

Appendix C

Cultural Resources Assessment Report



1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

prepared for

City of Mountain View

Planning Division

500 Castro Street, P.O. Box 7540

Mountain View, California 34039

Contact: Edgar Maravilla, Senior Planner

prepared by

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

99 South Almaden Boulevard

San Jose, California 95113

July 2022

Confidentiality

The following document contains sensitive and confidential information concerning archaeological sites. This report should be held confidential and is not for public distribution. Archaeological site locations are exempt from the California Public Records Act, as specified in Government Code 6254.10, and from the Freedom of Information Act (Exemption 3), under the legal authority of both the National Historic Preservation Act (PL 102-574, Section 304[a]) and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (PL 96-95, Section 9[a]). Sections of this report contain maps and other sensitive information. Distribution should be restricted appropriately.

Please cite this report as follows:

Perzel, R., A. Rodriguez, E. Foster. H. Haas, S. Carmack. 2022 *1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project Cultural Resources Assessment, Santa Clara County, California*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 21-11654. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, California

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
1 Introduction	3
1.1 Project Description.....	3
1.2 Area of Potential Effects	3
1.3 Personnel	4
2 Regulatory Setting	9
2.1 Federal Regulations.....	9
2.1.1 Section 106 of the NHPA.....	9
2.1.2 National Register of Historic Places	9
2.2 State Regulations	10
2.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act	10
2.2.2 California Senate Bill 18 of 2004	13
2.2.3 California Health and Safety Code	13
2.2.4 California Public Resources Code §5097.98.....	13
2.3 Local Regulations	14
2.3.1 City of Mountain View Municipal Code	14
3 Methods.....	15
3.1 Background and Archival Research.....	15
3.1.1 Archival Research.....	15
3.1.2 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search	15
3.1.3 Native American Consultation Support	15
3.1.4 Local Interested Party Outreach	16
3.2 Field Survey.....	16
3.2.1 Built Environment Survey	16
3.2.2 Archaeological Survey.....	16
4 Natural and Cultural Setting	17
4.1 Natural Setting	17
4.2 Cultural Setting	17
4.2.1 Indigenous History	17
4.2.2 Ethnographic Setting.....	19
4.2.3 Post-Contact Setting	20
4.2.4 Spanish Period (1769 – 1822)	21
4.2.5 Mexican Period (1822 – 1848)	21
4.2.6 American Period (1848 – Present).....	22
5 Findings.....	24
5.1 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search	24

5.1.1	Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies.....	24
5.1.2	Known Cultural Resources	24
5.2	Native American Consultation Support	28
5.3	Local Interested Party Outreach	29
5.4	Historical Aerial Imagery and Topographic Map Review	29
5.5	Survey Results	29
5.5.1	Built Environment Resources.....	29
5.5.2	Archaeological Resources	34
6	Conclusions and Recommendations.....	36
6.1	Best Management Practices	36
6.2	Conditions Of Approval	37
7	References	38

Figures

Figure 1	Location of the 1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project.....	5
Figure 2	Aerial Renderings of the 1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project	6
Figure 3	Renderings of the 1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project.....	7
Figure 4	Area of Potential Effects	8

Tables

Table 1	Known Cultural Resources within 0.5 mile of the APE	25
---------	---	----

Photographs

Photograph 1	Primary Elevation of Subject Property.....	31
Photograph 2	View of Two-Story Projection	31
Photograph 3	Representative Photograph of Secondary Building Elevations	32
Photograph 4	View of Central Courtyard with Eastern Wing in Background.....	32
Photograph 5	Representative Photograph-Ground Surface Visibility During Archaeological Survey.....	35
Photograph 6	Representative Photograph-Ground Surface Visibility During Archaeological Survey.....	35

Appendices

Appendix A	California Historical Resources Information System Search Results
Appendix B	Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search Results
Appendix C	Local Interested Party Outreach Documentation
Appendix D	California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Forms

Executive Summary

The City of Mountain View Planning Division (City) retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to conduct a cultural resources assessment in support of the 1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project (project), located at the southwest corner of Montecito Avenue and North Shoreline Boulevard in Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California. The project encompasses the demolition of an existing two-story office building, constructed circa 1976 and the construction of a five-story, multi-family residential building. Due to funding provided by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the project is considered a federal undertaking and subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) in addition to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City is the Responsible Entity (RE) under Section 106 and the lead agency under CEQA.

This assessment was prepared to support compliance with Section 106 and CEQA and included the following: delineation of an Area of Potential Effect (APE), searches of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), archaeological and built environment surveys of the APE, evaluation of the property comprising the APE to determine if it constitutes a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 or a historical resource per CEQA, and the preparation of this report to summarize the results of these activities.

This assessment did not identify any archaeological resources or archaeological deposits within the APE. The CHRIS search identified 26 cultural resources within a 0.5 mile of the APE, none of which are archaeological in nature. The SLF search was positive. However, a positive SLF search alone does not indicate the presence of cultural resources within the APE or its immediate vicinity. The archaeological survey conducted for this assessment was negative for cultural material within the APE. The research conducted as part of this assessment, which included review of a geotechnical study prepared in support of the project, indicates that it is likely that fill is present underlying existing development within the APE (ENGEO 2020). In compliance with Section 106, tribal consultation is currently ongoing between the City, and the tribes that requested to consult on the project. This report will be updated with pertinent information resulting from consultation efforts following its conclusion.

The research and built environment survey conducted for this assessment identified one historic-era property in the APE, 1265 Montecito Avenue, which includes a two-story commercial building constructed circa 1976. In accordance with California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidance, the property was recorded and evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and for designation as City of Mountain View Landmark. As a result of the current assessment, 1265 Montecito Avenue is recommended ineligible for federal, state, and local designation and therefore is not considered a historic property pursuant to Section 106 or a historical resource according to CEQA.

Based on the information summarized above, Rincon recommends a Section 106 finding of ***no historic properties affected***, and under CEQA, a finding of ***no impact to historical resources and less than significant impact to archaeological resources***. Based on the absence of recorded cultural resources in the vicinity of the APE, the history of development in the APE, and the negative archaeological survey, the APE is not considered sensitive for archaeological resources. However, unanticipated discovery during construction remains a possibility. Rincon therefore recommends

adherence to the best practices outlined in Sections 6.1 and 6.2 (Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources and Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains) in the event of unanticipated discovery.

1 Introduction

The City of Mountain View Planning Division (City) retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to conduct a cultural resources assessment in support of the 1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project (project), located at the southwest corner of Montecito Avenue and North Shoreline Boulevard in Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California. The purpose of this report is to document the efforts undertaken by Rincon, specifically the following: delineation of an Area of Potential Effects (APE), searches of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), a cultural resources survey of the APE, evaluation of the property comprising the APE to determine if it constitutes a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 or a historical resource per CEQA, and the preparation of this report to summarize the results of these activities. This study has been completed in accordance with the requirements of the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the lead federal agency for the purposes of Section 106, with the City of Mountain View acting as the Responsible Entity (RE); the City of Mountain View is also the lead agency for the purposes of CEQA.

1.1 Project Description

The project encompasses portions of Section 21 of Township 6 South, Range 2 West of the *Mountain View, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1). The project involves demolition of existing development on the 1.04-acre project site and construction of a multi-family development consisting of two residential buildings connected with foot bridges. The proposed buildings would be five stories with a maximum height of 60 feet and designed in a contemporary architectural style. Their ground stories would provide 34 parking spaces, common areas, and utility spaces, and their four upper floors would contain 84 affordable dwelling units and one manager's unit. The buildings would be surrounded by surface parking and landscaping (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The APE is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. Determination of the APE is influenced by the project's setting, the scale and nature of the undertaking, and the different kinds of effects that may result from the undertaking (36 CFR 800.16[d]). The APE was developed by Rincon in coordination with the City of Mountain View to identify resources in the area that have potential for historic significance, that should be evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and that may be directly or indirectly affected by the undertaking, in compliance with 36 CFR 800.16(d).

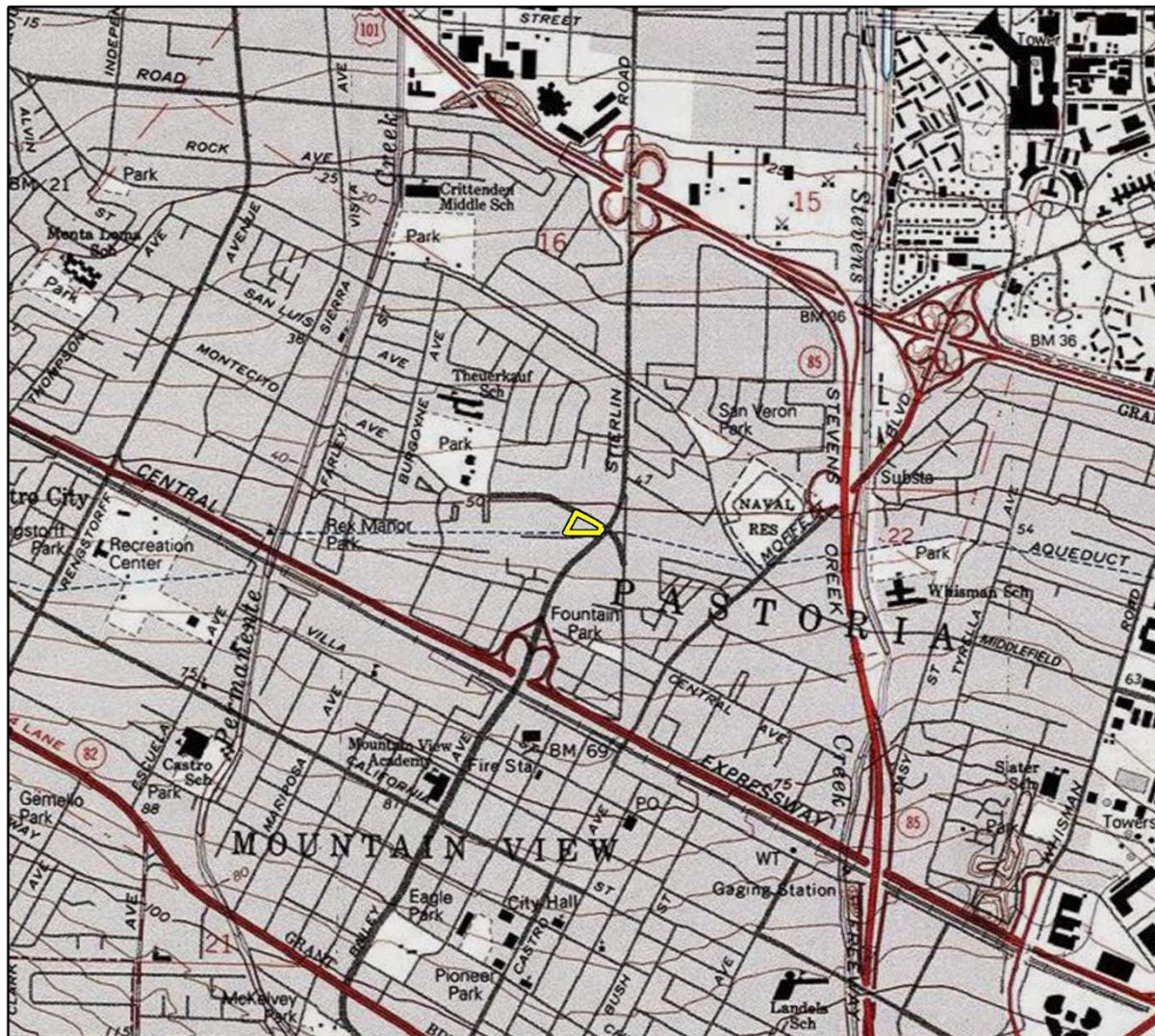
The proposed project site is surrounded with a variety of property types including single-family and multi-family residential, in addition to commercial properties which vary in their density. Due to the nature of the proposed undertaking and the existing surrounding environment, implementation of the proposed undertaking does not pose potential adverse effects to properties in the project site's surrounding vicinity. Therefore, the APE encompasses the Santa Clara County Assessor's parcel on

which the undertaking would occur (Assessor's parcel number: 150-26-004) and does not include additional properties (Figure 4).

The APE must be considered as a three-dimensional space and includes any ground disturbance associated with construction. No below grade parking would be constructed by the undertaking and the maximum depth of excavation is not expected to exceed six feet to provide for utility installation and foundation construction. The undertaking proposes the construction of two five-story, roughly 60-foot-tall buildings. Therefore, the vertical limits of the APE span from six feet below grade to 60 feet above grade.

1.3 Personnel

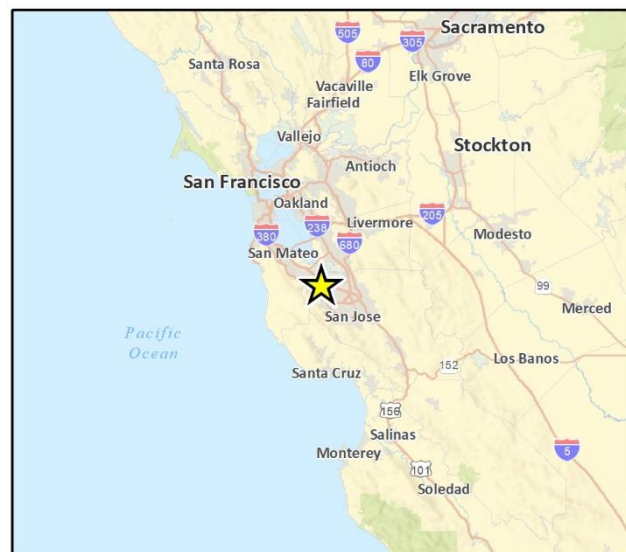
Rincon Architectural Historian Rachel Perzel, MA, provided management oversight for this cultural resources assessment and is a contributing author to this report. Architectural Historian Andrew Rodriguez, MA, conducted the local interested party outreach and historical evaluation summarized herein and is the primary author of this report. The built environment survey was conducted by Architectural Historian JulieAnn Murphy, MA. Senior Archaeologist Hannah Haas, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), served as Principal Investigator for this assessment. Under her direction, Elaine Foster, MA, RPA, conducted the archaeological survey and CHRIS search and is a contributing author to this report. All of the above-noted technical specialists meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in their respective fields (National Park Service 1983). Geographic Information Systems Analyst Allysen Valencia prepared the figures found in this report. This report was reviewed by Hannah Haas, JulieAnn Murphy, and Principal Shannon Carmack for quality control.

Figure 1 Location of the 1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project

Basemap provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and their licensors © 2021. Mountain View Quadrangle. T06S R02W S21. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

 Project Location

0 1,000 2,000 Feet



CRFig 1 Proj Locn Map

City of Mountain View
1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project

Figure 2 Aerial Renderings of the 1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project



① Aerial View Looking South from Intersection at N. Shoreline Blvd.



② Aerial View Looking Southeast from Montecito Ave.



③ Aerial View Looking North from Shorebreeze Apartments

Figure 3 Renderings of the 1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project



① Eye Level Perspective Looking South Across Montecito Ave. from Shopping Center



② Eye Level Perspective Looking West from N. Shoreline Blvd. Intersection along Montecito Ave.



④ Eye Level Perspective Looking West Along Montecito Ave. Toward Residential Entry Plaza

Figure 4 Area of Potential Effects



2 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during implementation of the proposed project.

2.1 Federal Regulations

This project involves the use of funds provided by HUD. Projects that involve federal funding or permitting (i.e., have a federal nexus) must comply with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended (16 United States Code [USC] 470f). The NHPA of 1966 established a federal program for the preservation of historic properties, including built environment, archaeological, and traditional cultural resources. Towards this end, the NHPA establishes both institutions and defined processes to direct federal agencies and support state and local governments in their historic preservation programs and activities. These institutions and processes include the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO), the NRHP, and the Section 106 review process.

2.1.1 Section 106 of the NHPA

Section 106 (16 United States Code 470f) requires federal agencies to account for the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and to afford the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. Historic properties are defined as buildings, structures, districts, sites, or objects which are included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Section 106 is implemented through 36 CFR Part 800, which outlines the process for historic preservation review, including participants, identification efforts, and the assessment and resolution of adverse effects. Per 36 CFR 800.16(y), a federal undertaking is defined as any project requiring or receiving a federal permit, license, approval, or funding. Federal agencies must take steps to determine if the undertaking would result in adverse effect to historic properties and take measures to avoid or resolve those effects as feasible.

2.1.2 National Register of Historic Places

Authorized by Section 101 of the NHPA, the NRHP is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The NRHP recognizes the quality of significance in American, state, and local history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Per 36 CFR Part 60.4, a property is eligible for listing in the NRHP if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion A:** Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- Criterion B:** Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- Criterion C:** Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that

represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction

Criterion D: Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition to meeting at least one of the above designation criteria, resources must also retain integrity. The National Park Service recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities, defined in the following manner:

Location: The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred

Design: The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property

Setting: The physical environment of a historic property

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

Workmanship: The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory

Feeling: A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time

Association: The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property

Certain properties are generally considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP, including cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions, relocated structures, or commemorative properties. Additionally, a property must be at least 50 years of age to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The National Park Service states that 50 years is the general estimate of the time needed to develop the necessary historical perspective to evaluate significance (National Park Service 1997:41). Under Criteria Consideration G, properties which are less than 50 years must be determined to have "exceptional importance" to be considered eligible for NRHP listing.

2.2 State Regulations

2.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21804.1 requires lead agencies determine if a project could have a significant impact on historical or unique archaeological resources. As defined in PRC Section 21084.1, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified in a historical resources survey pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1(g), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant. PRC Section 21084.1 also states resources meeting the above criteria are

presumed to be historically or cultural significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates otherwise. Resources listed in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR and are, therefore, historical resources under CEQA. Historical resources may include eligible built environment resources and archaeological resources of the precontact or historic periods.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c) provides further guidance on the consideration of archaeological resources. If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical resource, it may meet the definition of a “unique archaeological resource” as identified in PRC Section 21083.2. PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria: 1) it contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information, 2) has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type, or 3) is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical or unique archaeological resource, the impacts of a project on those resources will be less than significant and need not be considered further (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]). CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 also provides guidance for addressing the potential presence of human remains, including those discovered during the implementation of a project.

According to CEQA, an impact that results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is considered a significant impact on the environment. A substantial adverse change could result from physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 [b][1]). Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR or a local register (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5[b][2][A]).

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC §21083.2[a][b]).

Section 15126.4 of the CEQA Guidelines stipulates an EIR shall describe feasible measures to minimize significant adverse impacts. In addition to being fully enforceable, mitigation measures must be completed within a defined time period and be roughly proportional to the impacts of the project. Generally, a project which is found to comply with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (the Standards) is considered to be mitigated below a level of significance (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 [b][1]). For historical resources of an archaeological nature, lead agencies should also seek to avoid damaging effects where feasible. Preservation in place is the preferred manner to mitigate impacts to archaeological sites; however, data recovery through excavation may be the only option in certain instances (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4[b][3]).

California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR was established in 1992 and codified by PRC §§5024.1 and 4852. The CRHR is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(a)). The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are consistent with the NRHP criteria but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(b)). Unlike the NRHP however, the CRHR does not have a defined age threshold for eligibility; rather, a resource may be eligible for the CRHR if it can be demonstrated sufficient time has passed to understand its historical or architectural significance (California Office of Historic Preservation 2006). Furthermore, resources may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR even if they do not retain sufficient integrity for NRHP eligibility (California Office of Historic Preservation 2006). Generally, the California Office of Historic Preservation recommends resources over 45 years of age be recorded and evaluated for historical resources eligibility (California Office of Historic Preservation 1995:2).

A property is eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets one of more of the following criteria:

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

California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014

As of July 1, 2015, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category, "tribal cultural resources". AB 52 establishes, "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states the CEQA lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

PRC Section 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) define tribal cultural resources as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe" and that meets at least one of the following criteria, as summarized in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G:

- 1) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
- 2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process with California Native American tribes that must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” California Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

2.2.2 California Senate Bill 18 of 2004

California Government Code Section 65352.3 (adopted pursuant to the requirements of Senate Bill [SB] 18) requires local governments to contact, refer plans to, and consult with tribal organizations prior to making a decision to adopt or amend a general or specific plan. The tribal organizations eligible to consult have traditional lands in a local government’s jurisdiction, and are identified, upon request, by the NAHC. As noted in the California Office of Planning and Research’s Tribal Consultation Guidelines (2005); “The intent of SB 18 is to provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early planning stage, for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places.” SB 18 refers to PRC Section 5097.9 and 5097.995 to define cultural places as:

- A Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine (PRC Section 5097.9)
- A Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site, that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources pursuant to Section 5024.1, including any historic or prehistoric ruins, any burial ground, any archaeological or historic site (PRC Section 5097.995).

2.2.3 California Health and Safety Code

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined if the remains are subject to the Coroner’s authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of this identification.

2.2.4 California Public Resources Code §5097.98

Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code states that the NAHC, upon notification of the discovery of Native American human remains pursuant to Health and Safety Code §7050.5, shall immediately notify those persons (i.e., the Most Likely Descendant [MLD]) that it believes to be descended from the deceased. With permission of the landowner or a designated representative, the MLD may inspect the remains and any associated cultural materials and make recommendations for treatment or disposition of the remains and associated grave goods. The MLD shall provide recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains and associated cultural materials within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

2.3 Local Regulations

2.3.1 City of Mountain View Municipal Code

The City of Mountain View Municipal Code (Chapter 36, Article XVI, Division 15, Sec. 36.54.65 [2021]) outlines criteria to designate local civic landmarks and points of historic interest, as approved by the City Council, by the procedures outlined in the ordinances. An eligible property may be nominated and designated as a landmark or point of historic interest if it satisfies the requirements set forth below.

Designation Criteria

A building, structure, site, or other improvement may be designated as a historic resource and placed on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources if the city council finds that it meets one or more of the following criteria (Sec. 36.54.65.):

- a. Is strongly identified with a person who, or an organization which, significantly contributed to the culture, history, or development of the City of Mountain View;
- b. Is the site of a significant historic event in the city's past;
- c. Embodies distinctive characteristics significant to the city in terms of a type, period, region or method of construction or representative of the work of a master or possession of high artistic value; or
- d. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the city's prehistory or history.

3 Methods

This section presents the methods for each task completed during the preparation of this assessment.

3.1 Background and Archival Research

3.1.1 Archival Research

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

- Santa Clara County Assessor's Office data
- Historical aerial photographs accessed via NETR Online
- Historical aerial photographs accessed via University of California, Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder
- Historical U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps
- City of Mountain View Building Permits Accessed via the City of Mountain View Building Division
- Historical newspaper clippings obtained from Newspapers.com, ProQuest Historical Newspapers.com, and the California Digital Newspaper Collection
- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment prepared in support of the project (AEI Consultants 2019)
- Design-Level Geotechnical Exploration prepared in support of the project (ENGEO 2020)

3.1.2 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

On December 15, 2021, Rincon Archeologist Elaine Foster completed a search of the CHRIS at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University (Appendix A). The NWIC is the official state repository for cultural resources records and reports for Santa Clara County. The purpose of the search was to identify previously recorded cultural resources, as well as cultural resources studies that have been previously conducted within the APE and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding it. In addition to the CHRIS search, Rincon reviewed the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historical Landmarks list, and the Built Environment Resources Directory for Santa Clara County.

3.1.3 Native American Consultation Support

Rincon contacted the NAHC on December 3, 2021, to request a search of the SLF and a contact list of Native Americans culturally affiliated with the project vicinity (Appendix B). Rincon additionally used HUD's Tribal Directory Assessment Tool (TDAT) to search for Native American Tribes culturally affiliated with the project vicinity.

To support compliance with Assembly Bill 52, Senate Bill 18, and Section 106, Rincon drafted a templated combined AB 52/SB 18 consultation letter and a templated Section 106 consultation letter that were provided to the City. As lead agency for the purposes of CEQA and the RE under Section 106, the City sent the consultation letters on May 30, 2022 to the nine contacts provided by the NAHC. Letters were drafted on City letterhead and signed by a City official. They included a project description and location map. The letters requested that individuals contact the City if they wanted to consult on the project. Contact information for a City point of contact was provided and a response was requested within 30 days for the purposes AB 52 and Section 106 and 90 days for the purposes of SB 18. The City followed up with each of the contacts via email on May 30 2022.

3.1.4 Local Interested Party Outreach

As part of the process of identifying the presence of historic properties in the vicinity of the project, Rincon contacted the following local interested parties on December 14, 2022, via email: the Mountain View Historical Association, the Mountain View History Center, and the Santa Clara County Historical and Genealogical Society. Letters which included a project description and location map were sent to these parties and a request was made that they contact Rincon if they have knowledge of historic properties with the potential to be affected by the project, or specific concerns regarding cultural resources in the APE or its vicinity. Two rounds of follow up were conducted with each party. Appendix C provides documentation related to this effort.

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 Built Environment Survey

Rincon Architectural Historian JulieAnn Murphy, MA, conducted a built environment survey of the APE on February 23, 2022. During the survey, Ms. Murphy visually inspected all built features within the APE. In accordance with California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Guidelines (California OHP 1995), properties over 45 years of age were evaluated for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and local listing and recorded on California Department of Parks 523 series forms (DPR forms). Overall condition and integrity of these resources were documented and assessed. Site characteristics and conditions were documented using notes and digital photographs which are maintained at the Rincon San Jose office.

3.2.2 Archaeological Survey

Rincon Archaeologist Elaine Foster, MA, RPA, conducted an archaeological field survey of the APE on March 30, 2022. Ms. Foster surveyed the APE and examined the exposed ground surface for the following: artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock); ecofacts (marine shell and bone); soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden; soil depressions; and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations); and historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Additionally, ground disturbances such as animal burrows were inspected visually.

4 Natural and Cultural Setting

This section provides background information pertaining to the natural and cultural context of the APE. It places the APE within the broader natural environment which has sustained populations throughout history. This section also provides an overview of regional indigenous history, local ethnography, and post-contact history. This background information describes the distribution and type of cultural resources documented within the vicinity of the APE to inform the cultural resources sensitivity assessment and the context within which resources have been evaluated.

4.1 Natural Setting

The APE lies in Santa Clara County between the Rex Manor and Jackson Park neighborhoods at an approximate elevation of 60 to 80 feet above mean sea level. The surrounding area does not retain its natural setting as the vicinity was used for agriculture historically and commercial and housing development occurred in the mid to late 1960s according to historic aerials (NETR Online 2022.) Vegetation within the vicinity of the site consisted of minimal ornamental hedges, dried weeds and grasses and juniper trees.

According to published geologic mapping, the project area is underlain by Holocene aged alluvium. Specifically, one geologic unit is documented within the APE; “Qac” which consists of silty and organic clay, fossiliferous, and represents intra-fan areas. (Dibblee and Minch 2007). Because of the episodic nature of alluvial sedimentation, the sudden burial of artifacts is possible, and alluvial soils have an increased likelihood of containing buried archaeologist deposits (Waters 1983; Borejaza et al. 2014).

One soil type, 145: Urbandland-Hangerone complex, has been documented within the APE. The complex is made up of four soil series: Urban land (70 percent), Hangerone (25 percent), Clear Lake (2 percent), Bayshore (2 percent), and Embarcadero (1 percent). The Urban Land series does not include data regarding the soil dispositions and profiles. The Hangerone Series is the second most prevalent series within the APE. The Hangerone Series features very deep, poorly drained soils that formed in alluvium from mixed rock sources and are typically in basins along slopes of 0 to 2 percent at elevations of 0 to 219 feet. The series is typically found in the city of Mountain View. The Hangerone series features 7 soil horizons; A1 from 0 to 24 centimeters, A2 from 24 to 42 centimeters, Bw from 42-68, Bk from 68 to 88 centimeters, Ck from 88 to 15 centimeters, C from 115 to 183 centimeters, and 2Ab from 183 to 225 centimeters. (California Soil Resource Lab 2009).

4.2 Cultural Setting

4.2.1 Indigenous History

The proposed undertaking lies in the San Francisco Bay Area archaeological region (Milliken et al. 2007, Moratto 1984). Milliken et al. (2007) generally divided the prehistoric chronology of the Bay Area into five periods: The Early Holocene (8,000-3,500 BCE), Early Period (3,500-500 BCE), Lower Middle Period (500 BCE to CE 430 CE), the Upper Middle Period (430-1050 CE), and the Late Period (1050 CE-contact).

It is presumed that early Paleoindian groups lived in the area prior to 8,000 BCE; however, no evidence for that period has been discovered in the Bay Area to date (Milliken et al. 2007). Sites dating to this period may be submerged or deeply buried as a result of rising sea levels and widespread sediment deposition that has occurred since the Terminal Pleistocene (Byrd et al. 2017). For this reason, the Terminal Pleistocene Period (ca. 11,700-8,000 BCE) is not discussed here.

The earliest intensive study of archaeology of the San Francisco Bay Area began with N. C. Nelson of the University of California, Berkeley, between 1906 and 1908. He documented over 400 shell mounds throughout the area. Nelson was the first to identify the Bay Area as a discrete archaeological region (Moratto 1984).

Early Holocene (8000-3500 BCE)

Archaeological evidence from the early Holocene is limited as many sites dating to this period are likely buried under Holocene alluvial deposits (Moratto 1984; Ragir 1972). The available data suggest that the Early Holocene in the San Francisco Bay Area is characterized by a mobile forager pattern and the presence of millingslabs, handstones, and a variety of leaf-shaped projectile points. Two archaeological sites (CA-CCO-696 and CA-CCO-637) that date to this period have been identified in Contra Costa County at the Los Vaqueros Reservoir. The earliest date for the Early Holocene comes from the CA-CCO-696, approximately 7000 BCE (Milliken et al. 2007).

Early Period (3500-600 BCE)

The Early Period saw increased sedentism with the introduction of new ground stone technologies (i.e., mortar and pestle), an increase in regional trade, and the first cut shell beads. The earliest evidence for the use of the mortar and pestle dates to 3800 BCE and comes from CA-CCO-637. By 1500 BCE, mortars and pestles had almost completely replaced millingslabs and handstones. The advent of the mortar and pestle indicates a greater reliance on processing nuts, especially acorns. Faunal evidence from various sites indicates a diverse faunal exploitation pattern based on mussel and other shellfish, marine mammals, terrestrial mammals, and birds (D'Oro 2009).

The earliest cut bead horizon is also associated with this period. Rectangular *Haliotis* spp. (abalone) and *Olivella* (*Callianax biplicata*) (Vellanoweth et al. 2014)(snail) beads have been identified at several Early Period sites, including CA-CCO-637, CA-SCL-832 in Sunnyvale, and CA-ALA-307 in Berkeley (Milliken et al. 2007). These early examples of cut beads were recovered from mortuary contexts.

Lower Middle Period (500 BCE-430 CE)

The Lower Middle Period saw numerous changes from the previous period. The presence of chipped stone points and bone tools became typical. Rectangular shell beads, common during the Early Period, disappear completely and are replaced by split-beveled and saucer *Olivella* beads. In addition to the changes in beads, *Haliotis* spp. ornaments, bone tools and ornaments, and basketry awls also became typical, indicating the development of coiled basketry technology. Mortars and pestles continued to be the dominant grinding tool (Luby and Gruber 1999; Milliken et al. 2007).

Evidence for the Lower Middle Period in the Bay Area comes from sites such as the Emeryville shell mound (CA-ALA-309) and Ellis Landing (CA-CCO-295). CA-ALA-309 is one of the largest shell mounds in the Bay Area and contains multiple cultural sequences. The lower levels of the site, which date to the Middle Period, contain flexed burials with bone implements, chert bifaces, charmstones, and oyster shells (Moratto 1984).

Upper Middle Period (430-1050 CE)

Around 430 CE, Olivella saucer bead trade networks that had been established during earlier periods collapsed and over half of known sites occupied during the Lower Middle Period were abandoned. Olivella saucer beads were replaced with Olivella saddle beads. New types of material culture appear within these sites, including elaborate, decorative blades, fishtail charmstones, new Haliotis ornament forms, and mica ornaments. Sea otter bones became more abundant, while salmon and other fish became less abundant, suggesting changes in faunal exploitation patterns from earlier periods (Milliken et al. 2007; Simons and Carpenter 2009). Excavations at CA-ALA-309 indicate that a shift from mussels to oysters to clams may have occurred (Gifford 1916), and isotopic analysis confirms that San Francisco Bay individuals shifted from hunting higher-trophic-level foods in the Early Period to gathering foods like plants and shellfish in the Middle and Upper Periods (Burns et al. 2012). Subsistence analyses at various sites dating to this period indicate a diverse diet that included numerous species of fish, mammals, birds, shellfish, and plant resources that varied by location in the Bay Area (Hylkema 2002).

Late Period (1050 CE-contact)

The Late Period saw an increase in social complexity, indicated by differences in burials and an increased level of sedentism relative to preceding periods, as evidenced by mortars weighing up to 90.7 kg (Lentz 2012:198). An increase in imported Napa Valley obsidian occurred during this time for the production of smaller points, preforms and simple flake tools. Small, finely worked projectile points of the Stockton Serrated series associated with bow and arrow technology appear around 1250 CE. Olivella shell beads disappeared and were replaced with *Olivella* lipped and spire -lopped beads in the south bay and clamshell disk beads in the north bay, where thicker and larger beads indicated higher affluence. The toggle harpoon, hopper mortar, and magnesite tube beads also appeared during this period (Milliken et al. 2007; Lentz 2012; Von Der Porten et al. 2014). This period saw an increase in the intensity of resource exploitation that correlates with an increase in population (Moratto 1984). Many of the well-known sites of earlier periods, such as the Emeryville shell mound (CA-ALA-309) and the West Berkeley site (CA-ALA-307), were abandoned, as indicated by the lack of Late Period elements. Researchers have suggested that the abandonment of these sites may have resulted from fluctuating climates and drought that occurred throughout the Late Period (Lightfoot and Luby 2002).

4.2.2 Ethnographic Setting

The project site lies within an area traditionally occupied by the Ohlone (or Costanoan) people. Ohlone territory extends along the California coast from the point where the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers merge into the San Francisco Bay to Point Sur. Their inland boundary was limited to the interior Coast Ranges (Kroeber 1925:462). The Ohlone language belongs to the Penutian family, with several distinct dialects throughout the region (Kroeber 1925:462). It is divided into eight regional dialects: Karkin, Chochenyo, Ramaytush, Awaswas, Taymen, Mutsun, Rumsen, and Chalon (Jones 2015).

The pre-contact Ohlone were semi-sedentary, with a settlement system characterized by base camps and seasonal reserve camps composed of tule reed houses with thatched roofs made of matted grass (Schick 1994; Skowronek 1998). Just outside base camps, large sweat houses were built into the ground near stream banks used for spiritual ceremonies and possibly hygiene (Schick 1994, Jones 2015). Villages were divided into small polities, each of which was governed by a chief

responsible for settling disputes, acting as a war leader during times of conflict, and supervising economic and ceremonial activities (Skowronek 1998; Kroeber 1925:468). Social organization appeared flexible to ethnographers and any sort of social hierarchy was not apparent to mission priests (Skowronek 1998).

Archaeological investigations inform Ohlone mortuary rituals. Cemeteries were set away from villages and visited during the annual Mourning Anniversary (Leventhal and DiGiuseppe 2009). Ceremonial human grave offerings might include *Olivella* beads, as well as tools like drills, mortars, pestles, hammerstones, bone awls, and utilized flakes (Leventhal and DiGiuseppe 2009). Ohlone mythology included animal characterization and animism, which was the basis for several creation narratives. Ritually burying of animals, such as a wolf, squirrel, deer, mountain lion, gray fox, elk, badger, grizzly bear, blue goose, and bat ray, was commonly practiced. Similar to human burials, ceremonial offerings were added to ritual animal graves like shell beads, ornaments, and exotic goods (Kroeber 1925; Field and Leventhal 2003; Jones 2010).

Ohlone subsistence strategies were based on hunting, gathering, and fishing (Kroeber 1925:467, Skowronek 1998). Larger animals, like bears, might be avoided, but smaller game was hunted and snared on a regular basis (Schick 1944:17). Like the rest of California, the acorn was an important staple and was prepared by leaching acorn meal in openwork baskets and in holes dug into the sand (Kroeber 1925:467). The Ohlone also practiced controlled burning to facilitate plant growth (Kroeber 1925:467, Skowronek 1998). During specific seasons or in times of drought, the reserve camps would be utilized for gathering seasonal food and accessing food storage (Schick 1994). Fishing would be done with nets and gorge hooks out of tule reed canoes (Schick 1994:16-17). Mussels were a particularly important food resource. Sea mammals such as sea lions and seals were hunted and beached whales were exploited (Kroeber 1925:467).

Seven Franciscan missions were built within Ohlone territory in the late 1700s, and all members of the Ohlone group were eventually brought into the mission system (Kroeber 1925:462, Skowronek 1998). After the establishment of the missions, Ohlone population dwindled from roughly 10,000 people in 1770 to 1,300 by 1814 (Skowronek 1998). In 1973, the population of people with Ohlone descent was estimated at fewer than 300. The descendants of the Ohlone united in 1971 and have since arranged political and cultural organizations to revitalize aspects of their culture (Skowronek 1998).

4.2.3 Post-Contact Setting

Post-Contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), Mexican Period (1822–1848), and American Period (1848–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

4.2.4 Spanish Period (1769 – 1822)

Spanish explorers such as Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and Sebastian Vizcaíno made sailing expeditions along the coast of what was then known as Alta (upper) California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s, in search of the legendary Northwest Passage (Kyle 2002). The Spanish crown laid claim to Alta California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999). By the 18th century, Spain developed a three-pronged approach to secure its hold on the territory and counter against other foreign explorers. The Spanish established military forts known as presidios, as well as missions and pueblos (towns) throughout Alta California.

The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California in 1769. Franciscan Father Junípero Serra also founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá that same year, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823 (Graffy 2010). By 1777, a mission was established in Santa Clara County, known as Mission Santa Clara de Asís.

Construction of missions and associated presidios was a major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns; just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles). Spain began making land grants in 1784, typically to retiring soldiers, although the grantees were only permitted to inhabit and work the land. The land titles technically remained property of the Spanish king (Livingston 1914).

4.2.5 Mexican Period (1822 – 1848)

Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the indigenous population. After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos. Commonly, former soldiers and well-connected Mexican families were the recipients of these land grants, which now included the title to the land. During this period, present-day Mountain View was part of the La Purísima Concepción Rancho and Rancho San Antonio.

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

4.2.6 American Period (1848 – Present)

The United States went to war with Mexico in 1846 and the war ended in 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ushering California into its American Period. California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as US territories (Waugh 2003). Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate much of California's economy through 1850s. The discovery of gold in the northern part of the state led to the Gold Rush beginning in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom.

A severe drought in the 1860s decimated cattle herds and drastically affected rancheros' source of income. In addition, property boundaries that were loosely established during the Mexican era led to disputes with new incoming settlers, problems with squatters, and lawsuits. Rancheros often were encumbered by debt and the cost of legal fees to defend their property. As a result, much of the rancho lands were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944).

Local History

In the days of the Spanish colonization, Mountain View was part of the La Purisima Concepción Rancho and Rancho San Antonio. During this time, much of the Santa Clara Valley was used for cattle grazing. After the adoption of the State constitution in 1849 and establishment of Santa Clara County in 1851, Fremont Township included, what are today, the Cities of Mountain View and Los Altos. In the 1860s and 1870s, valley lands were used for wheat and grain. Mountain View developed initially as a station stop along a stagecoach route along San Francisco-San Jose Stage Road, now El Camino Real. The Southern Pacific Railroad ran just a short distance from the Mountain View Station in 1864. What is now downtown Mountain View was established in 1865 along Castro Street. This active core encouraged agricultural development in the surrounding areas including grain fields and orchards (City of Los Altos 2011). The historic-period core of Mountain View developed just south of the Southern Pacific Railroad line (now the Caltrain line) and north of San Jose and San Francisco Road (now the El Camino Real). The core had a number of large land holdings, including that of D.B. Bailey. By 1887, Bailey's land had been subdivided (Santa Clara County Clerk Recorder 1887).

The historical context included below is excerpted from *City of Mountain View 2030 General Plan and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report* (LSA Associates 2012) and includes a discussion of the built environment as it related to the history and development of Mountain View.

Much of Mountain View's modern architecture is associated with regional commercial and technological developments. Strip malls and indoor malls cropped up on Mountain View's landscape. Many of these commercial developments included rectilinear buildings with flat roofs and wide overhangs that accentuated the dominant horizontal plane. Large parking lots associated with these commercial centers signaled the end of the pedestrian city organized around the downtown center. Mayfield Mall, constructed in 1966, touted itself as "America's first venture into a fully carpeted, air-conditioned shopping center," and was the first indoor mall in northern California. Other shopping centers, like the Emporium Department Store (1970)

and the Old Mill Specialty Center (1975), contributed to suburban growth trends. Many of Mountain View's early malls have been demolished and replaced by "big box" stores and offices.

Although the hi-tech industry in Santa Clara Valley dates from the late-1930s with the founding of Hewlett Packard in Palo Alto, Mountain View became associated with the industry with the founding of Shockley Transistor Company at a single-story rectilinear building at 391 San Antonio Road. As the hi-tech sector grew in the Valley, industrial parks were developed to house research, development, and personnel. The Stanford Industrial Park, which had opened in the previous decade, served as a model for the Mountain View Industrial Park. By the 1980s, fifty industrial parks fashioned after the North Bayshore area of Mountain View includes several examples of hi-tech developments, including those associated with Google.

5 Findings

5.1 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

5.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies

The CHRIS search and background research identified 69 cultural resources studies that have been previously conducted within 0.5 mile of the APE (Appendix A). Of these studies, none included any portion of the APE or areas directly adjacent to the APE. In addition to the CHRIS search results, Rincon reviewed several previously conducted studies provided by the City which were prepared in support of the project. A summary of the *Design-Level Geotechnical Exploration* is provided below.

Geotechnical Report

ENGEO Incorporated (ENGEO) prepared the *Design-Level Geotechnical Exploration* in support of the project in February 2020. The report summarized ENGEO's findings from a geotechnical exploration and laboratory testing program, characterized site conditions, and provided design-level recommendations and conclusion for earthwork activities, pavement sections, and foundation design. The study area associated with the report is consistent with the APE.

To characterize subsurface conditions, ENGEO's field exploration included advancing two soil borings, one hand-auger boring, and three cone penetrometer tests (CPT) in parking and landscaped areas in the APE. Exploration locations were selected to best characterize site conditions within a portion of the proposed building envelopes. Borings advanced by ENGEO encountered up to 12 inches of combined asphalt concrete pavement and aggregate base. Directly beneath the aggregate base, fat (high-plasticity) clay was encountered. ENGEO's conclusions included the following statement: "While construction debris and/or foreign object fragments were not specifically observed in our explorations, based on the current conditions, including a building and associated site improvements, it is likely that existing fill deposits are present at the site underlying existing pavement around buildings, and along utility trenches, landscape areas, and possibly buried structures." (ENGEO 2020)

5.1.2 Known Cultural Resources

The CHRIS search identified 26 previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5 mile of the APE (Table 1). None of the previously recorded resources identified by the CHRIS search are located within or adjacent to the APE. Additionally, none of the previously recorded resources identified by the CHRIS search are archaeological in nature.

Table 1 Known Cultural Resources within 0.5 mile of the APE

Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to APE
P-43-000708	Building	City of Mountain View Adobe Building; National Register – NPS – 02001256-0000. 157 Moffett Boulevard; OHP PRN – Tax. Cert. 537.9-43-0027; OHP PRN – DOE-43-91-0056-0000; OHP PRN – UMTA891122A; OHP Property Number – 072116. “La Casa de Monte Vista.”	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates, 1987. Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants, 1991. Tom Dufurrena, Page & Turnbull Architects, 2000. Jessica E. Kusz, Page & Turnbull Inc., Architects, 2002.	Listed in NRHP and CRHR	Outside
P-43-000709	Building	“Safeguard Transmission Auto Repairs” property.	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates, Inc., 1987	Ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-43-000710	Building	839 Washington Street. OHP Property Number – 072122. OHP PRN – DOE-43-91-0062-0000. OHP PRN – UMTA891122A	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates, Inc., 1987. Mark Brack, Archeological/Historical Consultants, 1991.	Ineligible for NRHP, not evaluated for CRHR or local designation	Outside
P-43-000711	Building	857 Washington Street. 859 Washington Street. OHP Property Number – 072123. OHP PRN – DOE-43-91-0063-0000. OHP PRN – UMTA891122A.	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates, Inc., 1987. Mark Brack, Archeological/Historical Consultants, 1991.	Ineligible for NRHP, not evaluated for CRHR or local designation	Outside
P-43-000712	Building	891 Washington Street. 981 Washington Street. OHP Property Number -072125. OHP PRN – DOE-43-91-0065-0000. OHP PRN – UMTA891122A.	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates, Inc., 1987. Mark Brack, Archeological/Historical Consultants, 1991.	Ineligible for NRHP, not evaluated for CRHR or local designation	Outside
P-43-000713	Building	875 Washington Street. OHP Property Number – 072124. OHP PRN – UMTA891122A. OHP PRN – DOE-43-91-0064-0000	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates, Inc., 1987. Mark Brack, Archeological/Historical Consultants, 1991.	Ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-43-000714	Building	196 Elmwood Street. OHP Property Number – 072127. OHP PRN – UMTA891122A. OHP PRN – DOE-43-91-0067-0000.	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates, Inc., 1987. Mark Brack, Archeological/Historical Consultants, 1991.	Ineligible for NRHP, not evaluated for CRHR or local designation	Outside
P-43-000715	Building	174, 176, 178 Elmwood Street. OHP Property Number – 072126. OHP PRN – DOE-43-91-0066-0000.	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates, 1987. Mark Brack, Archeological/Historical Consultants, 1991.	Ineligible for NRHP, not evaluated for CRHR or local designation	Outside
P-43-000716	Building	925 Washington Street. OHP Property Number – 072128. OHP PRN – UMTA891122A. OHP PRN – DOE-43-91-0068-0000.	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates, Inc., 1987. Mark Brack, Archeological/Historical Consultants, 1991.	Ineligible for NRHP, not evaluated for CRHR or local designation	Outside

City of Mountain View
1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project

Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to APE
P-43-000717	Building	933 Washington Street. OHP Property Number – 072129. OHP PRN – UMTA891122A. OHP PRN – DOE-43-91-0069-0000.	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates, Inc., 1987. Mark Brack, Archeological/Historical Consultants, 19991.	Ineligible for NRHP, not evaluated for CRHR or local designation	Outside
P-43-001271	Building	902 Villa Street. Pearson House.	Kara Mills Oosterhouse, Dill Design Group, 2001.	Not Evaluated for National Register, California Register or needs re-evaluation.	Outside
P-43-001435	Building	Rogers Commercial Building. 142-156 Castro Street.	Kara Oosterhous, Mary Jo Ignoffo, Dill Design Group, 2002.	Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government	Outside
P-43-003046	Structure	Mountain View and Los Altos PG&E Utility Poles. PG&E Utility Poles (Nodes 305A, 313A, 316A, 322A, 325B, 329B, 331A, 340A and 341A.) OHP Property Number – 183916. OHP PRN – FCC 110510 B-K	Dana E. Supernowicz, Historic Resource Associates, 2001.	Ineligible for NRHP, not evaluated for CRHR or local designation	Outside
P-43-003148	Building	1015 N. Shoreline Boulevard. 1015 Stierlin Road.	Brad Brewster, Environmental Science Associates, 2014.	Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR or local designation	Outside
P-43-003150	Building	1150 Terra Bella Avenue	Brad Brewster, Environmental Science Associates, 2014.	Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR or local designation	Outside
P-43-003151	Building	1160 Terra Bella Avenue	Brad Brewster, Environmental Science Associates, 2014.	Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR or local designation	Outside
P-43-003443	Building	102 Castro Street. OHP Property Number – 072119. OHP PRN – DOE-43-91-0059-000. OHP PRN – UMTA891122A. Hot Palace Restaurant. United States Post Office.	Mark Brack, Archeological/Historical Consultants, 1991.	Ineligible for NRHP, not evaluated for CRHR or local designation	Outside
P-43-003461	Building	145 Santa Rosa Street. OHP Property Number – 072115. OHP PRN – DOE-43-91-0055-0000. OHP PRN – UMTA891122A.	Mark Brack, Archeological/Historical Consultants, 1991.	Ineligible for NRHP, not evaluated for CRHR or local designation	Outside

Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to APE
P-43-003498	Building	727-733 W. Evelyn Avenue. OHP Property Number – 072118. OHP PRN – DOE-43-91-0058-0000. OHP PRN – UMTA891122A. Depot Garage / Service Laundry. Chabot Garage / Service Laundry	Mark Brack, Archeological/Historical Consultants, 1991.	Ineligible for NRHP, not evaluated for CRHR or local designation	Outside
P-43-003501	Building	867 W. Evelyn Avenue. OHP Property Number – 072120. OHP PRN – DOE-43-91-0060-0000. OHP PRN – UMTA891122A. DJ's Pizza.	Mark Brack, Archeological/Historical Consultants, 1991.	Ineligible for NRHP, not evaluated for CRHR or local designation	Outside
P-43-003502	Building	907 W. Evelyn Avenue. Property Number – 072121. OHP PRN – DOE-43-91-0061-0000. OHP PRN – UMTA891122A.	Mark Brack, Archeological/Historical Consultants, 1991.	Ineligible for NRHP, not evaluated for CRHR or local designation	Outside
P-43-003503	Building, District.	Castro Street / Downtown Mountain View	Mark Brack, Archeological/Historical Consultants, 1991.	Ineligible for NRHP	Outside
P-43-003713	Building	1069 A and B Jackson Street. 16125.	James Williams, Amber Grady, PBS&J, 2010.	Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local designation	Outside
P-43-003714	Building	1081 Jackson Street. 16123,	Amber Grady, PBS&J, 2010.	Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR or local designation	Outside
P-43-003715	Building	262 South Shoreline Boulevard. 16163.	Amber Grady, PBS&J, 2010.	Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR or local designation	Outside
P-43-004038	Building	1209 Villa Street	Ruchira Nageswaran, Knapp Architects, 2018.	Ineligible for NRHP, not evaluated for CRHR or local designation	Outside

Source: NWIC 2022

5.2 Native American Consultation Support

The NAHC responded to Rincon's SLF request on February 25, 2022, stating that the results of the SLF search were positive. A positive SLF search result indicates the presence of cultural resources known to the NAHC within the vicinity of the APE. However, the NAHC does not provide specific locations of cultural resources as part of the SLF search. Therefore, a positive SLF search alone does not indicate the presence of cultural resources within the APE or its immediate vicinity. The NAHC additionally provided a list of nine tribes culturally affiliated with the project vicinity. Rincon's TDA search did not identify additional Native American tribes culturally affiliated with the project vicinity.

The City received one response to consultation letters. On May 31, 2022, the City received an email response from Canyon Sayers-Roods on behalf of the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan. Ms. Sayers-Roods stated that the project site "overlaps or is near the management boundary of a potentially eligible cultural site" and that she was interested in consulting on the project. She also provided the following recommendations for the project: the presence of a Native American monitor and an archaeologist on-site at all times during any/all ground disturbing activities, and cultural sensitivity training at the beginning of the project. Despite follow up emails, the City was unable to contact Ms. Sayers-Roods to set up a consultation meeting. In a letter dated July 13, 2022 and emailed to Ms. Sayers-Roods the same day, the City indicated that, based on her request, the following conditions of approval would be implemented for the project.

Native American Archaeological Monitor: A Native American archaeological monitor shall be present for all ground-disturbing activities throughout the project construction process.

Cultural Sensitivity Training: As requested during the Tribal Consultation process for the project, Cultural Sensitivity Training shall be provided to the construction crews at the beginning of the project to aid those involved in the project to become more familiar with the indigenous history of peoples in the vicinity of the project site.

Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources: If indigenous or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered during construction activities, all activity within 100' of the find shall cease and the find shall be flagged for avoidance. The City and a qualified archaeologist, defined as one meeting the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology, and a Native American representative shall be immediately informed of the discovery. The qualified archaeologist and the Native American representative shall inspect the find within 24 hours of discovery and notify the City of their initial assessment. Indigenous archaeological materials might include obsidian and chert-flaked stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, scrapers) or toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil (midden) containing heat-affected rocks, artifacts, or shellfish remains; and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, hand stones, or milling slabs); and battered stone tools, such as hammerstones and pitted stones. Historic-era materials might include building or structure footings and walls, and deposits of metal, glass, and/or ceramic refuse. If the find is determined to be potentially significant, the archaeologist, in consultation with the Native American representative, will develop a treatment plan that could include site avoidance, capping, or data recovery.

Additional documentation related to this effort is included in Appendix B.

5.3 Local Interested Party Outreach

On December 17, 2021, Nancy Moffett on behalf of the Santa Clara Historical and Genealogical Society responded to Rincon via email and stated that the project “is outside of the scope of our organization to provide input or feedback.” Despite follow up effort, as of the date of this document, responses have not been received from the Mountain View Historical Association or Mountain View History Center. The outreach effort described above did not result in the identification of historic properties in the APE or its vicinity. Additional documentation related to this outreach effort is included in Appendix C.

5.4 Historical Aerial Imagery and Topographic Map Review

Rincon completed a review of historical topographic maps and aerial imagery to ascertain the development history of the APE. This review indicated that in 1897 the APE’s vicinity was largely undeveloped. At that time, development in the community appeared clustered along the Monterey Railroad line, today the location of the Central Expressway, approximately .3 miles south of the APE. The area south of the railroad line continued to densify following the turn of the century and what would eventually become the 101 freeway, approximately .6 miles north of the APE, was constructed between 1937 and 1943. By the mid-20th century, the area between the railroad corridor and the 101 freeway had increased in development. While the APE’s wider vicinity had been developed by this period, its immediate surroundings remained undeveloped until the 1960s, when Montecito Avenue and Shoreline Boulevard were developed, and the APE itself was undeveloped until the construction of the current building circa 1976 (USGS 2022; NETR Online 2022).

5.5 Survey Results

5.5.1 Built Environment Resources

The research and built environment survey conducted as part of this assessment resulted in the identification of one property in the APE, 1265 Montecito Avenue (subject property), which includes one two-story building constructed circa 1976. In accordance with California OHP guidance (California OHP 1995), the property was recorded and evaluated for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and local register eligibility on DPR forms. DPR forms which are included in Appendix D and summarized below.

1265 Montecito Avenue

Physical Description

The subject property is a quadrilateral-shaped parcel at the western corner of Montecito Avenue and North Shoreline Boulevard that features a centrally sited commercial building constructed circa 1976 (Photograph 1). Facing Montecito Avenue, the building features a U-shaped footprint organized around a central courtyard. It includes a square-planned, two-story central portion, from which two rectangular-planned, single-story wings extend at east and west. The building, which incorporates prominent details of the Spanish Revival style, including arched openings, arcaded

wing walls surrounding a courtyard, and red tile roof, sits on a concrete base and features stucco-cladding. Window type varies throughout. While ground-story openings are primarily arched, openings on the building's second story are rectangular.

Each wing of the building is topped with an independent, hipped roof clad in clay barrel tile. On the ground story, open-framed eaves create a covered walkway supported with wooden posts and arcaded wing walls that surrounds the courtyard. Extending from the central portion of the building is a two-story projection (Photograph 2). The ground story of the projection features a large arched opening flanked with sconces that provides access to the previously noted covered walkway and the building's sheltered primary entry, which consist of a large set of double wood paneled doors. On the second story, the projection contains a roofed balcony that is consistent in its detailing to the ground-story covered walkway and also features a low metal balustrade (Photograph 3). The building's secondary elevations are more utilitarian than the courtyard-facing elevations but are consistent in their detailing.

Primary pedestrian access to the property is from Montecito Avenue, where a brick walkway and three stairs lead to the courtyard. The courtyard features a central brick section with a raised fountain and benches flanked with ornamental plantings and a manicured lawn on either side (Photograph 4). The building is surrounded at south and west with a paved parking lot also accessible from Montecito Avenue. East of the building is a grassy area that appears never to have been developed. Property lines are partially defined by rows of mature trees. The building appears intact and in good condition.

Photograph 1 Primary Elevation of Subject Property



Photograph 2 View of Two-Story Projection



Photograph 3 Representative Photograph of Secondary Building Elevations



Photograph 4 View of Central Courtyard with Eastern Wing in Background



Property History

1265 Montecito Avenue is located between Mountain View's Rex Manor and Jackson Park neighborhoods in an area that was historically used for agriculture. The area was sparsely developed until the mid-century period. According to a review of historical aerial images, the area south of the subject property was developed in the late 1930s and early 1940s while the area immediately surrounding the subject property remained largely undeveloped until the 1950s. In the decades following World War II, the area densified with Shoreline Boulevard and Montecito Avenue constructed between 1956 and 1968 (UCSB 2022; NETR Online 2022).

The subject property remained undeveloped until construction of the current building circa 1976. According to building permit records provided by the City, the subject property was originally developed by the Ferrari Brothers, for use as an office building. Original plans for the property identify its architect as George J. Rossi. A review of newspaper clipping indicates that George J. Rossi was an active in the bay area (San Mateo, Woodside, Hillsborough), primarily in the 1970s. Excluding the subject property, most of his designs appear to have been residential. The Ferrari Brothers, composed of Larry, Bruno, and Roy Ferrari, founded Ferma Corporation, a demolition company which remains active today, in 1964. Ferma Corporation was historically based in Mountain View and according to the company website and a review of historical newspaper clippings, has been active in large scale demolition projects throughout the region from the time of its founding to the current day. While the company's primary function was demolition, it appears to have conducted a variety of projects including the development of commercial, industrial, residential, and recreational properties (*Mountain View Voice* 2021; *SFGate* 2012).

A wide variety of businesses such as travel agencies, advertising firms, and investment companies appear to have rented office space in the building on the subject property throughout the decades. A review of newspaper clippings and Mountain View City Directory listings indicate that Ferma Corporation may have maintained office space in the building throughout the decades. The property appears to have been owned and operated by the Ferrari brothers and used as an office building for the entirety of its history (AEI 2019). A review of original building plans indicates that the property retains much of its original design (City of Mountain View 2022.)

Historic Resources Evaluation

As a result of this study, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under any significance criteria. The archival and background research performed for this study did not find documented, substantial evidence that the property possess exceptional importance within any relevant historical or architectural themes, as is required under Criteria Consideration G for properties which are not yet 50 years old. The subject property is additionally recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR, or locally, under any significance criteria.

The subject property was developed circa 1976 as an office building by the Ferrari Brothers and was used in a consistent manner throughout its history. The subject property is a late example of a commercial building developed as Mountain View expanded outside its historic-period core during the post-World War II period. The research conducted for this study failed to indicate that the subject property possesses an important association within the context of Mountain View's post World War II growth or with any other historical context. It is one of many such properties developed at the time and is not a rare remaining example of such a property type. The subject property is not associated with events important to the history of the city, region, state, or nation, and is therefore recommended ineligible for listing under Criterion A/1/B.

The research conducted for this assessment indicated that the subject property was developed by the Ferrari Brothers, founders of Ferma Corporation, a Mountain View demolition company founded in 1964 which remains in operation today. Though a long-running local business, the research conducted for this study did not indicate that the Ferrari Brothers, individually or collectively, are individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. The research conducted for this study did not identify any individuals associated with the property who are significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation and the property is therefore ineligible for listing under Criterion B/2/A.

Designed by architect George J. Rossi, the subject property is good example of the Spanish Revival style applied to a post-World War II commercial office building in Mountain View as evidenced in its arched openings, arcaded wing walls surrounding a courtyard, and red tile roof. Although it is a good example of a particular style, it is a late example of the style, which was most prevalent in the first half of the twentieth century and is one of many such buildings in the area that exhibit such design characteristics and construction techniques. Additionally, the research conducted for this study did not indicate that George J. Rossi constitutes a master architect. The subject property is therefore not significant for its design, construction, or architectural merit and is not eligible for listing under Criterion C/3/C.

The research and results of a CHRIS records search conducted for this assessment did not indicate that the subject property likely to provide information important to the prehistory or history of the city, region, state, or nation and is not eligible for listing under Criterion D/4/D.

As a result of the information presented above, the property at 1265 Montecito Avenue is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and for local designation under any significance criteria (A/1/B, B/2/A, C/3/C, D/4/D). It is therefore not considered a historic property for the purpose of Section 106 or a historical resource per CEQA.

5.5.2 Archaeological Resources

The following section summarizes the results of all background research and fieldwork as they pertain to archaeological resources that may qualify as historical resources and/or unique archaeological resources.

Ground visibility during the archaeological survey ranged from fair to good with approximately 60-80 percent exposure (Photograph 5 and Photograph 6). Exposed ground surfaces around the project site included the outer edges of an otherwise paved parcel with some landscaping. Vegetation included ornamental trees and bushes as well as wild growth of grasses and nettle. Surface soils consisted of a brown fine-grained dry loam. Disturbances included utility access points and other utility infrastructure, paving, and irrigation tubing throughout. The area has been heavily disturbed from construction of the existing structure and associated utilities. No archaeological resources were identified during the field survey.

Photograph 5 Representative Photograph-Ground Surface Visibility During Archaeological Survey



Photograph 6 Representative Photograph-Ground Surface Visibility During Archaeological Survey



6 Conclusions and Recommendations

This assessment did not identify any archaeological resources or archaeological deposits within the APE. The CHRIS search identified 26 cultural resources within a 0.5 mile of the APE, none of which are archaeological in nature. The SLF search was positive. However, a positive SLF search alone does not indicate the presence of cultural resources within the APE or its immediate vicinity. The archaeological survey conducted for this assessment was negative for cultural material within the APE. The research conducted as part of this assessment, which included review of a geotechnical study prepared in support of the project, indicates that it is likely that fill is present underlying existing development within the APE (ENGEO 2020).

The research and built environment survey conducted for this assessment identified one property in the APE, 1265 Montecito Avenue, which includes a two-story commercial building constructed circa 1976. In accordance with California OHP guidance, the property was recorded and evaluated for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and for designation as City of Mountain View Landmark. As a result of the current assessment, 1265 Montecito Avenue is recommended ineligible for federal, state, and local designation and therefore is not considered a historic property pursuant to Section 106 or a historical resource according to CEQA.

Based on the information summarized above, Rincon recommends a Section 106 finding of ***no historic properties affected***, and under CEQA, a finding of ***no impact to historical resources and less than significant impact to archaeological resources***. Based on the absence of recorded cultural resources in the vicinity of the APE, the history of development in the APE, and the negative archaeological survey, the APE is not considered sensitive for archaeological resources. However, unanticipated discovery during construction remains a possibility. Rincon therefore recommends best management practices in compliance with existing laws in the event of unanticipated discovery. Additionally, due to the request received during the consultation effort, the City will implement conditions of approval for the project.

6.1 Best Management Practices

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

No human remains are known to be present within the Area of Potential Effects. 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.

6.2 Conditions Of Approval

Native American Archaeological Monitor

A Native American archaeological monitor shall be present for all ground-disturbing activities throughout the project construction process.

Cultural Sensitivity Training

As requested during the Tribal Consultation process for the project, Cultural Sensitivity Training shall be provided to the construction crews at the beginning of the project to aid those involved in the project to become more familiar with the indigenous history of peoples in the vicinity of the project site.

Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources

If indigenous or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered during construction activities, all activity within 100' of the find shall cease and the find shall be flagged for avoidance. The City and a qualified archaeologist, defined as one meeting the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology, and a Native American representative shall be immediately informed of the discovery. The qualified archaeologist and the Native American representative shall inspect the find within 24 hours of discovery and notify the City of their initial assessment. Indigenous archaeological materials might include obsidian and chert-flaked stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, scrapers) or toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil (midden) containing heat-affected rocks, artifacts, or shellfish remains; and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, hand stones, or milling slabs); and battered stone tools, such as hammerstones and pitted stones. Historic-era materials might include building or structure footings and walls, and deposits of metal, glass, and/or ceramic refuse. If the find is determined to be potentially significant, the archaeologist, in consultation with the Native American representative, will develop a treatment plan that could include site avoidance, capping, or data recovery.

7 References

AEI Consultants

- 2019 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment for 1265 Montecito Avenue. Prepared for Ferrari Brothers. Provided by the City of Mountain View.

Bancroft, Hubert How

- 1885 History of California, Volume III: 1825-1840. San Francisco, California: A.L. Bancroft & Co.

Borejsa, Aleksander, D. Frederick, Luis Morett Alatorre and Arthur A. Joyce

- 2014 Alluvial Stratigraphy and the Search for the Preceramic Open-Air Sites in Highland Mesoamerica. *Latin American Antiquity*, 25(3): 278–299

Byrd, Brian, Adrian Whitaker, Patricia Mikkelsen, Jeffrey Rosenthal, Todd Jaffke, Philip Kaijankoski, Jack Meyer, Randall Milliken, and Eric Wohlgemuth

- 2017 San Francisco Bay-Delta Regional Context and Research Design for Native American Archaeological Resources, Caltrans District 4. Report on file with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

California Soil Resource Lab

- 2009 Soil Data Explorer – Hangerone Series. Electronic document at <https://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/sde/?series=hangerone#osd>, accessed February 2022.

City of Mountain View

- 2012 Municipal Code of the City of Mountain View 2030 General Plan. Electronic document at https://library.municode.com/ca/mountain_view/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIITHCO_CH36ZO_ARTXVIZOORAD_DIV15DEPRHIRE_S36.54.65DECR accessed January 2022.
- 2022 Various building permits. Mountain View Planning Department. Provided January 2022.

Cole, Alexandra

- 1999 Santa Barbara Waterfront Historic Context. Prepared by Preservation Planning Associates. Prepared for the City of Santa Barbara Community Development Department, Planning Division.

Dallas, S.F.

- 1955 The Hide and Tallow Trade in Alta California 1822-1848. Ph.D. dissertation. Indiana University, Bloomington.

Dibblee, T. W., and J. A. Minch

- 2008 Geologic map of the Coyote Wells & Heber 15-minute quadrangles, Imperial County, California: Dibblee Geological Foundation, Dibblee Foundation Map DF-405, scale 1:62,500. Electronic document at https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/ngm-bin/pdp/zui_viewer.pl?id=34708, accessed January 2022.

D'Oro, Stella

- 2009 *Native California Prehistory and Climate in the San Francisco Bay Area*. Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, San Jose State University, San Jose, California.

Dumke, Glenn S.

- 1994 The Boom of the 1880s in Southern California. *Southern California Quarterly* 76(1):99-114.

ENGEO

- 2020 Design-Level Geotechnical Exploration of 1265 Montecito Avenue. Prepared for Charities Housing.

Field, Les W. and Alan Leventhal

- 2003 "What Must It Have Been Like!": Critical Considerations of Precontact Ohlone Cosmology as Interpreted through Central California Ethnohistory. *Wicazo SA Review* 18(2):95-126.

Gifford, Edward W.

- 1916 Composition of California Shellmounds. *American Archaeology and Ethnology* 12(1):1-29.

Graffy, Neal

- 2010 *Historic Santa Barbara: An Illustrated History*. San Antonio, Texas: Historical Publishing Network.

Gumprecht, Blake

- 1999 *The Los Angeles River: Its Life, Death, and Possible Rebirth*. Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Hylkema, Mark G.

- 2002 Tidal Marsh, Oak Woodlands, and Cultural Florescence in the Southern San Francisco Bay Region. In *Catalysts to Complexity: Late Holocene Societies of the California Coast*, edited by Jon M. Erlandson and Terry L. Jones, pp.233–262. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Vol. 6. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Jones, Barbara L.

- 2010 *Mythic Implications of Faunal Assemblages from Three Ohlone Sites*. Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, California.

Jones, Doug

- 2015 *Ritual and Religion in the Ohlone Cultural Area of Central California*. Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, San Jose State University, San Jose, California.

Kroeber, Alfred J.

- 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 78. Originally published 1925, Smithsonian Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Unabridged reprint 1976, Dover Publications, Inc. New York.

Kyle, Douglas E.

- 2002 Historic Spots in California. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press.

Lentz, Kari

- 2012 Flaked and Groundstone Technology at CA-ALA-554: Mortar Bowls and Stockton Points. *SCA Proceedings* 26:192-211.

Leventhal, Alan and Diane DiGiuseppe

- 2009 Analysis of the Stone, Bone and Shell Artifacts from CA-SCL-869. In Final Report on the Burial and Archaeological Data Recovery Program Conducted on a Portion of a Middle Period Ohlone Indian Cemetery, Katwáš Ketneyma Warééptak (The Four Matriarchs Site) CA-SCL-869, Located at 5912 Cahalan Avenue, Fire Station # 12 San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. Ohlone Families Consulting Services. Submitted to City of San Jose Department of Public Works.

Levy, Richard

- 1978 Costanoan. In; *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, California, edited by R. F. Heizer, pp 485-495. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Lightfoot, Kent G., and Edward M. Luby

- 2002 Late Holocene in the San Francisco Bay Area: Temporal Trends in the Use and Abandonment of Shell Mounds in the East Bay. In *Catalysts to Complexity: Late Holocene Societies of the California Coast*, edited by Jon M. Erlandson and Terry L. Jones, pp.263-281. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Vol. 6. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Livingston, M.M.

- 1914 The Earliest Spanish Land Grants in California. Annual Publication of the Historical Society of Southern California 9(3):195-199.

LSA Associates

- 2012 Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program EIR. Prepared for the City of Mountain View, September 2012.

Luby, Edward M. and Mark F. Gruber

- 1999 The Dead Must be Fed: Symbolic Meanings of the Shellmounds of the San Francisco Bay Area. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 9(1):95-105.

Milliken, R. T., R.T. Fitzgerald, M. G. Hylkema, R. Groza, T. Origer, D. G. Bieling, A. Leventhal, R. S. Wiberg, A. Gottsfeld, D. Gillette, V. Bellifemine, E. Strother, R. Cartier, and D. A. Fredrickson

- 2007 Punctuated Cultural Change in the San Francisco Bay Area. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 99-124. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Moratto, Michael J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Mountain View Voice

- 2021 Obituary for Remo “Ray” Dominic Ferrari. Accessed online at <https://mv-voice.com/obituaries/memorials/remo-ray-dominic-ferrari?o=6651>. April 4, 2022.

National Park Service

- 1983 Archeological and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines. Electronic document, online at http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law-Arch_Standards.htm Accessed February 2022.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online

- 2021 Historic aerial photographs of the vicinity of the project area. Accessed at www.historicaerials.com, February 2022.

NETRonline

- 2022 Historic Aerial database. Accessed February 2022. <https://www.historicaerials.com/>

Ragir, Sonia

- 1972 *The Early Horizon in Central California Prehistory*. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility, No. 15. Berkeley.

Santa Clara County Clerk-Recorder.

- 1887 Map of the Subdivision of Land of the D.B. Bailey. Book B of Maps

Schick, Grant W.

- 1994 The Ohlone and the Oak Woodlands: Cultural adaptation in the Santa Clara Valley, Research Manuscript No. 4. Santa Clara University. Santa Clara, California.

SFGate

- 2012 Obituary for Janice Rossi. Accessed online at: <https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/sfgate/name/janice-rossi-obituary?id=19503697>. April 4, 2022

Simons, Dwight and Tim Carpenter

- 2009 Fish Remains from CA-MRN-44/H, Angel Island, Marin County, California. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 21:69-81.

Skowronek, Russell K.

- 1998 Sifting the Evidence: Perceptions of Life at the Ohlone (Costanoan) Missions of Alta California. *Ethnohistory* 45:675-708.

University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB)

- 2022 FrameFinder (aerial photograph database). Accessed online at https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/. April 2022.

Van Der Porten, Peter, Katherine Dixon, and Alex DeGeorgey

- 2014 Seriation of Clam Shell Disk Beads in Central California. *SCA Proceedings* 28:267-281.

Vellanoweth, Rene L., Amira F. Ainis, Jon M. Erlandson, and Lisa D. Thomas-Barnett

- 2014 An Olivella Grooved Rectangle Bead Cluster from San Nicolas Island, California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, 2014, Vol. 34, No. 2 (2014), pp. 229-246. Electronic document available at <http://www.jstor.com/stable/45154987>, accessed September 2021.

Waters, Michael R.

- 1983 Late Holocene Lacustrine Chronology and Archaeology of Ancient Lake Cahuilla, California. *Quaternary Research* 19:373-387.

Waugh, John C.

- 2003 *On the Brink of Civil War: The Compromise of 1850 and How it Changed the Course of American History*. Wilmington, Delaware: Scholarly Resources Inc.

Appendix A

California Historical Resources Information System Search Results

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-008371	Voided - E-878b SCL; Voided - S-8370	1981		Cultural Resources Evaluations for the Proposed Navy Housing Locations at Moffett Field, Santa Clara County, California	David Chavez & Associates	43-000041, 43-000044
S-008371a		1980	David Chavez	Cultural Resources Evaluations for the Proposed Navy Housing Locations at Moffett Field, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)	David Chavez Consulting Archaeologist	
S-008521	Submitter - ARS 79-78; Voided - E-1026 SCL	1979	Katherine Flynn	Archaeological reconnaissance of approximately 9 miles of Central Expressway from De La Cruz Boulevard to San Antonio Road (WO #872824) (letter report)	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-009440	Caltrans - 04282-437060; OHP PRN - FHWA880331B; Voided - S-10525; Voided - S-11047; Voided - S-15164	1987	Marcia K. Kelly	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Improvements to the Routes 85, 101, 237 Triangle and Route 85 from Stevens Creek Blvd. to Route 101 in Santa Clara County, 4-SCL-85 PM 17.7/23.9, 4-SCL-101 PM 44.9/49.5, 4-SCL-237 PM 0.4/3.8, 04282-437060	Caltrans Environmental Analysis Branch A	43-000032, 43-000040
S-009440a		1988	Mark Hylkema	Addendum #1 Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Improvements to the Route 85, 101, and 237 Triangle, Santa Clara County, 4-SCL-85 17.7/23.9, 4-SCL-101 44.9/49.5, 4-SCL-237 0.4/3.8, 04282-437060	Caltrans District 04	
S-009440b		1987	Marcia K. Kelly	Preliminary Report for Phase 1 Extended Archaeological Survey at Route 101/237 Interchange and Request for Determination of Eligibility for Archaeological Site CA-SCL-12 for the Proposed Improvements to the Routes 85, 101, 237 Triangle and Route 85 from Stevens Creek Blvd. to Route 101 in Santa Clara County, 4-SCL-85 17.1/23.9, 4-SCL-101 4.9/49.5, 4-SCL-237 0.4/3.8, 04282-437060	Caltrans District 04	
S-009440c		1988	Thomas L. Jackson	X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis of Artifactual Obsidian from CA-SCL-12, Santa Clara County, California		
S-009440d		1988	Thomas M. Origer	Obsidian Hydration Band Measurements for 14 specimens from site CA-SCL-12, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)	Anthropological Studies Center, Obsidian Hydration Laboratory, Sonoma State University	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-009440e		1988	Kathryn Gualtieri	FHWA880331B, Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) for the proposed project to expand the capacity of State Routes 85, 101, and 237 in the area referred to as the Triangle in Santa Clara County	Office of Historic Preservation	
S-010154	Voided - S-009205; Voided - S-009538	1988	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Donna M. Garaventa, Stuart A. Guedon, Robert M. Harmon, and Mella J. Rothwell	Historic Property Survey of the Proposed Central Expressway Commuter Lane Project Located in the Cities of Santa Clara, Sunnyvale, and Mountain View in Santa Clara County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	43-000030, 43-000046, 43-000047, 43-000048, 43-000049, 43-000705, 43-000706, 43-000707, 43-000708, 43-000710, 43-000711, 43-000712, 43-000713, 43-000714, 43-000715, 43-000716, 43-000717
S-010154a		1987	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Donna M. Garaventa, Stuart A. Guedon, Robert M. Harmon, and Mella J. Rothwell	Historic Property Survey of the Proposed Central Expressway Commuter Lane Project Located in the Cities of Santa Clara, Sunnyvale, and Mountain View in Santa Clara County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	
S-010154b		1987	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Donna M. Garaventa, Stuart A. Guedon, Robert M. Harmon, and Mella J. Rothwell	Historic Property Survey of the Proposed Central Expressway Commuter Lane Project Located in the Cities of Santa Clara, Sunnyvale, and Mountain View in Santa Clara County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	
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

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-012294	OHP PRN - UMTA890407A; OHP PRN - UMTA891122A; Voided - S-12468; Voided - S-12803; Voided - S-14070; Voided - S-32340	1990	Suzanne Baker and Laurence H. Shoup	Archaeological Survey Report, Tasman Corridor Project, Santa Clara County, California	Archaeological/Historical Consultants	43-000030, 43-000032, 43-000040, 43-000046, 43-000047, 43-000048, 43-000049, 43-000057, 43-000421, 43-000623, 43-000706, 43-000707, 43-000708, 43-000710, 43-000711, 43-000712, 43-000713, 43-000714, 43-000715, 43-000716, 43-000717, 43-003443, 43-003444, 43-003445, 43-003446, 43-003447, 43-003448, 43-003449, 43-003450, 43-003451, 43-003452, 43-003453, 43-003454, 43-003455, 43-003456, 43-003457, 43-003458, 43-003459, 43-003460, 43-003461, 43-003462, 43-003463, 43-003464, 43-003465, 43-003466, 43-003467, 43-003468, 43-003469, 43-003470, 43-003471, 43-003472, 43-003473, 43-003474, 43-003475, 43-003476, 43-003477, 43-003478, 43-003479, 43-003480, 43-003481, 43-003482, 43-003483, 43-003484, 43-003485, 43-003486, 43-003487, 43-003488, 43-003489, 43-003490, 43-003491, 43-003492, 43-003493, 43-003494, 43-003495, 43-003496, 43-003497, 43-003498, 43-003499, 43-003500, 43-003501, 43-003502, 43-003503, 43-003504, 43-003505
S-012294a		1991	Suzanne Baker and Laurence H. Shoup	Final Report, Archaeological Survey Report, Tasman Corridor Project, Santa Clara County, California	Archaeological/Historical Consultants	
S-012294b		1991	Mark Brack, Laurence H. Shoup, and Suzanne Baker	Historic Architectural Survey Report, Tasman Corridor Project, Santa Clara County, California	Archaeological/Historical Consultants	
S-012294c		1991	Suzanne Baker	Final Report, Addendum to Archaeological Survey Report, Tasman Corridor Project, Santa Clara County, California: Archaeological Testing at CA-SCL-20	Archaeological/Historical Consultants	
S-012294d		1992		Finding of Effect for the Tasman Corridor Light Rail Project	Archaeological/Historical Consultants; Woodward- Clyde Consultants	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-012294e		1991	Kathryn Gualtieri, Steade R. Craig, Daniel Abeyta, and Roy Molseed	UMTA891122A; UMTA890407A; Tasman Corridor, Santa Clara County; Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority	California Office of Historic Preservation; Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority	
S-014608		1992	Donna M. Garaventa, Steven J. Rossa, and Deborah M. Di Pasqua	Cultural Resources within the Evelyn Avenue Corridor Plan, City of Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	
S-018286	Caltrans - 04-234-43820K	1996	David Chavez	Historic Property Survey Report, Improvement of a Portion of Route 85, 04-SCL-85 P.M. R35.6/R38.3 04-234-43820K	David Chavez & Associates	
S-024216		2001		Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Downtown Mountain View Transit Plaza Landscaping Project in the City of Mountain View	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-024617	Voided - S-24558	2002	Leslie A. G. Dill	Historical and Architectural Evaluation for an Existing Single Family Residential Building and Associated Outbuildings Located at 902 Villa Street, Mountain View, California (revised report)	Dill Design Group	43-001271
S-024617a		2001	Leslie A. G. Dill	Historical and Architectural Evaluation for an Existing Single Family Residential Building and Associated Outbuildings Located at 902 Villa Street, Mountain View, California	Dill Design Group	
S-025173	Submitter - 347-20	2002	John Holson, Cordelia Sutch, and Stephanie Pau	Cultural Resources Report for San Jose Local Loops, Level 3 Fiber Optics Project in Santa Clara and Alameda Counties, California	Pacific Legacy, Inc.; William Self Associates, Inc.	43-000019, 43-000026, 43-000058, 43-000141, 43-000308, 43-000369, 43-000382, 43-000387, 43-000398, 43-000423, 43-000433, 43-000444, 43-000448, 43-000451, 43-000473, 43-000476, 43-000479, 43-000530, 43-000565, 43-000623, 43-000624, 43-000709, 43-000925, 43-001013, 43-001024, 43-001056, 43-001071, 43-001102
S-025529	Caltrans - EA 43880K; Voided - S-23058; Voided - S-23100; Voided - S-23389; Voided - S-24932	2001	Gail F. Miller	Historic Property Survey Report for the U.S. 101/S.R. 85 Interchange Improvement Project, 04-SCL-101/ K.P. 75.26 to 79.59 (P.M. 47.4 to 48.7), Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California (EA 43880K)	Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.	43-001473, 43-001514, 43-001515, 43-001516, 43-001517, 43-001518, 43-001519, 43-001520, 43-001579, 43-001580, 43-001581, 43-001582, 43-001583, 43-001584, 43-001585, 43-003123, 43-003124

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-025529a		2001		Addendum No. 2: Archaeological Survey Report (Positive), Route 85/101 Interchange Project, City of Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California, 04-SCL-101/KP 75.26 to 79.59	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	
S-025529b		2000		Extended Phase I Test Program: Moffet Boulevard/Route 101 Interchange, Route 85/101 Interchange Project, City of Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California, 04-SCL-101/KP 75.26 to 79.59	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	
S-025529c		2000	Gail F. Miller	Historic Architectural Survey Report for the S.R. 85/U.S. 101 Interchange Improvement Project, 04-SCL-101 / K.P. 75.26 to 79.59 (P.M. 47.4 to 48.7), Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California (EA 43880K)	Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.	
S-025529d		1999	Colin I. Busby	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, U.S. 101/S.R. 85 Interchange Project, KP 75.26-79.59	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	
S-025529e		1998	Colin I. Busby	Preliminary Constraints Analysis - Route 85/101 Interchange Project, City of Mountain View and Moffett Field, Santa Clara County (letter report)	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	
S-025656		2002	Leslie Dill, Kara Oosterhous, and Mary Jo Ignoffo	Historical and Architectural Evaluation, 142-156 Castro Street	Dill Design Group	43-001435
S-025657		2002	Leslie A. G. Dill and John S. Tabuena-Frolli	Rehabilitation Analysis, 142-156 Castro Street, Mountain View, CA	Dill Design Group	43-001435

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-028641		2004	Carolyn Losee	Cultural Resources Analysis for Cingular Wireless Site SF-954-02 "Mountain View Buddhist Temple" (letter report)	Archaeological Resources Technology	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-029657	OHP PRN - FTA021021A; Voided - S-37863; Voided - S-42672; Voided - S-43525	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, 38-004962, 38-005084, 38-005456, 38-005457, 38-005458, 38-005459, 38-005460, 38-005461, 38-005462, 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, 41-001135, 41-001136, 41-001137, 41-001138, 41-001406, 41-002116, 41-002353, 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, 43-000028, 43-000042, 43-000050, 43-000449, 43-000566, 43-000619, 43-000669, 43-000881, 43-000928, 43-001071, 43-001739, 43-002653, 43-002867, 43-002868, 43-002869, 43-002871, 43-002873, 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-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	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
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-029657h		2002		Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Resources, Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco to Gilroy (MP 0.0 to 77.4) (Draft)	JRP Historical Consulting Services	
S-030513		2005	Barbra Siskin	Cultural Resources Investigations for Stevens Creek Trail Overcrossing of Moffett Boulevard, Mountain View, Santa Clara County	Jones & Stokes	
S-033061	Submitter - SWCA Cultural Resources Report Database No. 06-507; Submitter - SWCA Report No. 10715-180	2006	Nancy Sikes, Cindy Arrington, Bryon Bass, Chris Corey, Kevin Hunt, Steve O'Neil, Catherine Pruett, Tony Sawyer, Michael Tuma, Leslie Wagner, and Alex Wesson	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	SWCA Environmental Consultants	01-000027, 01-000040, 01-000087, 01-000088, 01-000089, 01-000090, 07-000138, 27-000802, 27-001191, 27-001207, 28-000467, 43-000106, 43-000141, 43-000449, 43-000573, 43-000575, 43-000754, 43-000928, 43-001071, 48-000208, 48-000211, 48-000214, 48-000441, 48-000549, 49-001583, 57-000194, 57-000198, 57-000297, 57-000301, 57-000307
S-033061a		2006		Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	SWCA Environmental Consultants	
S-033061b		2007	Nancy E. Sikes	Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project (letter report)	SWCA Environmental Consultants	
S-036206		2009	Carolyn Losee	Cultural Resources Investigation for Verizon Site # 184675 "North Mountain View", 1059 Wright Avenue, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California	Archaeological Resources Technology	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-037026		2010	E. Timothy Jones	A Cultural Resources Study for the Downtown Family Development Project, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California, LSA Project #CMT0903	LSA Associates, Inc.	
S-038808	Submitter - EA 15420; Submitter - EFIS 04000020481	2012	Naomi Scher	Extended Phase I Geoarchaeological Study for the State Route 85 Proposed Freeway Performance Initiative Project, Santa Clara County, California, EA 15420, EFIS 04000020481, 04-SR-85 PM R 18.45/23.87	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University	
S-043191	Caltrans - EA 4A7900; Caltrans - EFIS 0400001163	2013	Kathleen Kubal and Jay Rehor	Historic Property Survey Report, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California, EA 4A7900, EFIS 0400001163, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0	URS Corporation	43-000072, 43-000149, 43-000189, 43-000247, 43-000248, 43-000249, 43-000250, 43-000251, 43-000252, 43-000303, 43-000339, 43-000345, 43-000415, 43-000416, 43-000441, 43-000568, 43-000983, 43-001095, 43-001433, 43-001473
S-043191a		2013	Kathleen Kubal	Archaeological Survey Report, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California: EA 4A7900; EFIS 0400001163, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0	URS Corporation	
S-043191b		2013	Jay Rehor and Kathleen Kubal	Extended Phase I Study, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California: Project No. 0400001163; EA 4A7900, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0	URS Corporation	
S-043191c		2013	Kathleen Kubal	Environmentally Sensitive Area Action Plan, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California: EA 4A7900; EFIS 0400001163, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0	URS Corporation	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-043759	OHP PRN - FCC 110510C; OHP PRN - FCC 110510D; OHP PRN - FCC 110510E; OHP PRN - FCC 110510F; OHP PRN - FCC 110510G; OHP PRN - FCC 110510H; OHP PRN - FCC 110510I; OHP PRN - FCC 110510J; OHP PRN - FCC 110510K	2011	Dana E. Supernowicz	Cultural Resources Study of the Extenet Palo Alto Network, Mountain View Los Altos Project, Nodes 301A, 302A, 305A, 307A, 310A, 313A, 315A, 316A, 317A, 322A, 325B, 329B, 330A, 331A, 335A, 337A, 338A, 340A, and 341A, Santa Clara County, California	Historic Resource Associates	43-003046
S-044025		2012		Cultural Resources Study of the Mountain View ODAS Project, Nodes P3N1A, P3N5A, P3N9A, P3N11A, P3N23A, P3N24A, P3N28A, P3N30A, P3N33B, P3N37A, P3N37A, P3N38A, P3N49A, Mountain View and Los Altos, Santa Clara County, California	Historic Resource Associates	
S-045670	Caltrans - EA 2G7100; Caltrans - Project No. 0412000459; OHP PRN - FHWA 2014 0527 001	2014	Kathleen Kubal	Historic Property Survey Report, US 101 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California, Project No. 0412000459/EA 2G7100, 04-SCL-101 PM 16.00/52.55, 04-SCL-85 PM 23.0/24.1	URS Corporation	43-000032, 43-000040, 43-000072, 43-000175, 43-000181, 43-000183, 43-000189, 43-000247, 43-000250, 43-000251, 43-000252, 43-000339, 43-000345, 43-000415, 43-000416, 43-000441, 43-000560, 43-000568, 43-001001, 43-001095, 43-001163, 43-001473
S-045670a		2014	Kathleen Kubal	Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report, US 101 Express Lanes Project, Project No. 0412000459/EA 2G7100, 04-SCL-101 PM 16.00/52.55 - 04-SCL-85 PM 23.0/24.1, Santa Clara County, California	URS Corporation	
S-045670b		2014	Nancy E. Sikes, Molly Valasik, Amy Glover, Jay Rehor, and Kathleen Kubal	Archaeological Survey Report, US 101 Express Lanes Project, Project No. 0412000459/EA 2G7100, US 101 PM 16.00/52.55 - SR 85 PM 23.0/R24.1, Santa Clara County, California	Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.; URS Corporation	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-045670c		2014	Jay Rehor	Extended Phase I Study, US 101 Express Lanes Project, Project No. 0412000459/EA 2G7100, US 101 PM 16.00/52.55 - SR 85 PM 23.0/R24.1, Santa Clara County, California	URS Corporation	
S-045670d		2014	Karin G. Beck	Historical Resources Evaluation Report, US 101 Express Lanes Project, Project No. 0412000459/EA 2G7100, US 101 PM 16.00-52.55, SR 85 PM 23.0-24.1, Santa Clara County, California	URS Corporation	
S-045670e		2014	Carol Roland-Nawi	FHWA 2014 0527 001, Determinations of Eligibility for the Proposed US 101 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California	California Office of Historic Preservation	
S-045758		2014	Heidi Koenig and Brad Brewster	Cultural Resources Study for the 1001 N. Shoreline Project (letter report)	Environmental Science Associates	43-003148, 43-003149, 43-003150, 43-003151

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-048738		2011	Denise Jurich and Amber Grady	California High-Speed Train Project, Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement, San Francisco to San Jose Section, Archaeological Survey Report, Technical Report [Draft]	PBS&J	38-000015, 38-004638, 38-005487, 38-005488, 41-000009, 41-000105, 41-000230, 41-000231, 41-000281, 41-000310, 41-000311, 41-000465, 41-000491, 41-000497, 41-000498, 41-000506, 41-001350, 41-001351, 41-001541, 41-001582, 41-002116, 41-002147, 41-002160, 41-002395, 41-002396, 41-002397, 41-002398, 41-002399, 41-002400, 41-002401, 41-002402, 41-002488, 41-002489, 41-002490, 41-002491, 41-002492, 41-002493, 41-002494, 41-002495, 41-002496, 41-002497, 41-002498, 41-002499, 41-002500, 41-002501, 41-002502, 41-002503, 41-002504, 41-002505, 41-002506, 41-002507, 41-002508, 41-002509, 41-002510, 41-002511, 41-002512, 41-002513, 41-002514, 41-002515, 41-002516, 41-002517, 41-002518, 41-002519, 41-002520, 41-002521, 41-002522, 41-002523, 41-002524, 41-002525, 41-002526, 41-002527, 41-002528, 41-002529, 41-002530, 41-002531, 41-002532, 41-002533, 41-002534, 41-002535, 41-002536, 41-002537, 41-002538, 41-002539, 41-002540, 41-002541, 41-002542, 41-002543, 41-002544, 41-002545, 41-002546, 41-002547, 41-002548, 41-002549, 41-002550, 41-002551, 43-000021, 43-000028, 43-000042, 43-000050, 43-000595, 43-000619, 43-000669, 43-002193, 43-003137, 43-003172, 43-003475, 43-003477, 43-003577, 43-003690, 43-003691, 43-003692, 43-003693, 43-003694, 43-003695, 43-003696, 43-003697, 43-003698, 43-003699, 43-003700, 43-003701, 43-003702, 43-003703, 43-003704, 43-003705, 43-003706, 43-003707, 43-003708, 43-003709, 43-003710, 43-003711, 43-003712, 43-003713, 43-003714, 43-003715, 43-003716, 43-003717, 43-003718, 43-003719,

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-048738a		2011	Amber Grady and Richard Brandi	California High-Speed Train Project, Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement, San Francisco to San Jose Section, Historic Architectural Survey Report, Technical Report [Draft]	PBS&J	43-003721, 43-003722
S-053281	Agency Nbr - Federal Aid No.: HSIP08-5124 (034); Submitter - Project Contract No.: 180803	2018	Michelle Staley	Historic Property Survey Report for the Shoreline Boulevard and Villa Street Intersection Modifications, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California, Federal Aid No.: HSIP08-5124 (034), Project Contract No.: 180803	Bayshore Archaeology	43-004038
S-053281a		2018	Ruchira Nageswaran and Michelle T. Staley	Historic Resources Evaluation Report, Shoreline Boulevard and Villa Street Intersection Modifications Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California, Federal Aid No.: HSIP08-5124 (034), Project Contract No.: 180803	Knapp Architects, Bayshore Archaeology	
S-053281b		2019	Michelle Touton Staley and Tiffany Clark	Archaeological Survey Report For The Intersection Improvements To Shoreline Boulevard And Villa Street, Project 16-27 Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California, 04-SCL, HSIP08-5124 (034)	Bayshore Archaeology, Rincon Consultants, Inc.	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-43-000708		Resource Name - City of Mountain View Adobe Building; National Register - NPS-02001256-0000; Resource Name - 157 Moffett Blvd; OHP PRN - Tax. Cert. 537.9-43-0027; OHP PRN - DOE-43-91-0056-0000; OHP PRN - UMTA891122A; OHP Property Number - 072116; Other - "La Casa de Monte Vista"	Building	Historic	AH15; HP44	1987 (Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates); 1991 (Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants); 2000 (Tom Dufurrena, Page & Turnbull Architects); 2002 (Jessica E. Kusz, Page & Turnbull Inc., Architects)	S-009205, S-010154, S-012294
P-43-000709		Resource Name - "Safeguard Transmission Auto Repairs" property	Building	Historic	HP02	1987 (Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates, Inc.)	S-009205, S-025173
P-43-000710		Resource Name - 839 Washington Street; OHP Property Number - 072122; OHP PRN - DOE-43-91-0062-0000; OHP PRN - UMTA891122A	Building	Historic	HP03	1987 (Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates, Inc.); 1991 (Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-009205, S-010154, S-012294
P-43-000711		Resource Name - 857 Washington Street; Other - 859 Washington St; OHP Property Number - 072123; OHP PRN - DOE-43-91-0063-0000; OHP PRN - UMTA891122A	Building	Historic	HP03	1987 (Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates, Inc.); 1991 (Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-009205, S-010154, S-012294
P-43-000712		Resource Name - 891 Washington Street; Other - 981 Washington St; OHP Property Number - 072125; OHP PRN - DOE-43-91-0065-0000; OHP PRN - UMTA891122A	Building	Historic	HP02	1987 (Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates, Inc.); 1991 (Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-009205, S-010154, S-012294
P-43-000713		Resource Name - 875 Washington Street; OHP Property Number - 072124; OHP PRN - UMTA891122A; OHP PRN - DOE-43-91-0064-0000	Building	Historic	HP02	1987 (Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates, Inc.); 1991 (Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-009205, S-010154, S-012294

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-43-000714		Resource Name - 196 Elmwood Street; OHP Property Number - 072127; OHP PRN - UMTA891122A; OHP PRN - DOE-43-91-0067-0000	Building	Historic	HP02	1987 (Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates, Inc.); 1991 (Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-009205, S-010154, S-012294
P-43-000715		Resource Name - 174, 176, 178 Elmwood Street; OHP Property Number - 072126; OHP PRN - UMTA891122A; OHP PRN - DOE-43-91-0066-0000	Building	Historic	HP03	1987 (Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates); 1991 (Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-009205, S-010154, S-012294
P-43-000716		Resource Name - 925 Washington Street; OHP Property Number - 072128; OHP PRN - UMTA891122A; OHP PRN - DOE-43-91-0068-0000	Building	Historic	HP02	1987 (Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates, Inc.); 1991 (Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-009205, S-010154, S-012294
P-43-000717		Resource Name - 933 Washington Street; OHP Property Number - 072129; OHP PRN - UMTA891122A; OHP PRN - DOE-43-91-0069-0000	Building	Historic	HP02	1987 (Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Basin Research Associates, Inc.); 1991 (Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-009205, S-010154, S-012294
P-43-001271		Resource Name - 902 Villa Street; Other - Pearson House	Building	Historic	HP02; HP04	2001 (Kara Mills Oosterhouse, Dill Design Group)	S-024558, S-024617
P-43-001435		Resource Name - Rogers Commercial Building; Other - 142-156 Castro Street	Building	Historic	HP05; HP06	2002 (Kara Oosterhous, Mary Jo Ignoffo, Dill Design Group)	S-025656, S-025657
P-43-003046		Resource Name - Mountain View and Los Altos PG&E Utility Poles; Other - PG&E Utility Poles (Nodes 305A, 313A, 316A, 322A, 325B, 329B, 331A, 340A and 341A); OHP Property Number - 183016; OHP PRN - FCC 110510 B-K	Structure	Historic	HP11	2011 (Dana E. Supernowicz, Historic Resource Associates)	S-043759
P-43-003148		Resource Name - 1015 N. Shoreline Boulevard; Other - 1015 Stierlin Road	Building	Historic	HP02	2014 (Brad Brewster,, Environmental Science Associates)	S-045758

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-43-003150		Resource Name - 1150 Terra Bella Avenue	Building	Historic	HP02	2014 (Brad Brewster, Environmental Science Associates)	S-045758, S-053473
P-43-003151		Resource Name - 1160 Terra Bella Avenue	Building	Historic	HP06	2014 (Brad Brewster, Environmental Science Associates)	S-045758
P-43-003443		Other - 102 Castro St.; OHP Property Number - 072119; OHP PRN - DOE-43-91-0059-0000; OHP PRN - UMTA891122A; Resource Name - Hot Palace Restaurant; Other - United States Post Office	Building	Historic	HP06	1991 (Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-012294
P-43-003461		Resource Name - 145 Santa Rosa St.; OHP Property Number - 072115; OHP PRN - DOE-43-91-0055-0000; OHP PRN - UMTA891122A	Building	Historic	HP02	1991 (Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-012294
P-43-003498		Resource Name - 727-733 W. Evelyn Ave.; OHP Property Number - 072118; OHP PRN - DOE-43-91-0058-0000; OHP PRN - UMTA891122A; Other - Depot Garage / Service Laundry; Other - Chabot Garage / Service Laundry	Building	Historic	HP06	1991 (Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-012294
P-43-003501		Resource Name - 867 W. Evelyn Ave.; OHP Property Number - 072120; OHP PRN - DOE-43-91-0060-0000; OHP PRN - UMTA891122A; Other - DJ's Pizza	Building	Historic	HP06	1991 (Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-012294
P-43-003502		Resource Name - 907 W. Evelyn Ave.; OHP Property Number - 072121; OHP PRN - DOE-43-91-0061-0000; OHP PRN - UMTA891122A	Building	Historic	HP02	1991 (Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-012294

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-43-003503		Resource Name - Castro St. / Downtown Mountain View	Building, District	Historic	HP06; HP08	1991 (Mark Brack, Archaeological/Historical Consultants)	S-012294, S-048931
P-43-003713		Resource Name - 1069 A and B Jackson Street; Other - 16125	Building	Historic	HP03	2010 (James Williams, Amber Grady, PBS&J)	S-048738
P-43-003714		Resource Name - 1081 Jackson Street; Other - 16123	Building	Historic	HP02	2010 (Amber Grady, PBS&J)	S-048738
P-43-003715		Resource Name - 262 South Shoreline Blvd; Other - 16163	Building	Historic	HP03	2010 (Amber Grady, PBS&J)	S-048738
P-43-004038		Resource Name - 1209 Villa Street	Building	Historic	HP02	2018 (Ruchira Nageswaran, Knapp Architects)	S-053281

Appendix B

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search Results



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 24, 2022

Andrew Rodriguez
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Via Email to: arodriguez@rinconconsultants.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
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, 1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project, Santa Clara County

Dear Mr. Rodriguez:

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 positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Santa Clara County
2/24/2022**

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***

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

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***

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

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 1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project, Santa Clara County.

From: [Leslie Trejo](#)
Sent: Friday, July 1, 2022 8:43 AM
To: [Rachel Perzel](#)
Subject: 1265 Montecito Ave - FW: Affordable housing project proposed at 1265 Montecito Avenue

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Hi Rachel,

FYI, the City of Mountain View received the following email re tribal consultation. They have already reached out to set up a meeting but have not heard back yet.

Leslie Trejo, MUP, Environmental Planner

(She/Her/Hers)

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
510-984-6155 Direct

Time Off Alert: 7/8-7/11



Trusted | Fair | Transparent | Accountable | Disciplined | Entrepreneurial
Ranked 2021 "Best Environmental Services Firm to Work For" by Zweig Group

Trusted | Fair | Transparent | Accountable | Disciplined | Entrepreneurial

*Ranked 2021 "Best Environmental Services Firm
to Work For" by Zweig Group*

From: KKLLC Admin <admin@kanyonconsulting.com>
Sent: Tuesday, May 31, 2022 11:19 PM
To: Maravilla, Edgar <Edgar.Maravilla@mountainview.gov>
Subject: Affordable housing project proposed at 1265 Montecito Avenue

CAUTION: EXTERNAL EMAIL - Ensure you trust this email before clicking on any links or attachments.

miSmin Tuuhis [Good Day]

Kan rakat Kanyon Sayers-Roods. I am writing this on behalf of the Indian Canyon Band of Costanoan Ohlone People as requested, responding to your letter

As this project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) overlaps or is near the management boundary of a potentially eligible cultural site, I am interested in consulting and voicing our concerns. With some instances like this, usually we recommend that a Native American Monitor and an Archaeologist be present on-site at all times during any/all ground disturbing activities. The

presence of a Native monitor and archaeologist will help the project minimize potential effects on the cultural site and mitigate inadvertent issues.

Kanyon Consulting, LLC has numerous Native Monitors available for projects such as this, if applicable, we recommend a Cultural Sensitivity Training at the beginning of each project. This service is offered to aid those involved in the project to become more familiar with the indigenous history of the peoples of this land that is being worked on.

Kanyon Consulting is a strong proponent of honoring truth in history, when it comes to impacting Cultural Resources and potential ancestral remains, we need to recognise the history of the territory we are impacting. We have seen that projects like these tend to come into an area to consult/mitigate and move on shortly after - barely acknowledging the Cultural Representatives of the territory they steward and are responsible for. Because of these possibilities, we highly recommend that you receive a specialized consultation provided by our company as the project commences, bringing in considerations about the Indigenous peoples and environment of this territory that you work, have settled upon and benefit from.

As previously stated, our goal is to Honor Truth in History. And as such we want to ensure that there is an effort from the project organizer to take strategic steps in ways that #HonorTruthinHistory. This will make all involved aware of the history of the Indigenous communities whom we acknowledge as the first stewards and land managers of these territories.

Potential Approaches to Indigenous Cultural Awareness/History:

- » Signs or messages to the audience or community of the territory being developed. (ex. A commerable plaque, page on the website, mural, display, or an Educational/Cultural Center with information about the history/ecology/resources of the land)
- » Commitment to consultation with the Native Peoples of the territory in regards to presenting and messaging about the Indigenous history/community of the land (Land Acknowledgement on website, written material about the space/org/building/business/etc, Cultural display of cultural resources/botanical knowledge or Culture sharing of Traditional Ecological Knowledge - Indigenous Science and Technology)
- » Advocation of supporting indigenous lead movements and efforts. (informing one's audience and/or community about local present Indigenous community)

We look forward to working with you.

Tumsan-ak kannis [Thank You]

Kanyon Sayers-Roods

Consultant / Tribal Monitor [ICMBCO]

Kanyon Consulting, LLC



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

500 Castro Street, P.O. Box 7540
Mountain View, CA 94039-7540
650-903-6306 | MountainView.gov

July 13, 2022

Via email: admin@kanyonconsulting.com &
kanyon@kanyonconsulting.com

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, California 95122

Dear Kanyon Consulting,

The City of Mountain View received an email request for consultation on May 31, 2022, from Kanyon Consulting on behalf of Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan for the proposed 100% affordable housing project at 1265 Montecito Avenue. On June 13, and on June 30, 2022, planning staff attempted to make contact to further discuss the project and provide consultation. Unfortunately, we have not been able to reach you.

In the May 31, 2022, email, Kanyon Consulting encourages the City to include several project specific requirement. Based on the request, planning staff will include the following conditions of approval. Meaning, the applicant would have to adhere to the following conditions and contact Kanyon Consulting before commencing work:

1. **NATIVE AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITOR:** A Native American archaeological monitor shall be present for all ground-disturbing activities throughout the project construction process.
2. **CULTURAL SENSITIVITY TRAINING:** As requested during the Tribal Consultation process for the project, Cultural Sensitivity Training shall be provided to the construction crews at the beginning of the project to aid those involved in the project to become more familiar with the indigenous history of peoples in the vicinity of the project site.
3. **DISCOVERY OF TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES:** If indigenous or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered during construction activities, all activity within 100' of the find shall cease and the find shall be flagged for avoidance. The City and a qualified archaeologist, defined as one meeting the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology, and a Native American representative shall be immediately informed of the discovery. The qualified archaeologist and the Native American representative shall inspect the find within 24 hours of discovery and notify the City of their initial assessment. Indigenous

archaeological materials might include obsidian and chert-flaked stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, scrapers) or toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil (midden) containing heat-affected rocks, artifacts, or shellfish remains; and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, hand stones, or milling slabs); and battered stone tools, such as hammerstones and pitted stones. Historic-era materials might include building or structure footings and walls, and deposits of metal, glass, and/or ceramic refuse. If the find is determined to be potentially significant, the archaeologist, in consultation with the Native American representative, will develop a treatment plan that could include site avoidance, capping, or data recovery.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis will be completed shortly, and the document will be released for public review. If we do not hear from Canyon Consulting by July 20, 2022. Staff will assume the above conditions address the request and will close the consultation window.

Thank you for your time.

If you have any questions, please contact me by phone at (650) 903-6321 or by email at Edgar.Maravilla@mountainview.gov.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Edgar Maravilla". The signature is stylized with a large, looped "E" and a cursive "Maravilla".

Edgar Maravilla
Project Planner

Appendix C

Local Interested Party Outreach Documentation

Table 1 Interested Parties Consulted

Interested Party Contact	Rincon Outreach Effort	Response to Outreach Effort
<p>Mountain View Historical Association P.O. Box 252 Mountain View, CA, 94042</p> <p>Att: info@mountainviewhistorical.org (650)903-6890</p>	<p>12/14/2021: Sent letter including project descriptions and location map via email.</p> <p>1/19/2022: No response has been received and a follow up email has been sent.</p> <p>3/16/2022: Follow up email sent again.</p>	<p>No response received.</p>
<p>Mountain View History Center Mountain View Public Library, Second Floor 585 Franklin Street, Mountain View Mountain View, California 94041</p> <p>Attn: historyroom@mountainviewhistorical.org (650)903-6890</p>	<p>12/14/2021: Sent letter including project descriptions and location map via email.</p> <p>1/19/2022: No response has been received and a follow up email has been sent.</p> <p>3/16/2022: Follow up email sent again.</p>	<p>No response received.</p>
<p>Santa Clara County Historical & Genealogical Society 2635 Homestead Road Santa Clara, California 95051</p> <p>Att: Lynn Penoyer, Historian correspondence@scchgs.org; (408) 615-2986</p>	<p>12/14/2021: Sent letter including project descriptions and location map via email.</p>	<p>12/17/2021: Received email from Nancy Moffett stating the project is outside of the organization's scope.</p>



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

449 15th Street, Suite 303
Oakland, California 94612

510 834 4455 OFFICE

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

December 14, 2021

Mountain View Historical Association
P.O. Box 252
Mountain View, CA, 94042
Via Email: info@mountainviewhistorical.org

Subject: Local Interested Party Outreach for the 1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project in the City of Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California

Dear Mountain View Historical Association:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained to prepare a Cultural Resource Assessment in support of the 1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project, located at in the City of Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California. The proposed project is considered a federal undertaking and is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), in addition the California Environmental Quality Act. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project encompasses the roughly 1.21-acre Santa Clara County Assessor's parcel (APN: 150-26-004) on which the undertaking would occur. The APE is currently developed with a two-story, circa 1975 commercial building surrounding by an associated paved parking lot and landscaping. The undertaking would demolish the extant building and construct a five-story apartment building with common areas and utility spaces.

As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment, Rincon is reaching out to local interested parties to request input regarding the presence of historic properties in the project area or its vicinity. We are currently in the initial phase of our study, working to identify historic properties that have the potential to be affected by the proposed undertaking. If you or your organization has any knowledge of historic properties with the potential to be affected by the undertaking, or specific concerns regarding cultural resources in the project area or its vicinity, please respond by telephone at (213) 342-5341 or by email to arodriguez@rinconconsultants.com.

Thank you for your time and assistance.

Sincerely,
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Andrew Rodriguez, MA
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: *Area of Potential Effects Map*



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

449 15th Street, Suite 303
Oakland, California 94612

510 834 4455 OFFICE

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

Figure 1 Area of Potential Effects Map





Rincon Consultants, Inc.

449 15th Street, Suite 303
Oakland, California 94612

510 834 4455 OFFICE

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

December 14, 2021

Mountain View History Center
Mountain View Public Library, Second Floor
585 Franklin Street
Mountain View, CA, 94041
Via Email: historyroom@mountainviewhistorical.org

Subject: Local Interested Party Outreach for the 1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project in the City of Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California

Dear Mountain View History Center:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained to prepare a Cultural Resource Assessment in support of the 1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project, located at in the City of Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California. The proposed project is considered a federal undertaking and is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), in addition the California Environmental Quality Act. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project encompasses the roughly 1.21-acre Santa Clara County Assessor's parcel (APN: 150-26-004) on which the undertaking would occur. The APE is currently developed with a two-story, circa 1975 commercial building surrounding by an associated paved parking lot and landscaping. The undertaking would demolish the extant building and construct a five-story apartment building with common areas and utility spaces.

As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment, Rincon is reaching out to local interested parties to request input regarding the presence of historic properties in the project area or its vicinity. We are currently in the initial phase of our study, working to identify historic properties that have the potential to be affected by the proposed undertaking. If you or your organization has any knowledge of historic properties with the potential to be affected by the undertaking, or specific concerns regarding cultural resources in the project area or its vicinity, please respond by telephone at (213) 342-5341 or by email to arodriguez@rinconconsultants.com.

Thank you for your time and assistance.

Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Andrew Rodriguez, MA
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: *Area of Potential Effects Map*



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

449 15th Street, Suite 303
Oakland, California 94612

510 834 4455 OFFICE

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

December 14, 2021

Santa Clara County Historical & Genealogical Society
2635 Homestead Road
Santa Clara, CA 95051
Attn: Lynn Penoyer, Historian
Via Email: correspondence@scchgs.org

Subject: Local Interested Party Outreach for the 1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project in the City of Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California

Dear Ms. Penoyer:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained to prepare a Cultural Resource Assessment in support of the 1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project, located at in the City of Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California. The proposed project is considered a federal undertaking and is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), in addition the California Environmental Quality Act. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project encompasses the roughly 1.21-acre Santa Clara County Assessor's parcel (APN: 150-26-004) on which the undertaking would occur. The APE is currently developed with a two-story, circa 1975 commercial building surrounding by an associated paved parking lot and landscaping. The undertaking would demolish the extant building and construct a five-story apartment building with common areas and utility spaces.

As a component of the Cultural Resources Assessment, Rincon is reaching out to local interested parties to request input regarding the presence of historic properties in the project area or its vicinity. We are currently in the initial phase of our study, working to identify historic properties that have the potential to be affected by the proposed undertaking. If you or your organization has any knowledge of historic properties with the potential to be affected by the undertaking, or specific concerns regarding cultural resources in the project area or its vicinity, please respond by telephone at (213) 342-5341 or by email to arodriguez@rinconconsultants.com.

Thank you for your time and assistance.

Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Andrew Rodriguez, MA
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: *Area of Potential Effects Map*

From: nancymoffett@gmail.com
Sent: Friday, December 17, 2021 2:58 PM
To: [Andrew Rodriguez](#)
Subject: [EXT] Request to SCCHGS

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of Rincon Consultants. Be cautious before clicking on any links, or opening any attachments, until you are confident that the content is safe .

In reference to your email to Santa Clara County Historical and Genealogical Society

It is outside of the scope of our organization to provide input or feedback on development projects.

Nancy Moffett
President, SCCHGS.org

Appendix D

California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Forms

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 7

*Resource Name or #: 1265 Montecito Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: 1265 Montecito Avenue

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Santa Clara

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mountain View

Date: 1991 T: 06S ; R: 02W ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec: 21 ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1265 Montecito Avenue

City: Mountain View

Zip: 94043

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

e. Other Locational Data: 150-26-004 Elevation: North

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

The subject property is a quadrilateral-shaped parcel at the western corner of Montecito Avenue and North Shoreline Boulevard that features a centrally sited commercial building constructed circa 1976. Facing Montecito Avenue, the building features a U-shaped footprint organized around a central courtyard. It includes a square-planned, two-story central portion, from which two rectangular-planned, single-story wings extend at east and west. The building, which incorporates prominent details of the Spanish Revival style, including arched openings, arcaded wing walls surrounding a courtyard, and red tile roof, sits on a concrete base and features stucco-cladding. Window type varies throughout. While ground-story openings are primarily arched, openings on the building's second story are rectangular.

(See continuation sheet page 4).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: 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:
Primary (North) Elevation

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒ Historic
Circa 1976 (City of Concord
Building Permits, Building Plans)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Ferrari Brothers L.P
1265 Montecito Avenue
Mountain View, CA, 94043

*P8. Recorded by: (Name,
affiliation, and address)
JulieAnn Murphy
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 N. Ashwood
Ventura, CA 93003

*P9. Date Recorded:
February 23, 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation:

Perzel, R., A. Rodriguez, E. Foster. H. Haas, S. Carmack. 2022 *1265 Montecito Avenue Residential Project Cultural Resources Assessment, Santa Clara County, California*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 21-11654. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, California

*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



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 7

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name: 1265 Montecito Avenue

- B1. Historic Name: 1265 Montecito Avenue
B2. Common Name: 1265 Montecito Avenue
B3. Original Use: Commercial/Multi-Business
B4. Present Use: Vacant Commercial

*B5. Architectural Style: Spanish Revival

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

1265 Montecito Avenue is located between Mountain View's Rex Manor and Jackson Park neighborhoods in an area that was historically used for agriculture. The area was sparsely developed until the mid-century period. According to a review of historical aerial images, the area south of the subject property was developed in the late 1930s and early 1940s while the area immediately surrounding the subject property remained largely undeveloped until the 1950s. In the decades following World War II, the area densified with Shoreline Boulevard and Montecito Avenue constructed between 1956 and 1968 (UCSB 2022; NETR Online 2022). (See continuation sheet page 4)

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

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect(s): George J. Rossi

b. Builder: N/A

*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.)

As a result of this study, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under any significance criteria. The archival and background research performed for this study did not find documented, substantial evidence that the property possess exceptional importance within any relevant historical or architectural themes, as is required under Criteria Consideration G for properties which are not yet 50 years old. The subject property is additionally recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR, or locally, under any significance criteria. (See continuation sheet page 4-5)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

*B12. References: See continuation sheet page 5.

B13. Remarks: N/A

*B14. Evaluator: Andrew Rodriguez, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

*Date of Evaluation: April 2022

(This space reserved for official comments.)



***P3a. Description (continued):**

Each wing of the building is topped with an independent, hipped roof clad in clay barrel tile. On the ground story, open-framed eaves create a covered walkway supported with wooden posts and arcaded wing walls that surrounds the courtyard. Extending from the central portion of the building is a two-story projection. The ground story of the projection features a large arched opening flanked with sconces that provides access to the previously noted covered walkway and the building's sheltered primary entry, which consist of a large set of double wood paneled doors. On the second story, the projection contains a roofed balcony that is consistent in its detailing to the ground-story covered walkway and also features a low metal balustrade. The building's secondary elevations are more utilitarian than the courtyard-facing elevations but are consistent in their detailing.

Primary pedestrian access to the property is from Montecito Avenue, where a brick walkway and three stairs lead to the courtyard. The courtyard features a central brick section with a raised fountain and benches flanked with ornamental plantings and a manicured lawn on either side. The building is surrounded at south and west with a paved parking lot also accessible from Montecito Avenue. East of the building is a grassy area that appears never to have been developed. Property lines are partially defined by rows of mature trees. The building appears intact and in good condition.

***B6. Construction History (continued):**

The subject property remained undeveloped until construction of the current building circa 1976. According to building permit records provided by the City, the subject property was originally developed by the Ferrari Brothers, for use as an office building. Original plans for the property identify its architect as George J. Rossi. A review of newspaper clipping indicates that George J. Rossi was an active in the bay area (San Mateo, Woodside, Hillsborough), primarily in the 1970s. Excluding the subject property, most of his designs appear to have been residential. The Ferrari Brothers, composed of Larry, Bruno, and Roy Ferrari, founded Ferma Corporation, a demolition company which remains active today, in 1964. Ferma Corporation was historically based in Mountain View and according to the company website and a review of historical newspaper clippings, has been active in large scale demolition projects throughout the region from the time of its founding to the current day. While the company's primary function was demolition, it appears to have conducted a variety of projects including the development of commercial, industrial, residential, and recreational properties (*Mountain View Voice* 2021; *SFGate* 2012).

A wide variety of businesses such as travel agencies, advertising firms, and investment companies appear to have rented office space in the building on the subject property throughout the decades. A review of newspaper clippings and Mountain View City Directory listings indicate that Ferma Corporation may have maintained office space in the building throughout the decades. The property appears to have been owned and operated by the Ferrari brothers and used as an office building for the entirety of its history (AEI 2019). A review of original building plans indicates that the property retains much of its original design (City of Mountain View 2022.)

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

The subject property was developed circa 1976 as an office building by the Ferrari Brothers and was used in a consistent manner throughout its history. The subject property is a late example of a commercial building developed as Mountain View expanded outside its historic-period core during the post-World War II period. The research conducted for this study failed to indicate that the subject property possesses an important association within the context of Mountain View's post World War II growth or with any other historical context. It is one of many such properties developed at the time and is not a rare remaining example of such a property type. The subject property is not associated with events important to the history of the city, region, state, or nation, and is therefore recommended ineligible for listing under Criterion A/1/B.

*Recorded by: JulieAnn Murphy, Rincon Consultants *Date: April 2022

■ Continuation □ Update

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

The research conducted for this assessment indicated that the subject property was developed by the Ferrari Brothers, founders of Ferma Corporation, a Mountain View demolition company founded in 1964 which remains in operation today. Though a long-running local business, the research conducted for this study did not indicate that the Ferrari Brothers, individually or collectively, are individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. The research conducted for this study did not identify any individuals associated with the property who are significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation and the property is therefore ineligible for listing under Criterion B/2/A.

Designed by architect George J. Rossi, the subject property is good example of the Spanish Revival style applied to a post-World War II commercial office building in Mountain View as evidenced in its arched openings, arcaded wing walls surrounding a courtyard, and red tile roof. Although it is a good example of a particular style, it is a late example of the style, which was most prevalent in the first half of the twentieth century and is one of many such buildings in the area that exhibit such design characteristics and construction techniques. Additionally, the research conducted for this study did not indicate that George J. Rossi constitutes a master architect. The subject property is therefore not significant for its design, construction, or architectural merit and is not eligible for listing under Criterion C/3/C.

The research and results of a CHRIS records search conducted for this assessment did not indicate that the subject property likely to provide information important to the prehistory or history of the city, region, state, or nation and is not eligible for listing under Criterion D/4/D.

As a result of the information presented above, the property at 1265 Montecito Avenue is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and for local designation under any significance criteria (A/1/B, B/2/A, C/3/C, D/4/D). It is therefore not considered a historic property for the purpose of Section 106 or a historical resource per CEQ.

***B12. References (Continued):**

AEI Consultants

2019 Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment for 1265 Montecito Avenue. Prepared for Ferrari Brothers. Provided by the City of Mountain View.

Ancestry.com

2011 U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995 [database on-line]. San Leandro, California, City Directories, 1953, 1955, and 1956. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.

City of Mountain View

1975 Building permits, provided by City.

Netronline

2019 "Historic Aerials." [digital photograph database]. Images of the Project Area viewed online. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>. Accessed March 21, 2019.

SFGate

2012 Obituary for Janice Rossi. Accessed online at: <https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/sfgate/name/Janie-rossi-obituary?id=19503697>. April 4, 2022.

University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB)

2022 Framefinder (aerial photograph database). Accessed online at http://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/. April 2022.



View of Two-Story Projection



Representative Photograph of Secondary Building Elevations



View of Courtyard with Eastern Wing in Background



Decorative Iron Sconces and Arcaded Wing Hall Entrance