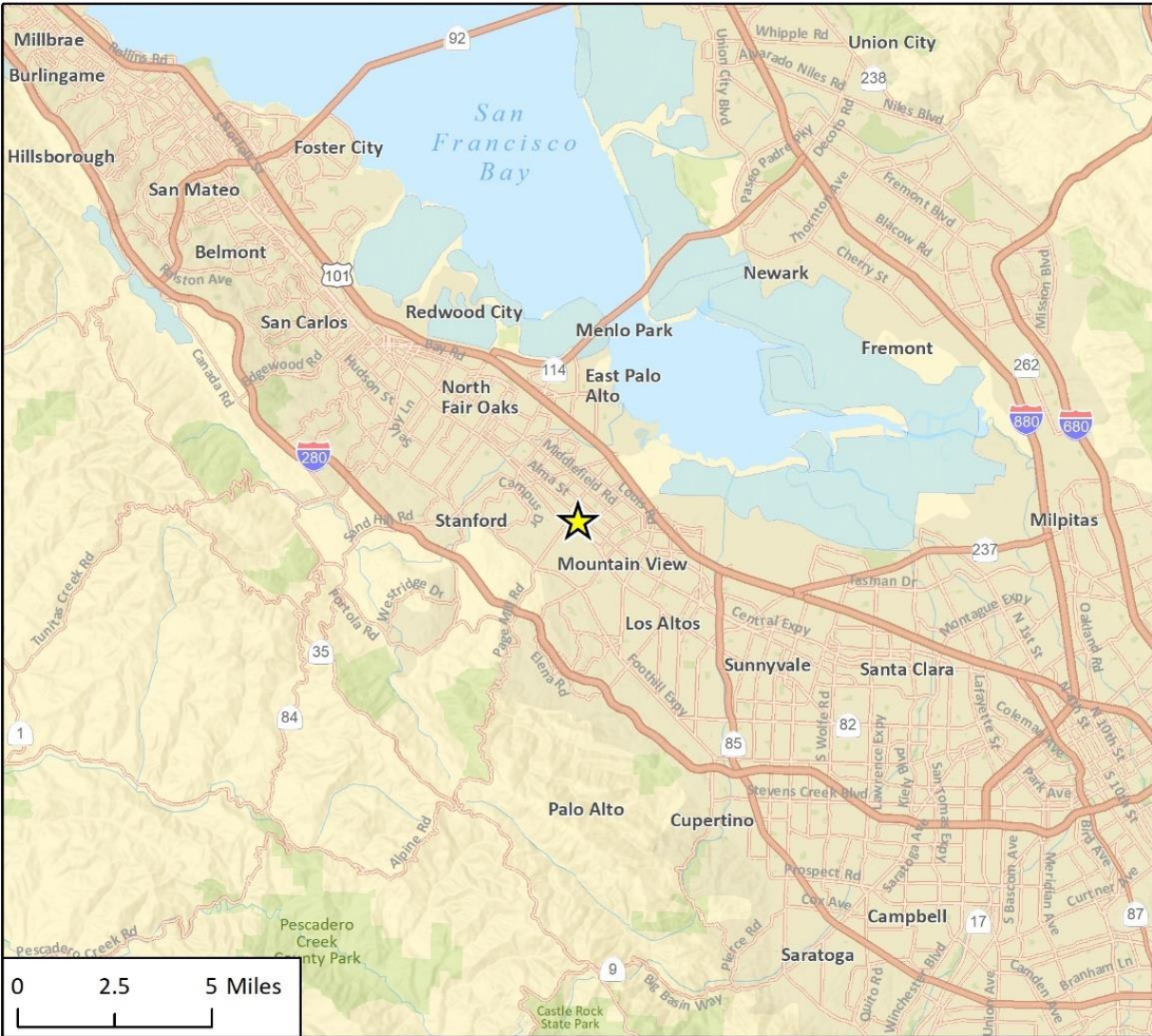
Under the provisions of SB 18, your tribe has 90 days from receipt of this letter to respond in writing if you wish to consult on the proposed project. Therefore, the City respectfully requests receipt of any questions or comments on this project within 90 days of receipt of this letter. If we have not heard from you within 90 days of the receipt of this letter, the City will assume that you do not wish to consult on the proposed project. If you require any additional information or have any questions, please contact me at (650) 329-2116 or via e-mail at Claire.Raybould@cityofpaloalto.org. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Claire Raybould, AICP,
Senior Planner
City of Palo Alto

Enclosure: Project Location Map

Figure 1 Regional Project Location



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★ Project Location

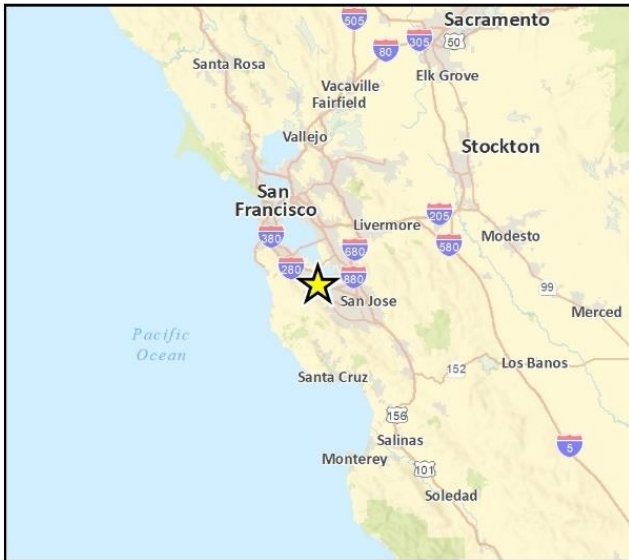


Fig 1. Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Location



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Page 6 Project Location