



**LEGAL DESCRIPTION
EASTRIDGE TO BART REGIONAL CONNECTOR**

APN: 491-05-020

REAL PROPERTY situated in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, State of California, being a portion of Parcels D & E, as shown on that certain Amended Record of Survey, filed for record on August 1, 1972, in Book 305 of Maps, Page 36, Santa Clara County Records, more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at the most westerly corner of said Parcel D, lying on the southeasterly line of Swift Lane (60 feet wide);

Thence along said southeasterly line, the following two (2) courses:

1. North $53^{\circ}40'19''$ East, 1.30 feet to the beginning of a tangent curve to the right;
2. Along said tangent curve, having a radius of 40.00 feet, through a central angle of $7^{\circ}38'27''$ for an arc distance of 5.33 feet;

Thence South $28^{\circ}41'15''$ East, 9.00 feet to a line parallel with and 9.00 feet southeasterly of said southeasterly line and southwesterly of the southwesterly line of Capitol Expressway (as shown on said map), being the beginning of a non-tangent curve to the right;

Thence along said parallel line the following two (2) courses:

1. Southeasterly, along said non-tangent curve, having a radius of 31.00 feet, the radial line of which bears North $28^{\circ}41'15''$ West, through a central angle of $90^{\circ}02'18''$ for an arc length of 48.71 feet;
2. Along said parallel line and its southeasterly prolongation, South $28^{\circ}38'56''$ East, 236.04 feet to the beginning of a non-tangent curve to the right, lying on the northwesterly line of Tully Road (as shown on said map);

Thence southwesterly along said non-tangent curve and along said northwesterly line, having a radius of 60.00 feet, the radial line of which bears South $86^{\circ}51'36''$ East, through a central angle of $42^{\circ}28'03''$ for an arc length of 44.47 feet;

Thence continuing along said northwesterly line, South $45^{\circ}36'28''$ West, 5.49 feet to a line parallel with and 49.00 feet southwesterly of said southwesterly line of Capitol Expressway;

Thence along said parallel line, North $28^{\circ}38'56''$ West, 302.82 feet to the **TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING**.



Containing an area of 11,268 square feet, more or less.

Plat Exhibit attached and by this reference made a part hereof.

This description was prepared by me or under my direction in conformance with the Professional Land Surveyors Act. All bearings and distances are based on the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), Zone III, epoch 1991.35. All distances are grid distances. To convert grid distances to ground distances, multiply expressed distances by 1.00004590.

10/3/19

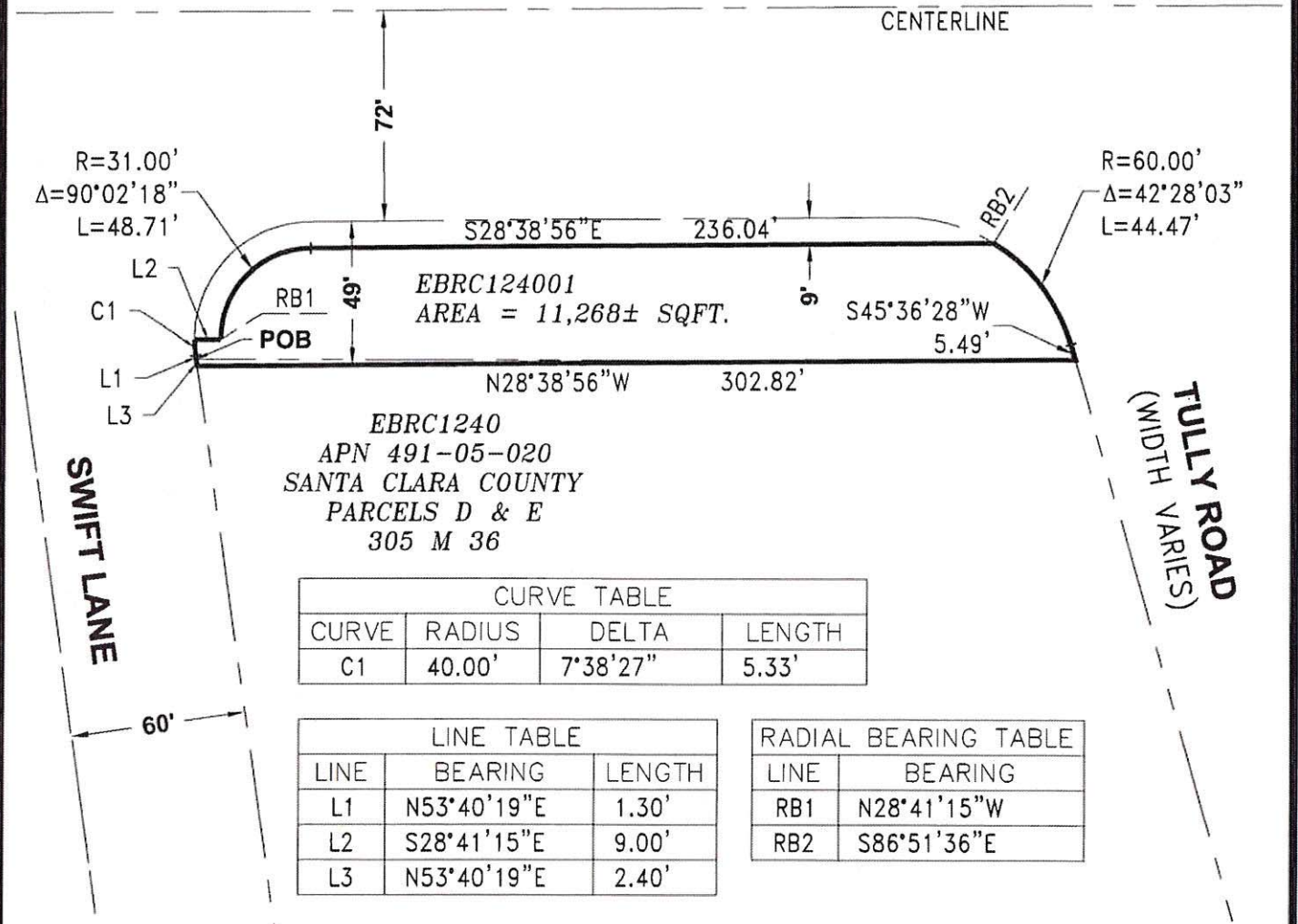
Date



Himawan Brasali

Himawan Brasali, LS 7800
Senior Land Surveyor

CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY



CURVE TABLE			
CURVE	RADIUS	DELTA	LENGTH
C1	40.00'	7°38'27"	5.33'

LINE TABLE		
LINE	BEARING	LENGTH
L1	N53°40'19"E	1.30'
L2	S28°41'15"E	9.00'
L3	N53°40'19"E	2.40'

RADIAL BEARING TABLE	
LINE	BEARING
RB1	N28°41'15"W
RB2	S86°51'36"E

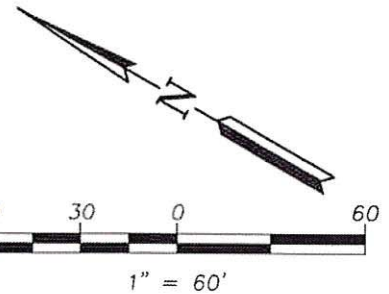
LEGEND:

- POB = POINT OF BEGINNING
- (R) = RADIAL BEARING
- SQFT. = SQUARE FEET

ALL BEARINGS AND DISTANCES SHOWN HERE ARE BASED ON THE NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83), ZONE 3, EPOCH 1991.35. ALL DISTANCES SHOWN ARE GRID DISTANCES. MULTIPLY GRID DISTANCES BY 1.00004590 TO OBTAIN GROUND LEVEL DISTANCES.



Himawan Brasali
10/3/19



S:\VIA PROJECTS\CELLR\0787 CELLR EX1 to ETC\PLATS-LEGALS-MAPCHECKS\CAD\EBRC124001.dwg (Layout) Oct 3, 2019 - 8:17am

PLAT TO ACCOMPANY LEGAL DESCRIPTION

EBRC124001

APN 491-05-020

CITY OF SAN JOSE,
COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA



3331 N. FIRST ST., BLDG. A
SAN JOSE, CA 95134-1906
PH. 408-321-5886
FAX 408-321-5890

SCALE: 1"=60'	Drawn By: H. BRASALI	Checked By: J. MacRORY	SHEET: 1 OF 1
DATE: 10/03/19			

Recorded at the request of and when recorded return to:

SANTA CLARA VALLEY
TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY
Real Estate and TOD Section
3331 North First Street, Bldg. A
San Jose, CA 95134-1906

With copy to:
COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA ROADS AND AIRPORTS
101 Skyport Drive
San Jose, CA 95110

Record Without Fee
California Government Code §6103 & §27383

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE RESERVED FOR RECORDER'S USE

Project: Eastridge to BART Regional Connector-Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project (EBRC)
VTA Project Parcel No.: EBRC 1240
APN: 491-05-020
Santa Clara County, California

AERIAL GUIDEWAY FACILITY EASEMENT AGREEMENT

FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the **County of Santa Clara**, a political subdivision of the State of California, hereinafter referred to as (“**Grantor**”), grants to the **Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority**, a California special district, hereinafter referred to as (“**Grantee**”), an aerial guideway easement (“**Easement**”) over real property further described and depicted in Exhibit “A” (“**Easement Area**”) for the following purposes:

To construct, maintain, repair, replace, inspect, operate, and use Facilities (defined below) within the Easement Area as described in Exhibit “A” attached hereto and made a part hereof.

For the purposes of this Easement, “**Facilities**” will consist of an aerial guideway structure which includes columns, foundations, bridge deck, catenary system, railroad tracks and appurtenant systems, landscaping, bio-retention basin and associated drainage as Grantee reasonably deems necessary for the operation and maintenance of a light rail system.

Grantor will not place or construct, nor allow a third party to place or construct, any building, structure, fence or other obstruction, within said Easement Area that will interfere with the maintenance and operation of said Facilities, compromise the structural integrity of the facilities or pose a safety risk to passengers light rail passengers. Grantor also will not store flammable substances or park vehicles within the Easement Area.

VTA Project Parcel No.: EBRC 1240

Grantor will be required to obtain a permit from Grantee for any work requiring the use of a crane or machinery with a mounted telescopic boom within the Easement Area or that extends within the Easement Area, or any construction within the Easement Area, including, but not limited to excavation, subsurface disturbance of soil or boring of any kind or work that poses a risk to the integrity of the Facilities, the Easement Area or the safety of the light rail system. Grantee will not unreasonably withhold approval of such permit or delay approval thereof.

Grantee will be solely responsible for protecting and maintaining its Facilities and will be jointly and severally liable for defending, indemnifying and saving harmless Grantor, and, their officers, employees, tenants, contractors and invitees, as well as other easement owners or persons on or near the Easement Area, against all claims for loss or damages to property or for injury to or death of persons (individually or collectively “**Claims**”) directly or indirectly arising out of Grantee’s presence on, or use of, the Easement Area. The foregoing will apply if the Claims actually or allegedly arise from, relate to, result from, or are caused by, in whole or in part, any act, activity, error, or omission of Grantee with respect to, or violation of the terms of, this Easement. The foregoing obligations will apply to the fullest extent permitted by law for the benefit of Grantor, except to the extent that the Claims are caused by the gross negligence or willful misconduct of Grantor as determined in a final judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction.

All notices under this Easement will be in writing, will be directed as follows, and will be considered delivered if delivered in person or when deposited in the U.S. Mail, First Class postage prepaid. Notices delivered by electronic mail and subsequently acknowledged in writing by the recipient will constitute written notice under this Section.

Grantee

Santa Clara Valley
Transportation Authority
Atten: Real Estate - Building A
3331 N. First St.
San José, CA 95134

Grantor

County of Santa Clara Roads and Airports
Department
Atten: Real Estate
101 Skyport Drive
San Jose, CA 95110

Grantee will, at its own cost and expense, comply with all applicable laws, including but not limited to, statutes, governmental rules and regulations, zoning ordinances, and permit requirements in undertaking any of the activities within the Easement Area.

This Easement sets forth the entire agreement of the parties and supersedes all prior discussions, negotiations, understandings, or agreements relating the easement right granted by this Easement.

The provisions hereof will inure to the benefit of and bind the successors and assigns of the respective parties hereto, and all covenants will apply to and run with the land.

VTA Project Parcel No.: EBRC 1240

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Easement as of the later of the dates set forth below.

GRANTOR:

GRANTEE:

County of Santa Clara,
a political subdivision of the State of California

Santa Clara Valley Transportation
Authority, a California special district

By: _____
Name: Cindy Chavez
Title: President, Board of Supervisors
Date: _____

By: _____
Name: Raj Srinath,
Title: Deputy GM/CFO
By Delegation of Authority
for: Nuria Fernandez, General
Manager / CEO
Date: _____

Signed and certified that a copy of this
Document has been delivered by electronic or other
means to the President, Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

By: _____
Megan Doyle
Clerk, Board of Supervisors

Date: _____

Approved as to form:

Approved as to form:

By: _____
Christopher Cheleden
Lead Deputy County Counsel

By: _____
Shannon Smyth-Mendoza
Senior Assistant Counsel

VTA Project Parcel No.: EBRC 1240

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of _____

County of _____

On _____ before me, _____ a Notary Public, personally appeared _____, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature: _____

Name: _____
(typed or printed)

(Seal)

VTA Project Parcel No.: EBRC 1240

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of _____

County of _____

On _____ before me, _____ a Notary Public, personally appeared _____, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature: _____

Name: _____
(typed or printed)

(Seal)

VTA Project Parcel No.: EBRC 1240

CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE
(Govt. Code, Section 27281)

This is to certify that the interest in real property conveyed by the within and foregoing deed or grant to the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA), State of California, is hereby accepted by the undersigned officer on behalf of the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority, in accordance with Section 5-3 of the Administrative Code of the Authority adopted December 20, 1994, and the Grantee consents to recordation thereof by its duly authorized officer.

Executed this _____ day of _____, 2017.

Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority,
A California special district

By: _____
Raj Srinath, Chief Financial Officer,
By Delegation of Authority for:
Nuria Fernandez, General Manager / CEO



Tully Road

Capitol Expressway

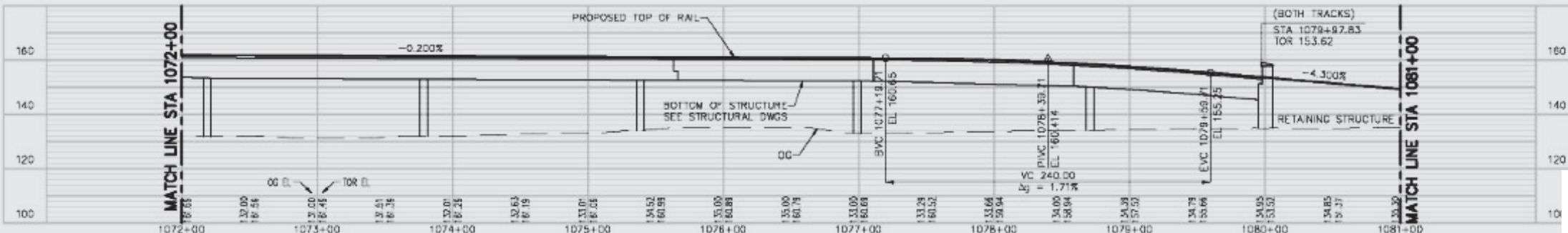
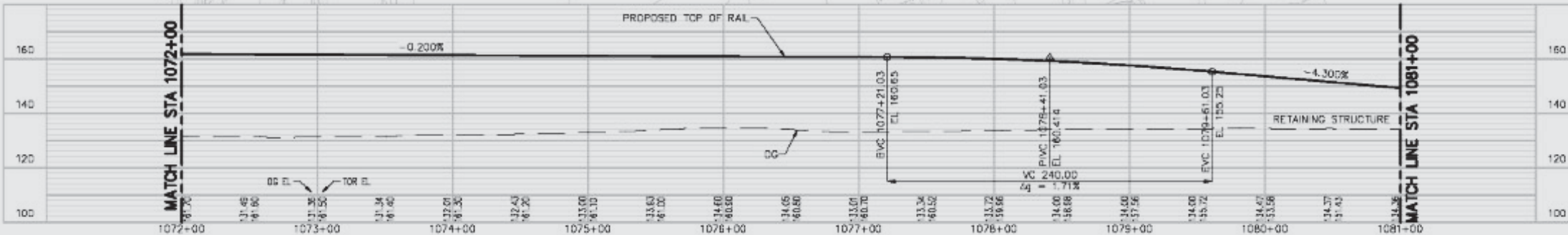
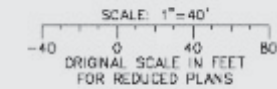
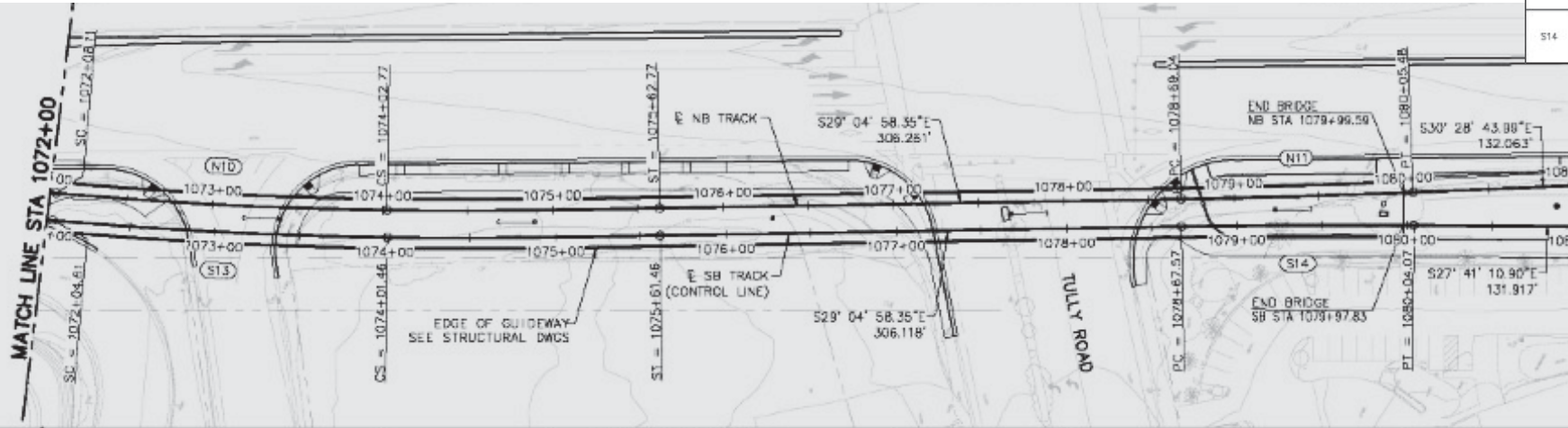
Airport Property

21'-8"
Clearance

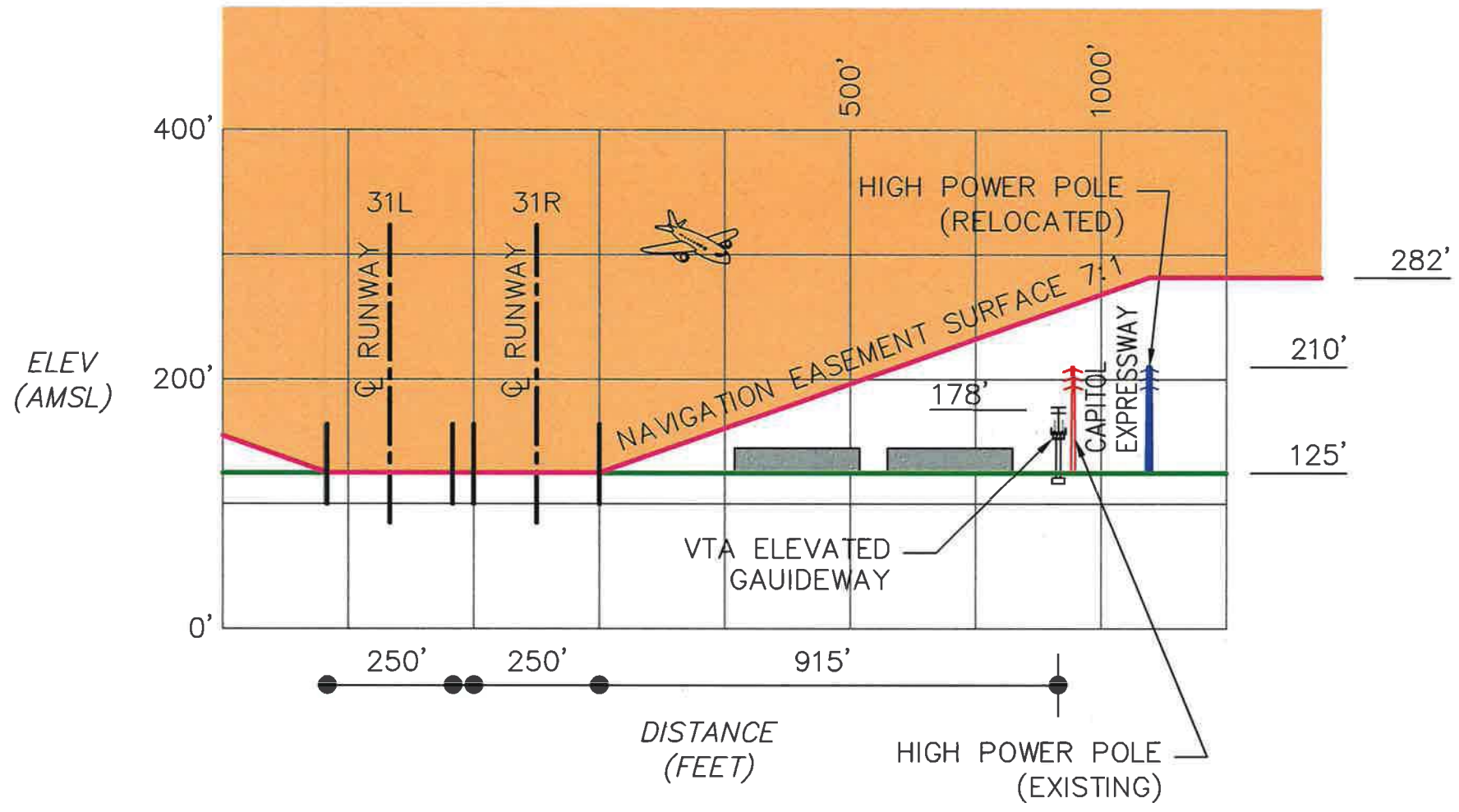
Swift Ave

1. Top of rail at Swift is 161' elevation with 131' ground elevation
2. Top of OCS is 20' above top of rail
3. Equates to 50' height from ground to top of OCS pole
4. Current PG&E poles are approximately 100' from top of ground

CURVE #	POINT	STATION	NORTHING	EASTING	Re (FT)	Lc/La (FT)	Δc/Δs	Ea (N)	U (N)	V (MPH)
N10	TS	1070+46.11	N 1948347.421	E 6179600.687	2600.00	180.00	4.17	2.75°	1.06°	50
	SC	1072+08.11	N 1946198.826	E 6179660.246						
	CS	1074+02.77	N 1948032.792	E 6179743.035						
	ST	1075+62.77	N 1945882.181	E 6179819.365						
S13	TS	1070+44.61	N 1946341.617	E 6179585.777	2616.00	160.00	4.18	2.75°	1.03°	50
	SC	1072+04.61	N 1946193.119	E 6179645.326						
	CS	1074+01.46	N 1948013.010	E 6179729.043						
	ST	1075+61.46	N 1945874.404	E 6179805.382						
CURVE #	POINT	STATION	NORTHING	EASTING	Re (FT)	Lc/La (FT)	Δc/Δs	Ea (N)	U (N)	V (MPH)
N11	PC	1078+69.04	N 1945614.534	E 6179958.230	5600.00	136.44	1.23	0.00°	0.87°	35
	PT	1080+05.46	N 1945496.113	E 6180035.998						
S14	PC	1078+67.57	N 1945606.881	E 6179954.178	5600.00	136.50	1.23	0.00°	0.87°	35
	PT	1080+04.07	N 1945486.801	E 6180019.064						



$$\omega \# = U - Vu$$



FAA CLEARANCES AT TULLY ROAD
(ELEVATION - LOOKING NORTH)
REID-HILLVIEW AIRPORT
JANUARY 2019



Mail Processing Center
Federal Aviation Administration
Southwest Regional Office
Obstruction Evaluation Group
10101 Hillwood Parkway
Fort Worth, TX 76177

Aeronautical Study No.
2018-AWP-13158-OE

ATTACHMENT E

Issued Date: 04/03/2020

Valley Transportation Authority
Ven Prasad
3331 North 1st St
Bldg A
San Jose, CA 95134

**** Extension ****

A Determination was issued by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) concerning:

Structure:	Railroad EBRC Aerial Guideway
Location:	SAN JOSE, CA
Latitude:	37-20-06.00N NAD 83
Longitude:	121-48-56.00W
Heights:	125 feet site elevation (SE) 30 feet above ground level (AGL) 155 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

In response to your request for an extension of the effective period of the determination, the FAA has reviewed the aeronautical study in light of current aeronautical operations in the area of the structure and finds that no significant aeronautical changes have occurred which would alter the determination issued for this structure.

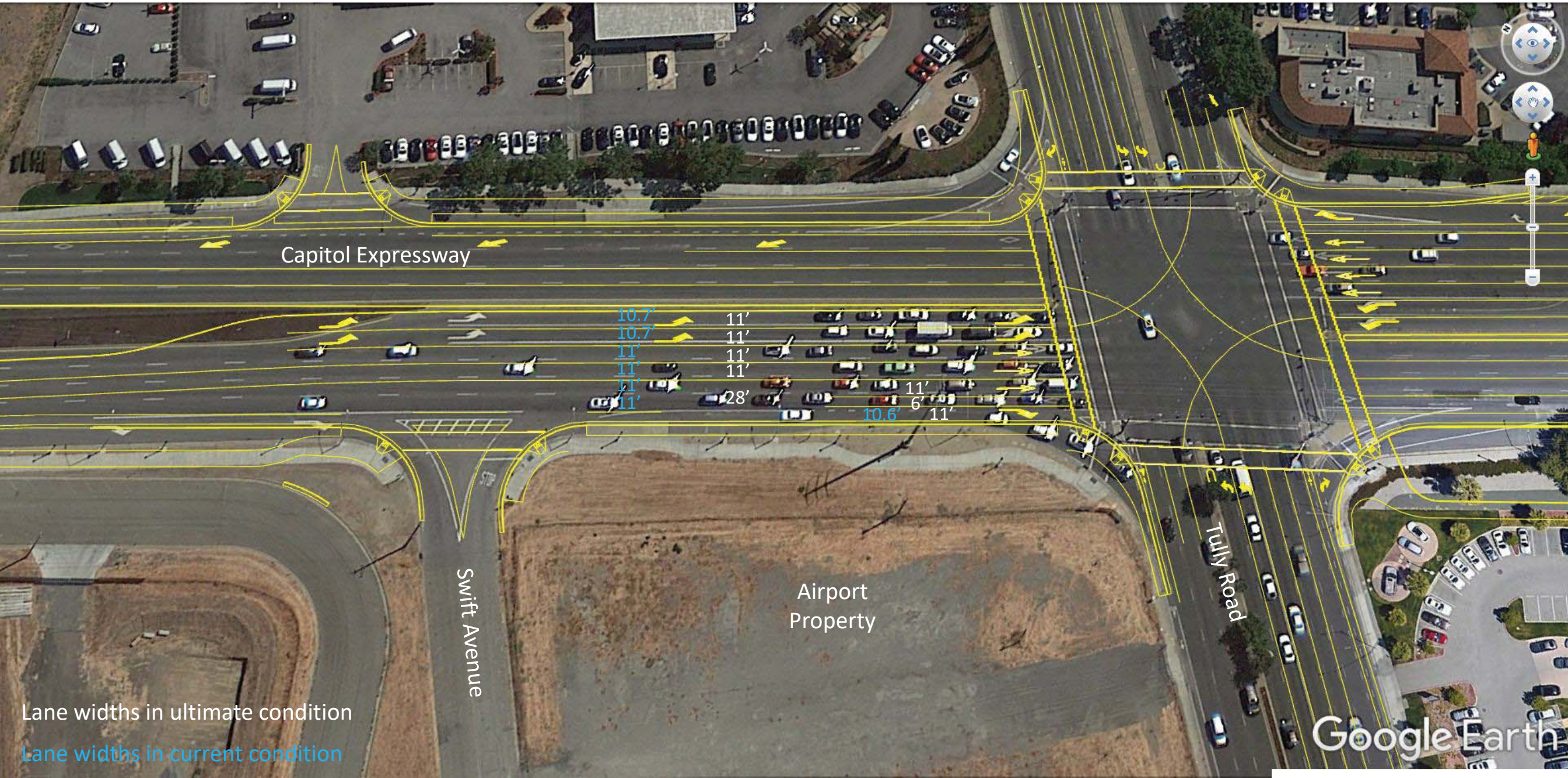
Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the effective period of the determination issued under the above cited aeronautical study number is hereby extended and will expire on 10/03/2021 unless otherwise extended, revised, or terminated by this office. You must adhere to all conditions identified in the original determination.

This extension issued in accordance with 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and, if applicable, Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerns the effect of the structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

If we can be of further assistance, please contact our office at (816) 329-2525, or natalie.schmalbeck@faa.gov. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2018-AWP-13158-OE.

Signature Control No: 372384001-435524903
Natalie Schmalbeck
Technician

(EXT)



Lane widths in ultimate condition

Lane widths in current condition



ATTACHMENT g

Eastridge to BART Regional Connector: Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project

Final Cultural Resources Memorandum

Prepared By: Lily Arias, M.A., Archaeologist
Tait Elder, M.A, R.P.A., Archaeologist
ICF
Date: May 16, 2018

Introduction and Project Description

The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) is proposing to construct the Eastridge to BART Regional Connector: Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project (approved project) within the City of San Jose (see **Figure 1** in Appendix A). The approved project would extend light rail by 2.4 miles along Capitol Expressway from the existing Alum Rock Light Rail Station to the Eastridge Transit Center (see **Figure 2** in Appendix A). As discussed in more detail below, VTA, as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), is proposing changes to certain elements of the approved project. At this time, VTA is not pursuing federal funding; therefore, previous documentation under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) has not been updated.

The approved project has undergone CEQA and NEPA environmental review in the past. VTA's Board of Directors certified a Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in May 2005, a Final Supplemental EIR in August 2007, and a Subsequent Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration in March 2014 for the approved project. VTA also prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in April 2004 and prepared a Supplemental Draft EIS in May 2012 but never completed the federal environmental process under NEPA. VTA is currently preparing a second Subsequent Initial Study and a second Supplemental EIR under CEQA that proposes the following changes to the approved project:

- Extension of the aerial guideway to grade-separate the Ocala Avenue and Cunningham Avenue intersections. The approximately 1.25 miles of aerial guideway would extend from south of Story Road to north of Tully Road. This activity would require the installation of driven piles underneath the aerial guideway support structures.
- Revisions to Capitol Expressway roadway lane configurations (including the conversion of the existing high-occupancy vehicle lanes to general purpose traffic lanes and maintaining eight lanes between Story Road and Capitol Avenue).

- Modifications to Eastridge Station platforms and track.
- Reduction in parking spaces at Eastridge Park-and-Ride Lot.
- Relocation of the Story Station pedestrian overcrossing.
- Modification to Story Station pedestrian access.
- Relocation of a construction staging area.

For the purpose of this study, the area in which direct project ground disturbance is anticipated is referred to as the *project footprint*. The proposed changes to the approved project (specifically the addition of the 1.25-mile aerial guideway segment, relocation of the Story Station pedestrian overcrossing, and revisions to the relocation of PG&E electrical transmission facilities) would result in new ground disturbing activities within the project footprint. No new ground disturbing activities are proposed outside of the project footprint. In addition, the project footprint associated with the proposed changes to the approved project has not materially changed from the project footprint for the approved project. Furthermore, the depth of ground disturbance associated with the addition of the 1.25-mile aerial guideway segment would require pile driving to a depth similar to the anticipated ground disturbance that was previously analyzed for the approved project (up to 100 feet below the ground surface).

The purpose of this memorandum is to analyze the potential impacts of the proposed design changes on archaeological resources within the project footprint. This will be accomplished by reviewing the findings of previous analyses, performing an updated records review and continued Native American consultation, and reviewing previous analyses of buried archaeological resource sensitivity.

Background

As stated above, the approved project has undergone several iterations of environmental review since 2003. VTA and the Federal Transit Administration originally submitted the *Section 106 Cultural Resources Investigations for the Capitol Expressway Corridor, San Jose, Santa Clara County* to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in May 2003 as part of the EIS/EIR process. Three prehistoric archaeological resources (CA-SCL-68, CA-SCL-327, and CA-SCL-778) were identified as well as several architectural properties and bridges. However, due to lack of federal funding, VTA suspended the Section 106 process in 2003 (Jones & Stokes 2005).

In 2005, a *Revised Draft Cultural Resources Investigation and Findings of Effect for the Capitol Expressway Transit Corridor, San Jose, Santa Clara County* (Jones & Stokes 2005) was prepared to reflect a reduction in the project footprint from 8.2 miles to 3.1 miles. Due to this change in the project footprint, two out of the three archaeological sites (CA-SCL-68 and CA-SCL-778) identified in the 2001 were no longer located within the project footprint. In May 2005, VTA's Board of Directors certified a Final EIR.

In August 2007, VTA's Board of Directors certified a Final Supplemental EIR that approved changes to the project to improve operations, minimize right-of-way acquisitions, reduce environmental issues, and lower costs. These changes included reducing the project further, from approximately 3.1 miles to 2.3 miles. As a result, the third archaeological site identified during the 2001 records

search (CA-SCL-327) was no longer located within the project footprint (ICF International 2010) as shown in **Figure 4** in Appendix A. The project footprint is shown in **Figure 2** and on a U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle Map in **Figure 3** in Appendix A.

In 2009, a decline in local and state funding resulted in VTA preparing a Supplemental Draft EIS to compete for federal funding. During the federal environmental process, VTA, in coordination with the Federal Transit Administration, notified SHPO that no historic properties were identified within the area of potential effects and requested a finding of *no historic properties affected* from SHPO. SHPO concurred with the finding on August 16, 2010. In 2017, VTA suspended the federal process again due to lack of federal funding; therefore, this memorandum does not include an update to the Section 106 analysis.

Cultural Resources Review

Due to the passage of time between previous cultural resources review and the proposed changes to the approved project, an updated cultural resources review is necessary. As discussed in detail below, this includes the following updates to identify any known archaeological resources and the potential for discovering unknown resources within the project footprint: an updated literature review at the Sonoma State University Northwest Information Center (NWIC), reviews of previously-prepared buried archaeological resource sensitivity analyses, a new Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and continued consultation with Native American individuals.

Updated Literature Review at the Northwest Information Center

As part of the initial Section 106 process, a literature review was conducted at the NWIC in 2001. As a result of this review, three previously recorded prehistoric sites (CA-SCL-68, CA-SCL-327, and CA-SCL-778) as well as several architectural resources and bridges were identified within the project footprint.

In 2004 and 2009, updated literature reviews were conducted to address changes in the project footprint. No additional resources were identified as a result of either review. Also, given the changes in the project footprint in 2003 and 2007, the three prehistoric sites (CA-SCL-68, CA-SCL-327, and CA-SCL-778) identified in the 2001 literature review were no longer within the project footprint.

An updated literature review was conducted at the NWIC on February 5, 2018, to identify cultural resources or cultural resources studies within 0.25 mile of the project footprint that were not identified during previous records review efforts. The updated review did not identify any new known archaeological resources within the project footprint. It did, however, identify one prehistoric resource (P-43-000334/SCL-327) outside the project footprint but within 0.25 mile of the southern end of the project footprint (see **Figure 4** in Appendix A).

- **P-43-000334/SCL-327.** This resource consists of a midden deposit with concentrations of fire cracked rock, marine shell, and sparse lithic debitage. CA-SCL-327 is located approximately 0.2 mile south of the southern end of the project footprint. CA-SCL-327 was also identified in the previous records searches.

Although there are known archaeological resources in proximity to the project footprint, there are no known resources within the project footprint.

As shown in **Table 1**, the updated literature review identified 14 cultural resources studies that have been conducted in or adjacent to the project footprint. Of these, five were submitted to the NWIC after the previous records review.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies In or Adjacent to the Project Footprint

Number	Author	Date	Title	Results
4571	Miley Paul Holman	1978	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Lands of Abbot and Sudderth in East San Jose, California (letter report)</i>	no associated resources
7504	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	1983	<i>Archaeological Survey Report, Reid-Hillview Airport: 50 Tiedown Project, Located at Capitol Expressway, Tully Road and Swift Avenue, City of San Jose</i>	no associated resources
9544	Rebecca Loveland, et al.	1987	<i>Historic Property Survey of the Proposed Capitol Expressway Commuter Lane Project, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California</i>	no associated resources
12023	Angela M. Banet, et al.	1990	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for the Story Road Redevelopment Project Area, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California</i>	no associated resources
13802	Miley Paul Holman	1991	<i>Archaeological Archival Research and Field Inspection of the Evergreen Specific Plan Offsite Improvements to Roadways (letter report)</i>	no associated resources
23109	Ward Hill and Marjorie Dobkin	1999	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment Report, Capitol Light Rail Project, Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California</i>	21 built resources

Eastridge to BART Regional Connector: Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project

Final Cultural Resources Memorandum

May 16, 2018

Page 5

Number	Author	Date	Title	Results
23382	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	2000	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment, Historic Properties Affected or Potentially Affected by the South Bay Water Recycling Program Phase 2 Facilities, Modifications to Existing Segments SJ-1, SJ-2, SC-2, SC-5, M-1 and New Segments SJ-3, SJ-4, SJ-5, SJ-6, SJ-7, M-2, M-5, Cities of San Jose and Milpitas, Santa Clara County</i>	6 built resources, 1 unrecorded prehistoric resource within project area (C-839)
31890	Stuart Guedon	2005	<i>Archaeological Evaluation Report, Ocala Avenue and White Road Widening, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County</i>	no associated resources
44038	ICF International	2010	<i>Cultural Resources Identification and Evaluation Report, Capitol Expressway Light Rail Transit Corridor, San Jose, Santa Clara County</i>	3 associated resources (P-43-000085, P-43-000334, P-43-000883)
47098*	Sunshine Psota, Holman & Associates	2015	<i>Historic Property Survey Report Capitol Expressway Improvement Project, Santa Clara County, California CML 5937 (196)</i>	no associated resources
47098a*	Sunshine Psota, Holman & Associates	2015	<i>Archaeological Survey Report for the Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)</i>	no associated resources
47098b*	Sunshine Psota, Holman & Associates	2015	<i>Extended Phase I Proposal for the Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML5937 (196)</i>	no associated resources
47098c*	Sunshine Psota, Holman & Associates	2015	<i>Results of Extended Phase I Investigations for Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)</i>	no associated resources

Number	Author	Date	Title	Results
49257*	William Self Associates, Inc.	2015	<i>Archaeological Testing Results and Recommendations Evergreen Circle Project, Santa Clara County, California</i>	CA-SCL-215

Source: ICF performed an updated literature review at the NWIC on February 5, 2018.
* Cultural resources studies completed after the previous literature review and identified during the updated literature review.

Appendix B includes the results of the updated NWIC literature review. Thirty-eight additional cultural resources studies were conducted within 0.5 mile of the project footprint. One of the cultural resource studies, which was conducted within 0.25 mile of the project footprint, is relevant: a study conducted by Holman & Associates in 2015 for a sidewalk project, which covered the entire project footprint. The study is described in more detail below.

A study conducted by Holman & Associates Archaeological Consultants in 2015 for Caltrans District 4 (NWIC Study Number S-47098) was prepared for the Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project. This study evaluated the archaeological sensitivity of 8.2 miles of Capitol Expressway from Narvaez Avenue to just south of Interstate 680. The limits of the Holman & Associates study encompass the entire project footprint that is the subject of this memorandum. The findings of this effort did not identify any new archaeological resources or buried land surfaces with a high potential for prehistoric archaeological resources within the project footprint. While the Holman & Associates study did not identify archaeological resources or buried surfaces within the project footprint, only a small number of borings (four) were excavated within the project footprint. This sample size and spatial coverage (i.e., four borings excavated within the 2.4-mile alignment) is inadequate for the purposes of assessing whether unknown buried resources are likely to exist within the footprint of the approved project.

Buried Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Analysis

The entire project footprint is underlain by Holocene-aged alluvial (i.e., water-deposited sands and gravels) landforms (Dibblee and Minch 2005), which are periodically mantled by imported fill in some locations (United States Department of Agriculture 2018; Psota 2015: Table 1). Not enough information is publicly available to determine the thickness of the underlying alluvium, but previous geoarchaeological investigations within the vicinity of the project footprint suggest that pockets of fill are as much as 2.5 feet thick in some areas (Psota 2015: Table 1).

Fill deposits have limited potential to contain undisturbed archaeological resources because of the timing and means by which they are deposited, but they can bury landforms that contain archaeological resources. The underlying alluvial landforms retain the potential to contain buried archaeological resources. This is because terrestrial landforms (e.g., floodplains, alluvial terraces, alluvial fans) formed during the Holocene epoch (around 12,000 years ago to the present) were formed during the period for which there is scientific consensus relating to evidence of human use in North America (Braje et al. 2017). In the process of forming via deposition (i.e., the accumulation

of sediments) such landforms could have buried the physical remnants of older human activities. However, while these landforms are generally sensitive for buried archaeological resources, it is only when they have buried surfaces (also referred to as *paleosols*) with indicators of soil formation—which indicates long periods of stability conducive to human use—that they have particularly high sensitivity for buried archaeological resources. Review of the previous geoarchaeological study of an area that encompasses the approved project did not identify any buried surfaces to up to 13 feet below the ground surface (Psota 2015: Table 1). However, the sampling dimensions of this study were such that it neither precludes the possibility of buried surfaces to the investigated depth across the entire project footprint nor does it preclude the possibility of more deeply buried surfaces.

The findings of the desktop-based geoarchaeological sensitivity analysis presented above suggest that the project footprint generally has sensitivity for buried archaeological resources based on landscape age and formation processes. Although no resources or buried surfaces were encountered during a previous geoarchaeological study that encompassed the project footprint (i.e., Psota 2015), the sampling dimensions and findings of this study were not of sufficient resolution to further assess buried site sensitivity. The results of the geoarchaeological study do, however, verify the presence of Holocene-aged alluvium overlain by fill across the entire project footprint.

Native American Consultation

Previous Native American Consultation

Searches of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) SLF in 2001 and 2010 did not indicate that any Native American cultural resources were located within the project footprint. Previous Native American consultation for the approved project occurred several times between 2001 and the most recent consultation in 2010. During this consultation, VTA mailed letters to nine individuals identified by the NAHC as having affiliations to the project's geographic region:

- Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson – Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area
- Jean-Marie Feyling – Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
- Andrew Galvan – The Ohlone Indian Tribe
- Ramona Garibay, Representative – Trina Marine Ruano Family
- Jakki Kehl – Ohlone Costanoan
- Edward Ketchum – Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
- Valentin Lopez, Chairperson – Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
- Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson – Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
- Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson – Amah Mutsun Tribal Band

The letters contained project information and a description of the project location and requested consultation. In response to the letters, VTA made follow-up telephone calls to the nine individuals. At that time, four of the individuals that were contacted recommended archaeological monitoring during construction. Most of the comments indicated that the limits of archaeological monitoring conducted during construction should be focused on the area near Quimby Road where a prehistoric

archaeological site, CA-SCL-327, is recorded. However, one comment did indicate that the limits of archaeological monitoring should extend to Cunningham Avenue. As such, VTA will include a special condition in the project's construction documents that requires archaeological monitoring to occur between Cunningham Avenue and Quimby Avenue.

New Sacred Lands File Search and Continued Native American Consultation

VTA is continuing consultation with local Native American individuals. In February 2018, VTA requested an updated SLF search and list of parties who hold affiliations with the general area from the NAHC. The NAHC responded on March 1, 2018 with negative SLF search and a list of six tribal representatives, five of which were included in previous consultation. One new individual was listed:

- Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson – North Valley Yokuts Tribe

Assembly Bill 52 was passed in 2014 and requires the lead agency under CEQA to consult with California Native American tribes who have requested consultation as of July 2015, as described in Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subdivisions (b), (d), and Chapter 532 Statutes of 2014. In February 2018, letters serving as formal notification under Assembly Bill 52 were mailed to all nine previously contacted individuals. In April 2018, a letter serving as formal notification under Assembly Bill 52 was mailed to one new individual identified in the NAHC response. The letters contained updated project information, a description of the project location, a summary of previous consultation, and requested continued consultation. The letters are included in Appendix C. VTA staff conducted follow-up phone calls on April 11, 2018. No comments were received from those that VTA staff was able to reach. To date, no responses have been received.

Summary of Identification of Resources

Known Resources. The updated literature review and Native American outreach revealed no known archaeological or Native American cultural resources within the project footprint.

Unknown Resources. The desktop-based geoarchaeological sensitivity analysis revealed that the project footprint contains landforms (i.e., Holocene-aged alluvial landforms) that are generally sensitive for unknown buried archaeological resources, and the presence of these landforms was verified by a previous geoarchaeological field study that encompassed the project footprint.

Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts

Known Resources. The changes to the approved project would not impact any known archaeological or Native American cultural resources because none were identified within the project footprint.

Unknown Resources. The potential impacts of ground disturbing activities associated with the changes to the approved project are discussed below.

Potential Impact: In a limited number of instances (e.g., pile driving, relocation of PG&E facilities, relocation of the Story Station pedestrian overcrossing), the horizontal and vertical extent of ground disturbing activities would be different than those analyzed for the approved project. These activities would extend through landforms that have the potential to contain buried archaeological resources. Of these activities, pile driving would result in the greatest extent of subsurface ground disturbance. It is anticipated that driven piles would be used to support aerial guideways, with approximately 76 support structures. Each aerial guideway support would be spaced at approximately 130- to 150-foot intervals, with the exception of the spans over Story Road, Ocala Avenue, just north of Tully Road, and Tully Road, which would extend further. Each support structure would be underlain by an average of 30 18-inch square piles. This proposed construction activity associated with the changes to the approved project would disturb approximately 0.06 acre within the project footprint. This disturbance was not previously considered during the cultural resources review for the approved project. The project footprint associated with the proposed changes to the approved project, which has not materially changed from the project footprint for the approved project, is approximately 9 acres. Therefore, the proposed ground disturbing activities associated with the proposed changes to the approved project would account for approximately 0.7 percent of the project footprint, which represents a very small percentage of the project footprint. Therefore, the conclusions of the prior archaeological reports have not changed, and the potential for the project to affect as-yet undocumented archaeological resources are anticipated to be minimal.

Mitigation Measures

The following procedures represent the standard measures that would be followed in the event of inadvertent discovery of cultural resources or human remains.

- **Stop work immediately if buried cultural deposits are encountered during construction activities:** Should any cultural and/or archaeological resources be discovered (such as structural features, unusual amounts of bone or shell, artifacts, human remains, or architectural remains) during construction activities, VTA shall suspend work in the immediate vicinity, and VTA's construction inspector shall contact VTA's Environmental Programs Department to coordinate site investigations by a qualified archaeologist to assess the materials and determine their significance.
- **Stop work immediately if human remains are encountered during construction activities:** If human remains are unearthed during construction, pursuant to Section 50977.98 of the Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of the State Health and Safety Code, VTA and Contractor shall immediately suspend work in the immediate vicinity and contact the Santa Clara County coroner. If the Santa Clara County coroner determines the remains are Native American in origin, VTA will contact the Native American Heritage Commission to request a Most Likely Descendent to coordinate the disposition of the remains.

In addition to the standard measures described above, the following measure is included in response to requests made during consultation with Native Americans.

- **Native American Monitoring:** VTA will include a special condition in its construction documents that VTA will retain the services of a Native American monitor during construction involving subsurface excavation between Cunningham Avenue and Quimby Avenue.

Conclusion

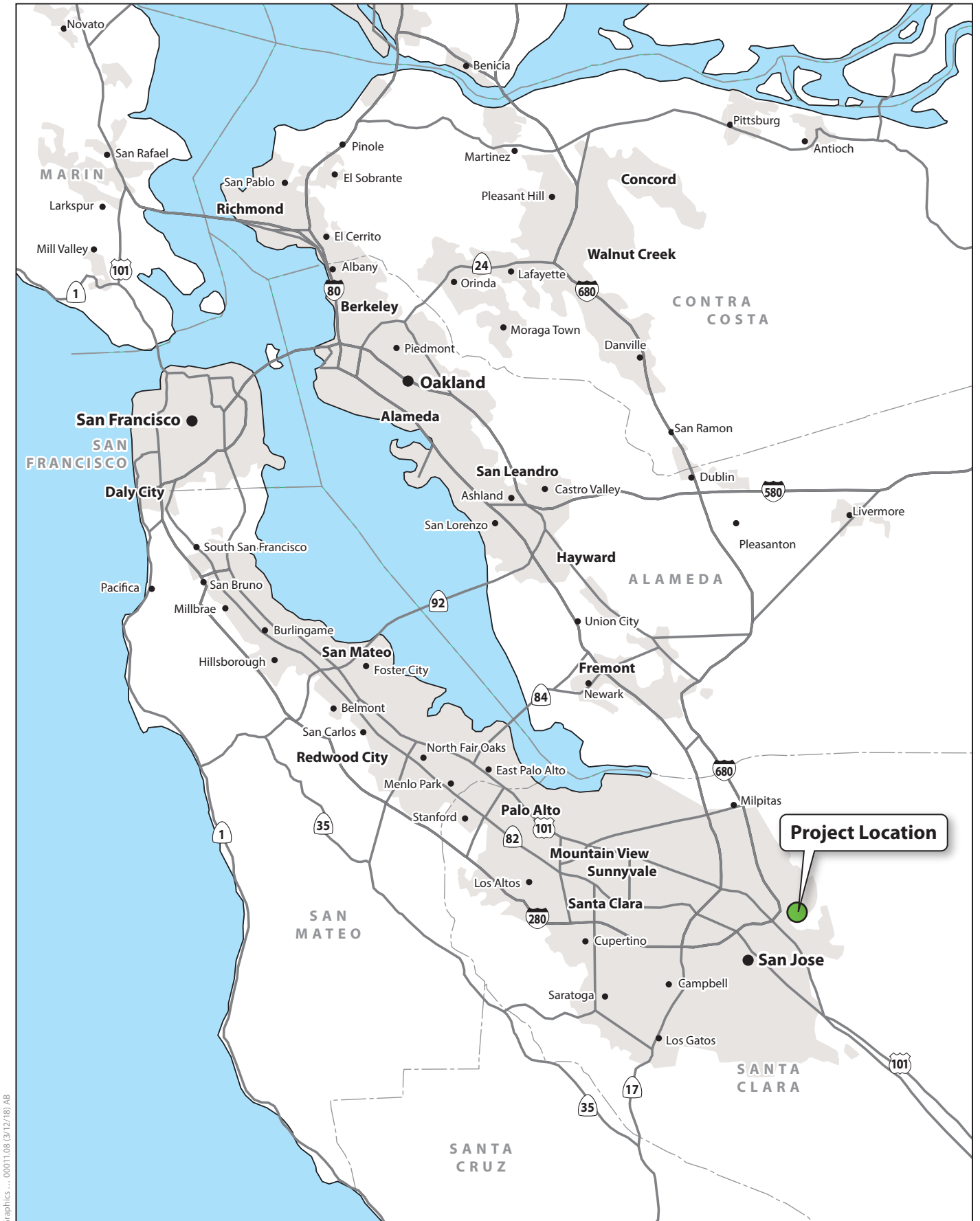
A literature review conducted at the NWIC, a review of the NAHC SLF, and continued consultation with local Native American groups did not identify any known archaeological resources in the project footprint. A desktop-based geoarchaeological sensitivity analysis revealed that the project footprint is underlain by landforms that have sensitivity for containing unknown buried archaeological resource. The presence of such landforms were verified by a previous geoarchaeological field study (Psota 2015). Although this study did not identify any buried archaeological resources or surfaces, the sample size of this study was not large enough to rule out the potential for encountering unknown buried archaeological resources.

A limited number of project activities associated with the proposed changes to the approved project would require ground disturbance of a greater extent (both horizontal and vertical) than was analyzed for the approved project. The total amount of ground disturbance from these instances (0.06 acre) would account for a very small percentage (0.7 percent) of the 9-acre project footprint. Therefore, the conclusions of the prior archaeological reports have not changed, and the potential for the project to affect as-yet undocumented archaeological resources are anticipated to be minimal. In the event that project-related ground disturbance uncovers undiscovered archeological resources, following the mitigation measures outlined in this memorandum would decrease impacts on these resources.

References

- Braje, T.J., T.D. Dillehay, J. Erlandson, S.M. Fitzpatrick, D.K. Grayson, V.T. Holliday, R.L. Kelly, R.G. Klein, D. Meltzer, and T. Rick. 2017. *Were Hominins in California 130,000 Years Ago?* *PaleoAmerica* 3(3): 200-202.
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- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2017. *Web Soil Survey (online application)*. Available: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detailfull/soils/survey/?cid=nrcs142p2_053369. Accessed: March 8, 2018.

Appendix A
Figures



Graphics ... 00011.08 (3/12/18) AB

Figure 1
Regional Project Location



Figure 2
Proposed Changes to Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project

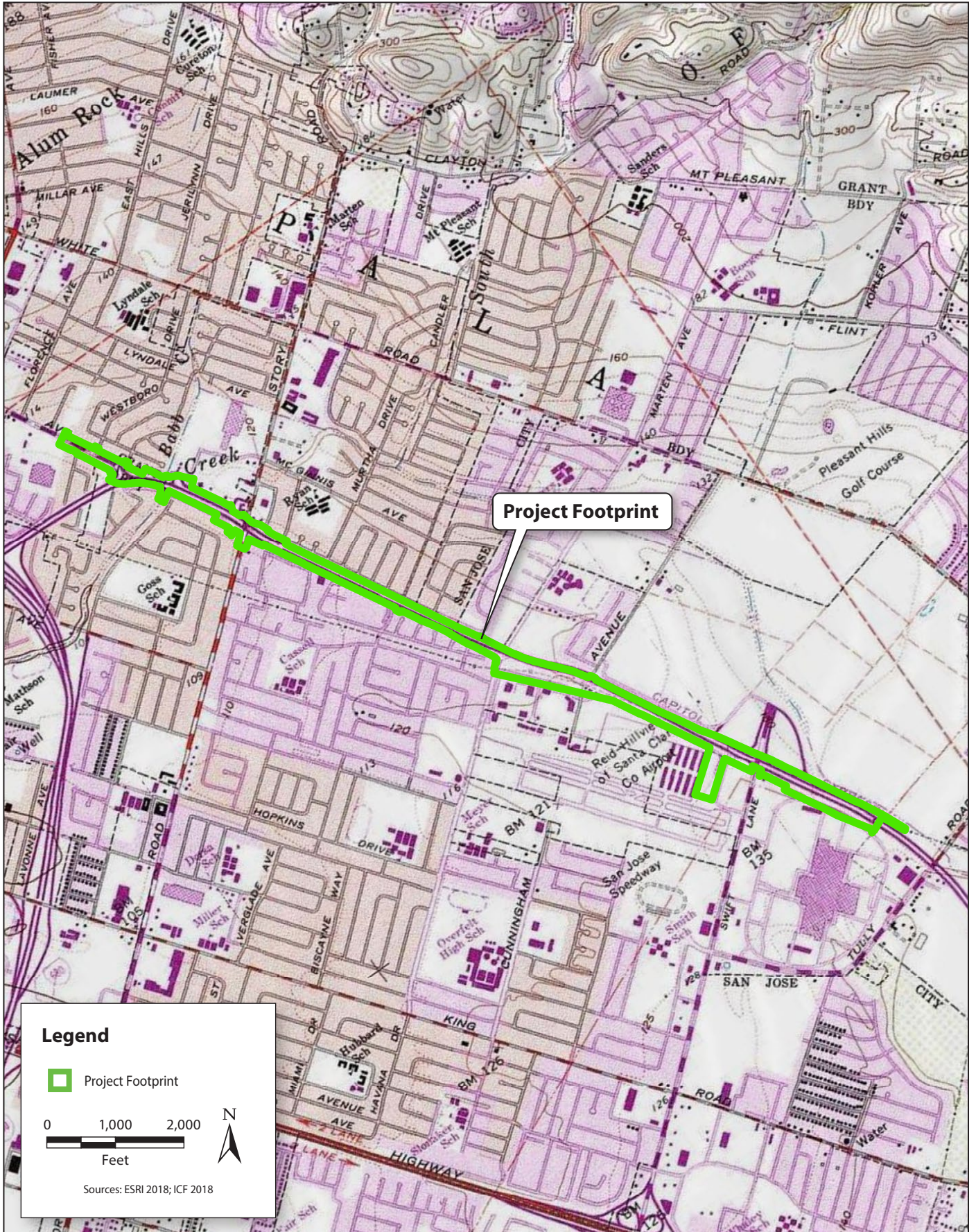


Figure 3
Project Area



Figure 4
Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

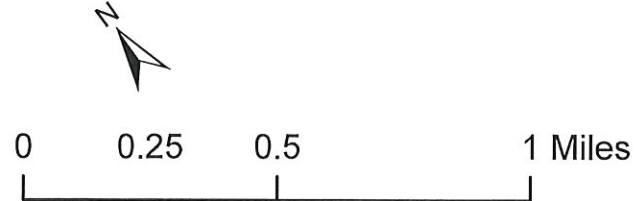
Appendix B

Northwest Information Center Records Search Results



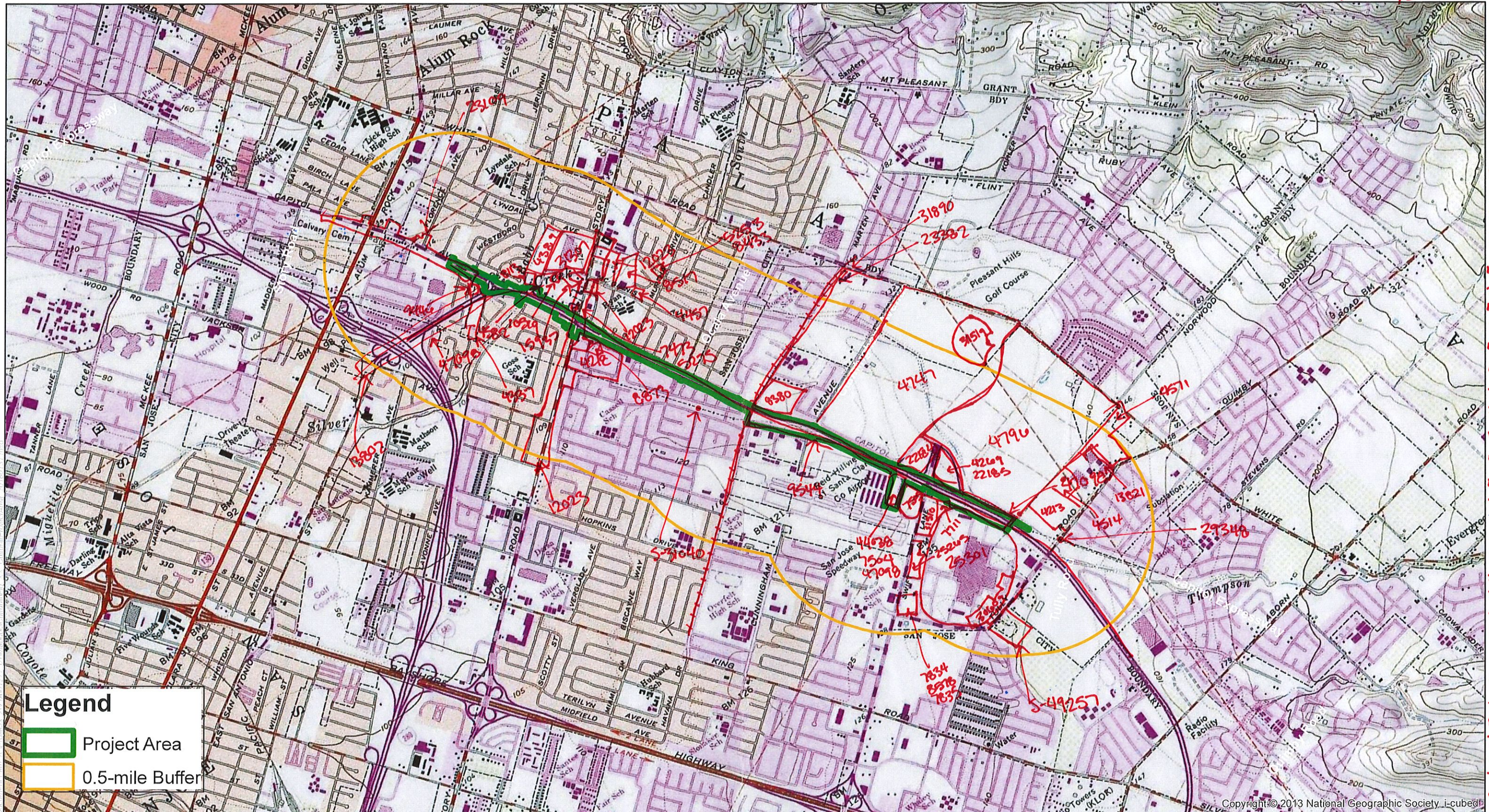
Legend

- Project Area
- 0.5-mile Buffer



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**Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project
Cultural Project Area
USGS Quad: San Jose East**



47690
15933
10519

4218
13802
12023
4582
8113
4357
9942

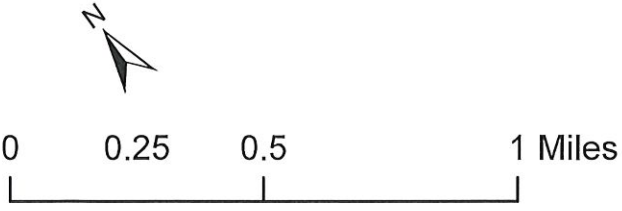
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4747
22184
4511
13821
4514
4213
7711
31510
4269
4796
47098
22185

31048
7503
29348
25301
30609
25265
47098

49257
7834
8578
7835
44038
7504
9544

Legend
 Project Area
 0.5-mile Buffer



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**Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project
 Cultural Project Area
 USGS Quad: San Jose East**

SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

427D

2/15/74

1. California State Site Designation 4-SC1-215
2. SJSU Site # SC1A 3. Map San Jose East 4. County Santa Clara ^{USGS 15'}
5. TWN 7S, Range 1E; 1/4 of 1/4 of Section _____, or Grant _____
6. Location on west bank of silver creek approx 50 m. south of Tully
- UTMG Coordinate 311-052-314 7. Contour elevation 140'
8. Slope 0, Direction all, Exposure all
9. Previous designations _____
10. Previous excavation or survey _____
11. Previous artifact collections deposited at _____
12. Owner unknown - EIR for Ruth + Hoing 13. Address R+G 919 The Alameda
San Jose 95126
14. Previous owners, dates _____
15. Present tenant _____
16. Attitude toward excavation unknown
17. Description of site
 - a) Visual characteristics (form, setting) several flakes and chips; flakes charcoal; burned rocks to depth of 100 cm
 - b) Amount of disturbance little - is a walnut orchard
 - c) Interpretation of site function small limited activity site
18. Area 25 meter 19. Depth 120 cm 20. Height _____
21. Soil visibility good, fair, poor; Explain conditions - orchard trees + etc
22. Soil of site loam
Soil profile 0-100 cm - loam with rare ^{rock and} charcoal; 100-120 cm - dense of charcoal and burned
taken by _____ core sample, _____ erosion exposure, test pit
23. Surrounding soil loam
24. Cultivation walnut orchard
25. Erosion none
26. Buildings, roads, etc. within 20 meters
27. Possibility of destruction good - may become a development

E-301 SC1
E-1033 SC1

S-15228

28. Nearest water (type, direction, distance) Silver Creek - 10 meters to east + 00
semi permanent

29. Vegetation on site almond orchard

Plant community (present) _____ pasture, _____ field, orchard,
_____ roadside, _____ subdivision, _____ natural (select from below)

Natural plant community (possible paleo-community) riparian (_____ river, stream),
_____ freshwater marsh, _____ coastal strand, _____ willow compositae,

_____ salt marsh, _____ savannah, _____ oak woodland, _____ chapparal,
_____ forest (mixed _____, coniferous _____), _____ other _____

30. Surrounding vegetation developed residential; pastures

31. Cultural features: _____ hearth, _____ house pit, _____ storage pit,
_____ bedrock mortar, _____ quarry, _____ pictograph, _____ petroglyph,
_____ burial(s), rock clusters, _____ concentration of charcoal hu
do
_____ other _____

32. Geologic features: _____ bedrock outcrop, _____ mountain, _____ cave,
_____ canyon mouth, valley floor, _____ hillside, _____ upper canyon,
_____ natural rock deposits, _____ mountain pass (gap), _____ other _____

33. Cultural contents: chipped stone, material chert _____;
_____ shell, type _____; _____ bird bone, _____ mammal bone, _____ fishbone,
_____ human bone; heat-altered stone; _____ introduced stone; _____ midden;
_____ presence of unnatural materials, type _____; _____ other; _____

Artifacts (type, material) chert flakes; cracked rock

34. Remarks _____

35. Published references March 1974 EIR by J. Hester to Ruth + Going

36. Field information filed at SJSU Archaeology Lab

37. Artifact collection made during survey yes, _____ no

Deposited at SJSU Archaeological Lab

38. Photos _____ 39. Sketch map see attached

40. Project name and purpose (eg. report of site, EIR, independent survey, student project, instructional survey) EIR - for Ruth + Going

41. Date 2/15/74 42. Recorded by JV Winter 43. Affiliation Project Supervisor

4-30-215
2/15/74

FIGURE 1





FIGURE 2.

Scale = 1 inch = 1/8 mile

9
FIGURE 3.

Tully Road

Building

Building

path

Silver Creek

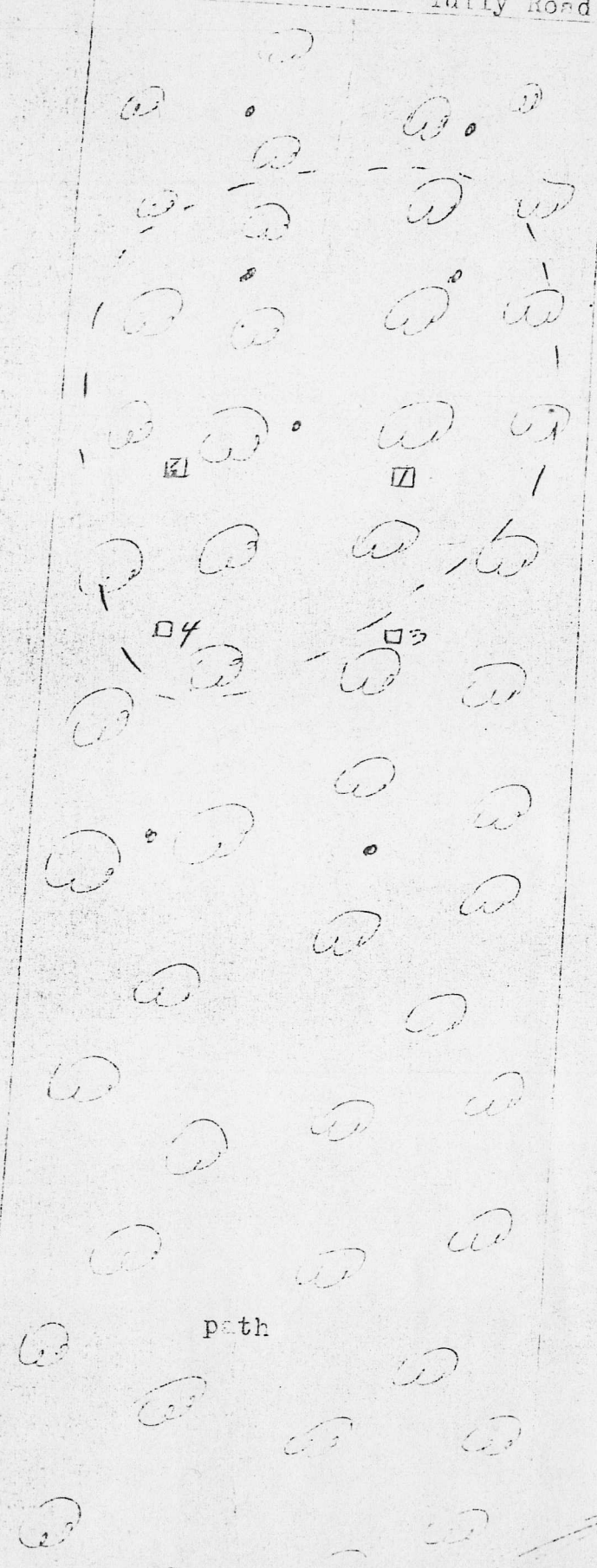


FIGURE 4.

STRATIGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SOIL LAYERS REVEALED IN
TEST PIT 2.

Key:

- //// Plow zone
- /// Mixture of plow zone and lower soil
- ⊞ cracked rock
- x charcoal
- burned earth
- /// soil
- ||| apparent subsoil

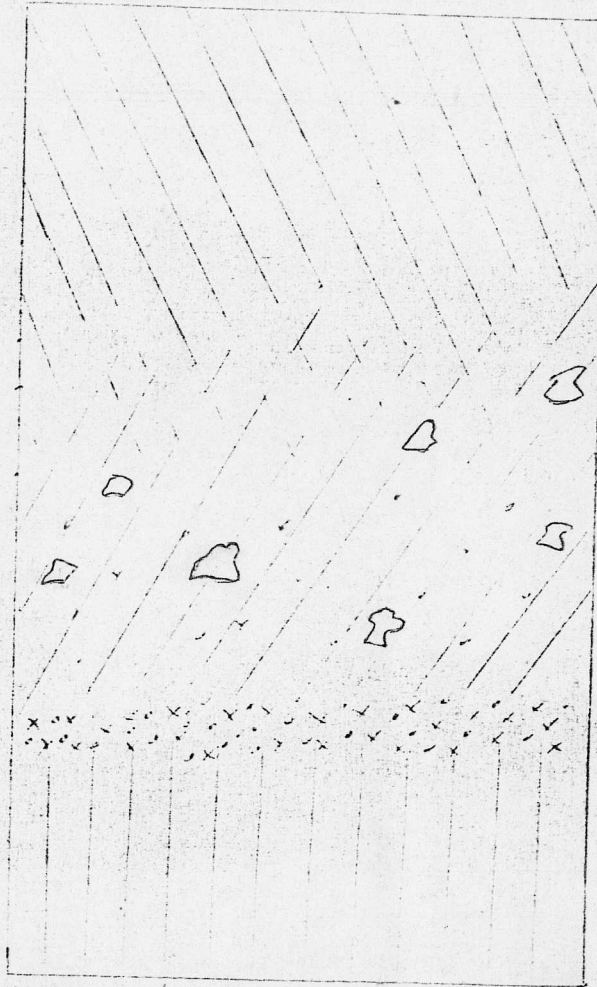
FIGURE 4.

Surface

15" deep

20 " deep

36 " deep



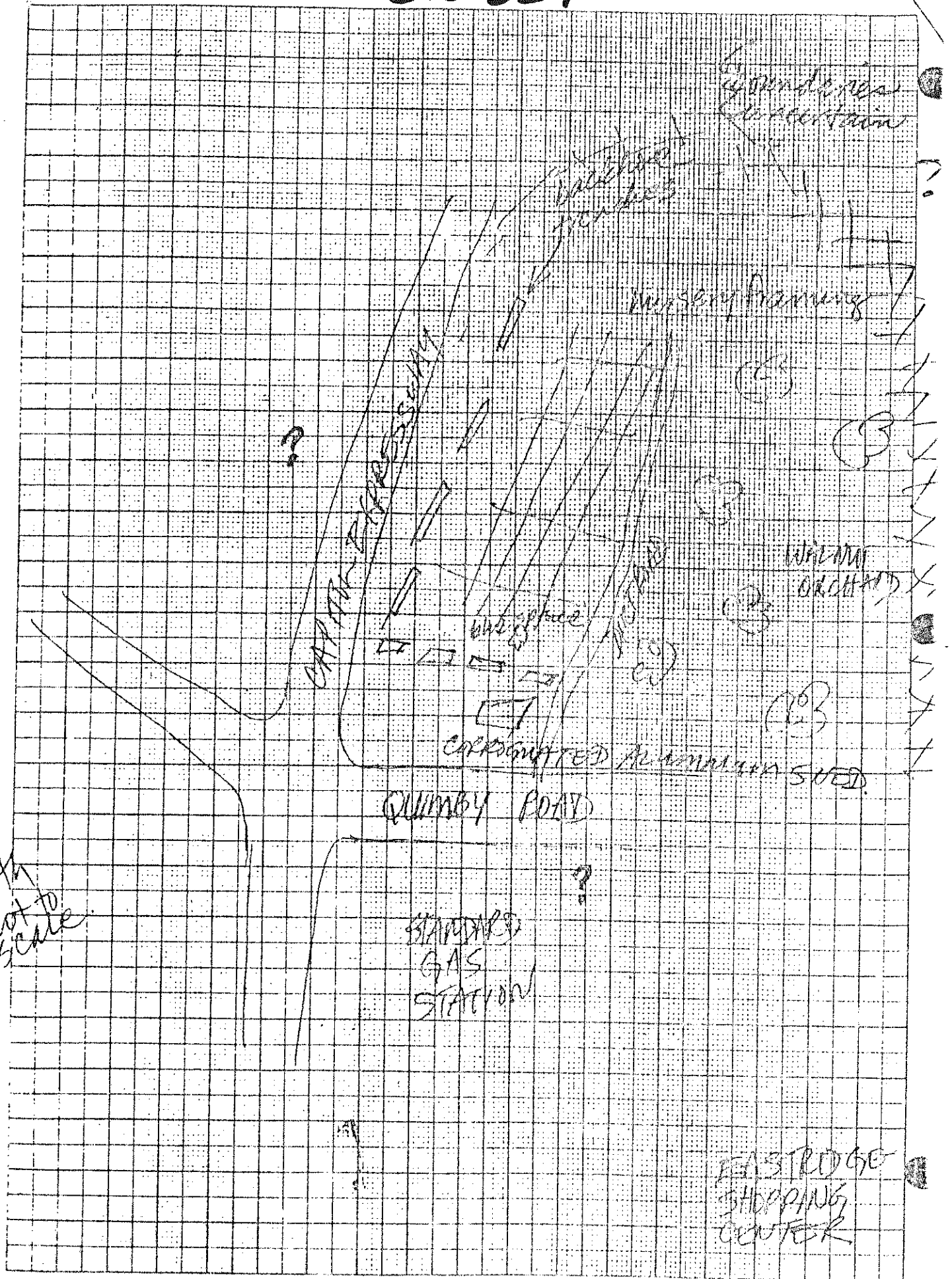
SLC 327

CABRILLO COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Temporary Site No. _____ California State Site Designation SC1-327
2. Map San Jose East, CA. USGS 7.5 minute 3. County Santa Clara
4. Twn _____ Range _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec. _____
5. Location Behind Eastridge Shop Center on Quimby Road at Capitol Expressway, Southwest corner. Site is buried beneath 70 cm of light brown Santa Clara Valley alluvium and located in former nursery operation next to walnut orchard (to west). Orchard is also par
U.T.M.G. Coordinate 312/058 6. Contour elevation 140 feet
7. Previous designations for site N/A
8. Owner Public Storage, Inc. 9. Address San Jose, CA.
10. Previous owners, dates unknown
11. Present tenant vacant
12. Attitude toward excavation uncertain, plans for development, may test for mitigations
13. Description of site buried site is dark brown ashy midden containing Franciscan chert flakes, thermally altered stone and soil, cerithidea and ostrea shell, one pestle frag found. Backhoe testing showed site extends throughout area of Public Store property and through walnut orchard to west.
14. Area uncertain, possibly 100M². Depth 70 cm below surface, and 70 cm thick 16. Height _____
17. Vegetation native and imported grasses 18. Nearest water former marsh area
19. Soil of site dark brown ashy midden 20. Surrounding soil Thompson Crk 100 M to east
light brown alluvium
21. Previous excavation unknown
22. Cultivation walnut orchard, chrysanthemum growing 23. Erosion none observed
24. Building, roads, etc. dirt road through site, between nursery and walnut orchard
25. Possibility of destruction plans of development of 2,239 acres of site with storage bui
26. House pits none observed, though probable living site.
27. Other features no features observed
28. Burials unknown, but probable in this midden
29. Artifacts pestle fragment, Franciscan chert flakes, ECR, shell remains
30. Remarks This site certainly extends to the walnut orchard that lies to the west of the Public Storgae property. The heaviest concentration of dark soil occurs next to the dirt road that runs between the orchard and the nursery (P.S. property).
31. Published references none known This is potentially a very large and important
32. Photos none 33. Sketch map over si
34. Date 9 October, 1978 35. Recorded by Jan Whitlow for ARM
Dr. Robert Cartier

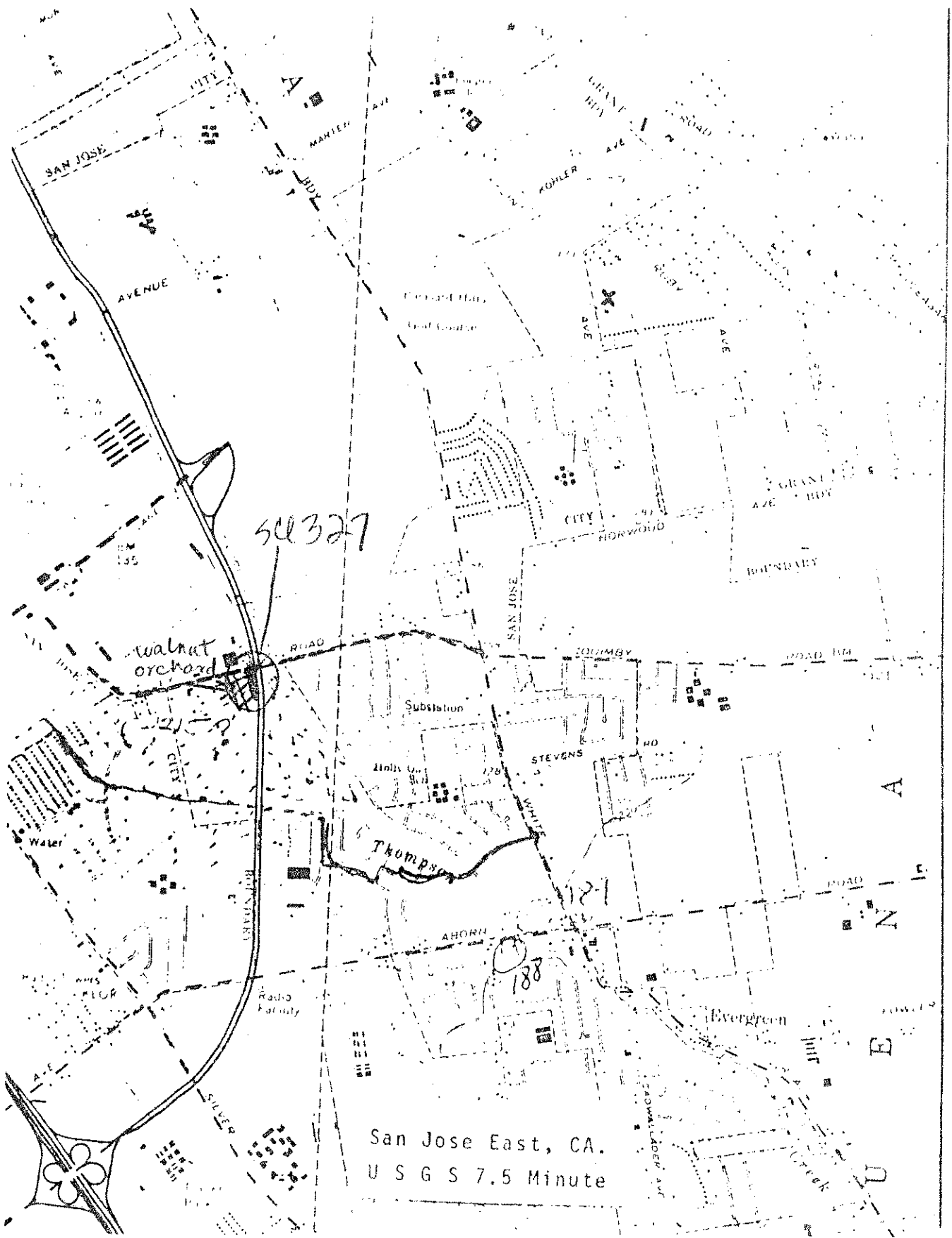
018200

SCL 327



North
not to
scale

SCJ 327



San Jose East, CA.
U S G S 7.5 Minute

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

Primary # P-43-0 01696

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 5

Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) 2625 Alum Rock Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: Calvary Cemetery Ref. No. _____
P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary)
a. County Santa Clara (Map # 4274)
b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Jose East Date 1980 T 7S R 1E; - ¼ of - ¼ of Sec. _____; Mount Diablo B.M. _____
c. Address 2625 Alum Rock Avenue City San Jose Zip 95116
d. UTM: Zone 10; ___ mE / ___ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc.) APN 484-04-029

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

Established in 1882, this large cemetery covers approximately 20 acres at the northwest corner of Alum Rock Avenue and Capitol Expressway, a major intersection with commercial properties on the other three corners. Residential neighborhoods adjoin the cemetery on the north and west. The rectangular plat of the cemetery has been extended on the west with new site acquisitions. The property is bordered on the north by Madden Avenue, where the main entrance and offices are located. The frontages along Madden Avenue and Capitol Expressway are enclosed by cyclone fences. A low concrete-block wall extends along the Alum Rock Avenue frontage, stepping down in conformance with the gently sloping contour of the site.

The original entry survives on Alum Rock Avenue. It consists of four granite pillars. The two inner pillars, flanking the entrance, are approximately seven feet tall, capped by bronzed sphere finials. A sandstone plaque with inscribed crosses in the corners is set into the face of each pillar. The (west) plaque is inscribed: "Calvary Cemetery;" the right (east) plaque is inscribed: "Dedicated A.D. 1882." The two outer pillars are approximately four feet high with bronzed coping and concrete caps; the granite of the right (east) pillar has been painted. The entrance flanked by rows of mature olive trees parallel to Alum Rock Avenue.

The cemetery grounds are divided into approximately 20 plots, divided by roadways and paths. A relatively small number of trees (mostly young deciduous varieties) are planted along the paths; older trees include mature palms. A wide variety of grave markers, tombstones, and crypts dot the grounds, including obelisks, Victorian monuments, a few elaborate crypts of granite and bronze with classical detailing, (see P3a. Continued)

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP40—Cemetery

P4. Resources present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other



P5b. Description of Photo:
View from the southeast

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
 Historic Prehistoric Both
1882

P7. Owner and Address
Roman Catholic Bishop of San Jose
22555 Cristo Rey Drive
Los Gatos, CA 94024

P8. Recorded by:
(Name, affiliation, and address)
Ward Hill, Architectural Historian and
Charlene Duval, Historian
Basin Research Associates, Inc.
1933 Davis St., Suite 210
San Leandro, CA 94577

P9. Date Recorded June 2004
P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"):
Historic Properties Survey Report for the VTA Santa Clara/Alum Rock Light Rail Project

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) _____

State of California – The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # P-43-001696
 HRI # _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Page 2 of 5 Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) 2625 Alum Rock Avenue

- B1. Historic Name: Calvary Cemetery
 B2. Common Name: Calvary Cemetery
 B3. Original Use: cemetery B4. Present Use: cemetery
 B5. Architectural Style: _____
 B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The cemetery was first developed in 1882, with the original entrance on Alum Rock Avenue. The newest sections are to the northwest, where the grounds have been extended. The cemetery office and several mausoleums adjoin the main north entrance on Madden Avenue, landscaped with lawns, driveway, and an iron fence and gates, all of modern derivation.

- B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
 B8. Related Features: _____
 B9a. Architect: various B9b. Builder: unknown
 B10. Significance: Theme cemetery development/architecture, early settlement of East San Jose Area East San Jose
 Period of Significance 1882 to the early 20th century Property Type cemetery Applicable Criteria A/1 and C/3

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

In 1882, St. Patrick's Catholic Church purchased twenty acres at what is now the southwest corner of Capitol Expressway and Alum Rock Avenue for a cemetery. They named the new cemetery, Calvary Cemetery. Prior to 1882, members of the Catholic faith were either buried in the Santa Clara Misson Cemetery or Holy Cross Cemetery (also known as Kell Cemetery). When Kell Cemetery was later abandoned, most of the graves were moved to Calvary Cemetery, including Louis Pellier, father of Santa Clara Valley's prune industry, and Edward McLaughlin, a prominent local banker. Calvary was also the ultimated destination for remains from several pioneers interred in the Laguna Cemetery, now abandoned and part of Ed Levin County Park east of Milpitas. Many prominent names etch Calvary's headstones, including Mirassou, Auzerai, Pfeiffer, O'Brien, Schilling, Tully, and Enright. Calvary Cemetery was operated by St. Patrick's parish until 1975 when it was purchased by the Archdiocese of San Francisco. The property is now owned by the Roman Catholic Bishop of San Jose.

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

B12. References:

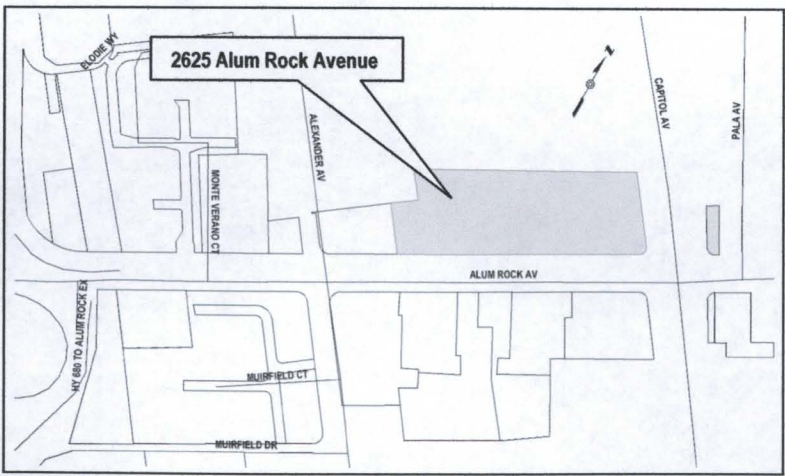
P. Loomis, The Silent Place Where Local History is Written in Stone, *San Jose News*, 8/2/1982.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator Ward Hill, Architectural Historian

Date of Evaluation: June 2004

(This space reserved for official comments)



State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-43-001696
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 5 Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) 2625 Alum Rock Avenue
Recorded by Ward Hill Date: June 2004 Continuation Update

P3a. Continued

and a "necropolis" of low gabled crypts to the north. The plots are named for saints, in alphabetical order, beginning with St. Andrew, at the front, and continuing in counterclockwise fashion to St. Patrick, to the north. The oldest graves, dating back to 1882, are in the southeast section of the cemetery (A–H, to St. Helen). The newest sections are to the northwest, where the grounds have been extended. The cemetery office and several mausoleums adjoin the main north entrance on Madden Avenue, landscaped with lawns, driveway, and an iron fence and gates, all of modern derivation.

B10. Continued

Evaluation

The original sections of the Calvary Cemetery (sections St. Andrew to St. Helen on the attached site plan) include the cemetery's earliest burials dating from 1882 to the early 20th century. These early sections of Cemetery appear to be historically significant because of their association with the early settlement of East San Jose. Little survives in East San Jose associated with these early years of its settlement. The Cemetery thus appears to be eligible under National Register Criterion A or California Register Criterion 1 because of its association with themes of historical or cultural significance. The original sections of the Cemetery also appears to be eligible under National Register Criterion C or the California Register Criterion 3 because of its concentration of Victorian and Neo-Classical designed monuments that are exceptional or rare examples of their type in San Jose. The significance of the Cemetery for its age and design is consistent with National Register *Criterion Consideration D* related to the potential eligibility of cemeteries. The Cemetery does not appear to be associated with persons of transcend importance (as per *Criterion Consideration D*), thus it does not appear to be eligible under Criterion B or Criterion 2. Consequently, the Calvary Cemetery at 2625 Alum Rock Avenue appears to be eligible for the National or the California Register because it appears to be significant under Criteria A and C and Criteria 1 and 3.

P5. Photos



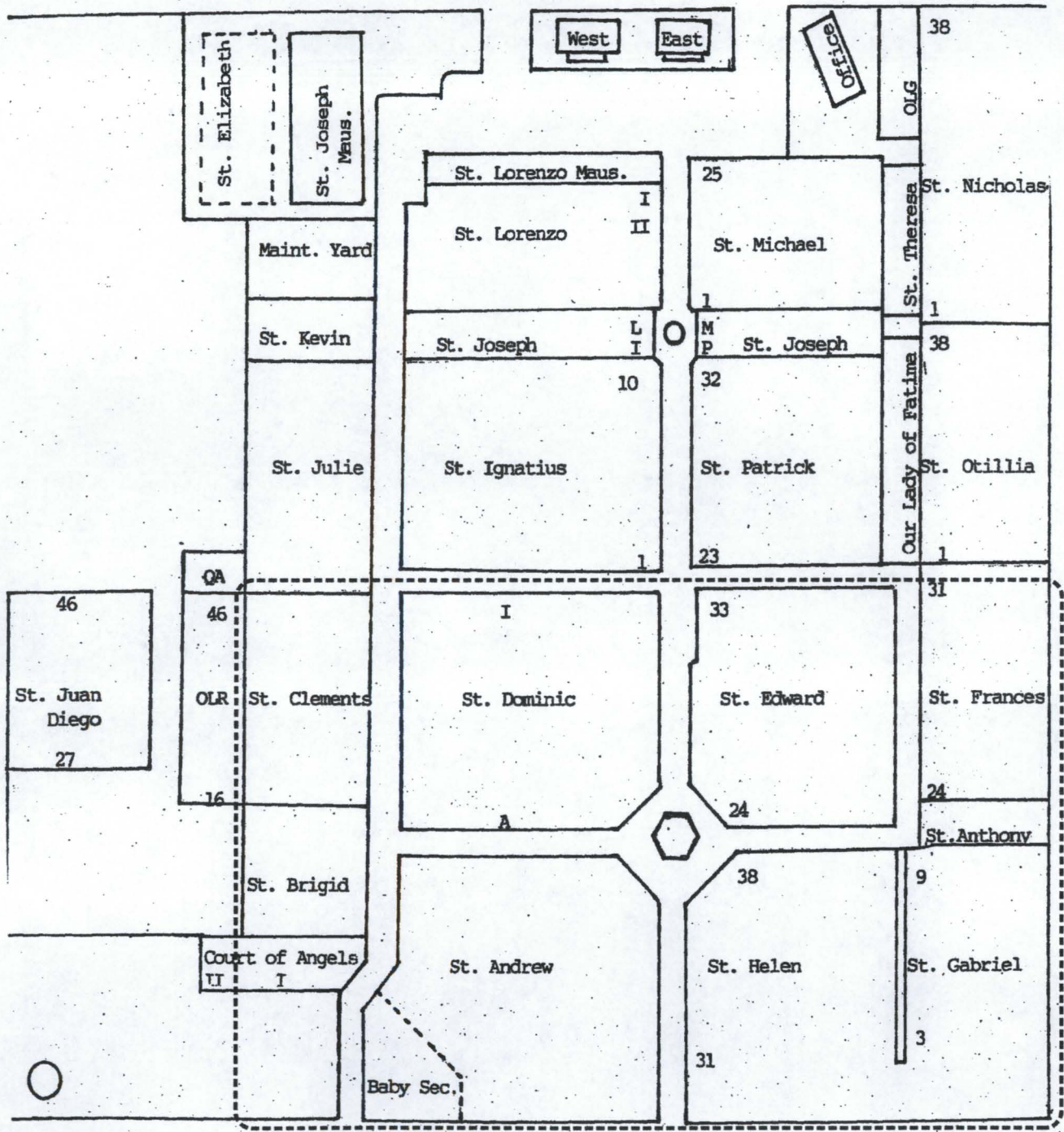
Calvary Cemetery – detail

P5. Photo



Calvary Cemetery – original entry

P3a. Continued



Schematic Plan of cemetery with locations of historic areas A-H

Archaeological Testing Results and Recommendations
Evergreen Circle Project,
Santa Clara County, California



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June 2017

Archaeological Testing Results and Recommendations
Evergreen Circle Project,
Santa Clara County, California

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Appendix

Appendix A. NAHC Correspondence

1.0 Project Location and Description

The Evergreen Circle Project (project) is located in the City of San Jose, in Santa Clara County, California. The project is situated on approximately 64.5 acres of undeveloped land, approximately .25 miles to the east side of East Capitol Expressway, immediately south of Quimby Road (Figures 1 and 2). The project area is in an unsectioned portion of Township 7 South, Range 1 East as depicted on the 1991 San Jose East, CA USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 3).

The project plans to construct a retail commercial development, 250 residential dwelling units, and street infrastructure. Project construction will require ground disturbance for cut-and-fill operations to prepare and level the ground surface, preparation of building pads, and trenching for installation of underground utilities, such as domestic and fire waterlines, sanitary sewer lines, storm drain lines, electrical and joint trench lines, as well as excavations for curbs, foundations, and landscaping.

The project is located in a highly sensitive archaeological area due to the presence of the archaeological site CA-SCL-215. The City of San Jose's mitigation measure MM 4.5-1 for the Evergreen Circle Project requires archaeological testing at the site prior to the beginning of project construction. The delineation of the site area to be tested is based upon the report by Holman & Associates (2004).

In compliance with the mitigation measure, WSA has conducted a records search and Native American correspondence. WSA has reviewed the documentation of CA-SCL-215 including Holman and Associates (2004). Through georeferenced analysis of the site location for CA-SCL-215 in that report, georeferenced analysis of the location and site maps provided in the 1974 Archaeological Site Record for SCL-215, and analysis of the testing results in Holman and Associates (2004), WSA has extrapolated the most likely location and configuration of the site boundary for SCL-215 as it relates to the proposed Evergreen Circle project (Figure 4).

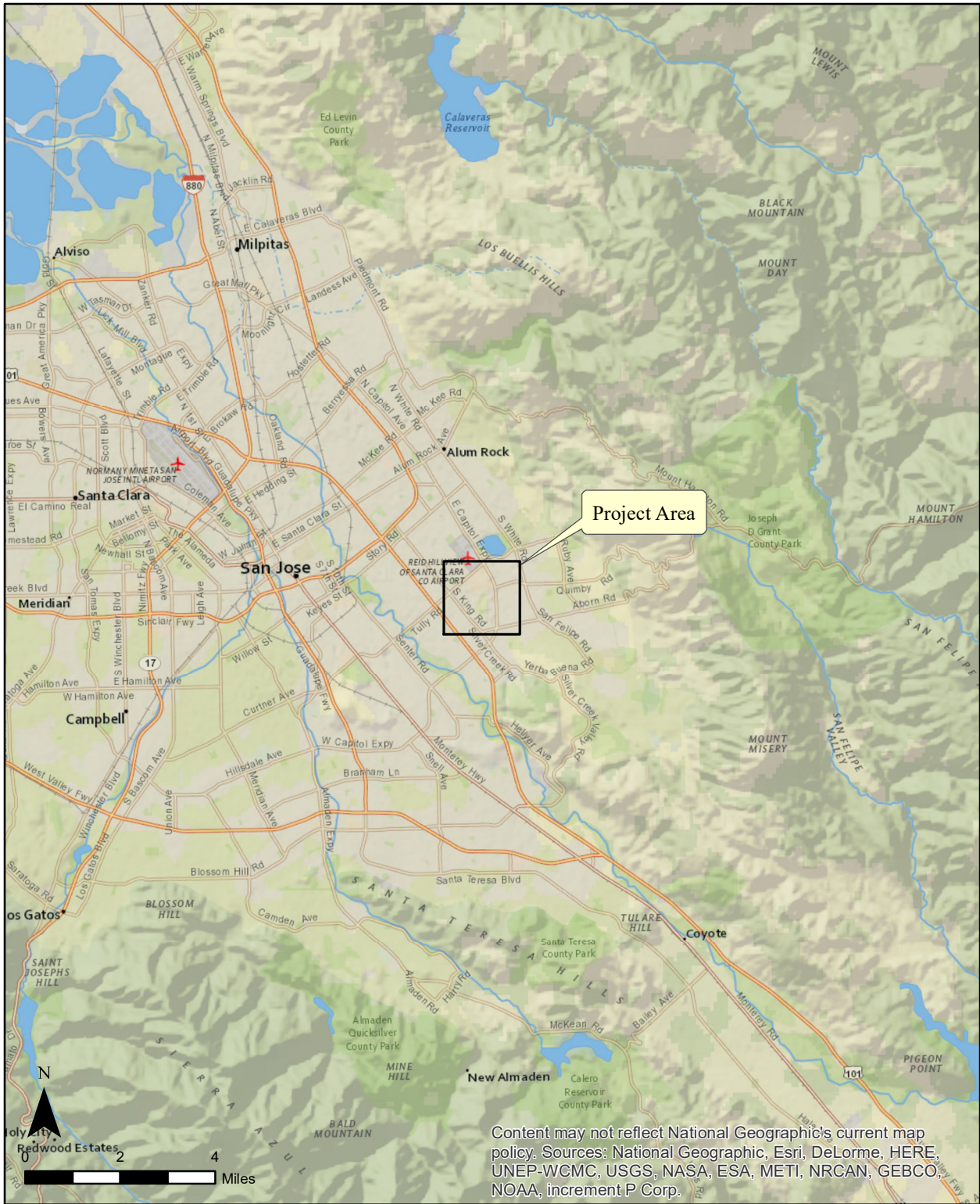
The City of San Jose's mitigation measure MM 4.5-1 for the Evergreen Circle Project states

Prior to the start of construction, the two areas encompassed by CA-SCL-215 and CA-SCL-327, including a sufficient buffer determined by an archaeologist, shall undergo additional testing. The delineation of the areas to be tested shall be based upon the figures and information contained in the following report: "Subsurface Archaeological Testing: Evergreen Smart Growth Strategy Study Area (Arcadia Homes Site)", Holman & Associates, December 2004. Testing shall consist of controlled mechanical stripping, under the direction of a qualified archaeologist, within the two delineated areas. Controlled stripping shall continue until all archaeological material is removed, or to the



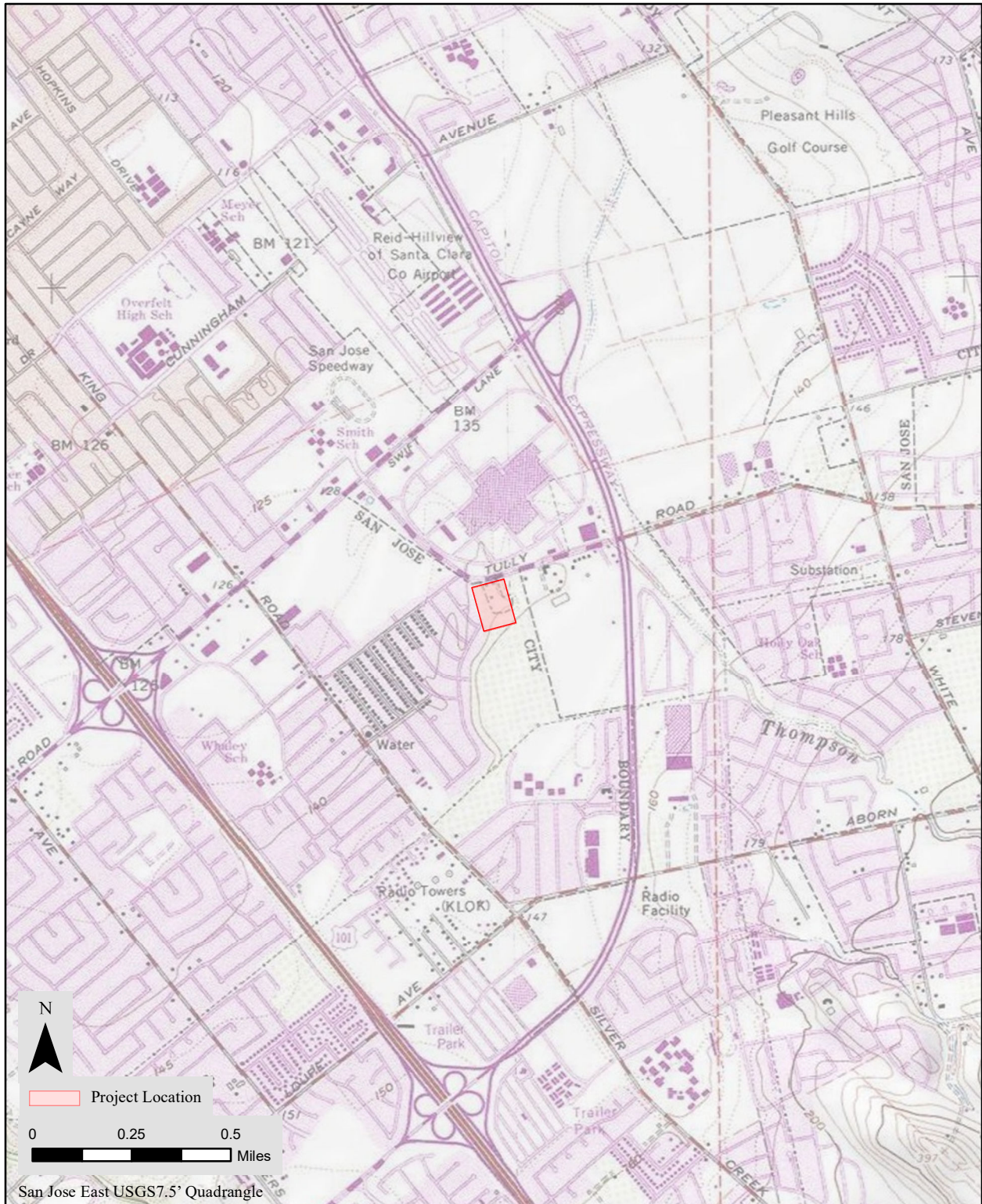
Project Vicinity Map

Figure 1
Evergreen Project
De Nova Homes
Santa Clara County, CA



Project Area Map

Figure 2
Evergreen Project
De Nova Homes
Santa Clara County, CA



Project Location Map

Figure 3
 Evergreen Project
 De Nova Homes
 Santa Clara County, CA



Proposed Testing Plan

Figure 4
 Evergreen Project
 De Nova Homes
 Santa Clara County, CA

maximum depth construction impacts will occur in a given area. Once the controlled stripping has been completed, the archaeologist shall determine whether any monitoring of actual construction is warranted. If suspected human bone or important archaeological features are encountered, work in the immediate area of the discovery shall be halted. The finds shall be exposed, recorded, and removed by an archaeologist. Any human remains encountered shall be handled in accordance with State law and any applicable Native American agreements. All human remains and burial-associated artifacts shall be repatriated in a location that will not be subject to further disturbance. Using professionally-accepted methods, all archaeological resources shall be catalogued and analyzed and a report summarizing such work shall be prepared and provided to the City's Director of Planning, Building, & Code Enforcement.

Subsequent to preparation of this measure, the location of CA SCL 327 was excluded from the Evergreen Circle Project and will not be considered in the following proposed scope of work.

Based on the literature review and on a review of the project's construction plans, WSA's opinion that a literal interpretation of that portion of the mitigation measure that calls for ". . . *controlled mechanical stripping . . . within the two delineated [archaeological site] areas. . . . until all archaeological material is removed, or to the maximum depth construction impacts will occur*" would create an unnecessary impact to the subsurface archaeological resources that otherwise would not be disturbed during project construction, and that a more conservative approach to the required additional archaeological testing was proposed to better preserve the portions of the project site that will not be disturbed by project construction. The City of San Jose issued Geotesting clearance for the amended form of archaeological testing on January 17, 2017 under file no. ER16-016

2.0 Summary of Project Setting

2.1 Paleoenvironmental and Geomorphological Context

The project area is located within a region of significant seismic activity and geotechnical instability. The area is included in the Coast Ranges Geomorphic Province, which extends from south of the Oregon border to central coastal California. Santa Clara County and the City of San Jose are located in the southern coastal ranges within the Santa Clara Valley. The project area is located approximately 1.6 miles to the east of Coyote Creek, one of the major fluvial systems in the area and is the major source of alluvial deposits in the project area.

The major faults in the project region trend northwest/southeast. Within the vicinity of the project area the major faults are the San Andreas Fault, a right-lateral strike-slip fault near the crest of the Santa Cruz Mountains to the west, and the Hayward and Calaveras faults, both right-lateral strike-slip faults in the Diablo Range to the east. Numerous other faults are located in the surrounding hills and throughout the Santa Clara Valley. The 1972 Quaternary

Geologic Map of San Jose East Quadrangle locates the Piercy and Silver Creek faults just north of the project area in the adjacent hills. These faults run parallel to the San Andreas Fault.

Soils in the Santa Clara Valley primarily consist of clay in the low-lying areas, loam and gravelly loam in the upper portions of the valley, and eroded rocky clay loam in the hills. The clayey soils that make up the majority of the valley floor, including the project site, are derived from alluvial deposits from the surrounding and upstream geological formations. The valley is filled by as much as 1,950 feet of primarily alluvial sediment largely accumulated within the last 780,000 years. These deposits are essentially flat-lying. Prime farmland is located throughout the valley floor, including the project site.

The original native vegetation of the project site is limited to valley oak trees (*Quercus lobata*) located in the eastern portion of the project site. Prior to agricultural conversion, vegetation probably consisted of large scattered valley oaks and coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*), with an understory of native forbs and grasses. Due to prolonged agricultural use and subsequent urbanization of the area, the natural plant communities once extant on the site no longer exist. Vegetation on the site prior to agricultural use would likely have been classified as a valley oak savanna, which is characterized by valley oaks and grasslands intermixed with shrubs and other oak and tree species. Fauna would have included Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), Coyote (*Canis latrans*), Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), Cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus sp.*), squirrels (*Sciurus sp.*), Quail (*Lophortyx californicus*), hawks (*Accipitriidae*) and various rodents (Wiberg et al. 1996).

2.2 Prehistoric and Historic Context

Regional Background

Research into local prehistoric cultures began with the work of N. C. Nelson of the University of California at Berkeley, who conducted the first intensive archaeological surveys of the San Francisco Bay region from 1906 to 1908. Nelson documented 425 shellmounds along the bayshore in Alameda and Contra Costa counties, when the area was still ringed by salt marshes 3 to 5 miles across (Nelson 1909). He maintained that the intensive use of shellfish - a subsistence strategy reflected in both coastal and bayshore middens - indicated a general economic unity in the region during prehistoric times and he introduced the idea of a distinctive San Francisco Bay archaeological region (Moratto 1984).

In 1911, Nelson supervised excavations at CA-SFR-7 (the Crocker mound) near Hunter's Point, a site later dated from 1050 BC to AD 450. L. L. Loud identified archaeological components from this same period in Santa Clara County in 1911 while excavating at CA-

SCL-1 (the Ponce, Mayfield, or Castro Mound site). R. J. Drake recognized them in San Mateo County in 1941-1942 at CA-SMA-23 (Mills Estate) in San Bruno (Moratto 1984:233).

The work of Nelson and Loud in the Bay Area provided the impetus for investigation into the prehistory of central California, which began in earnest in the 1920s. Stockton-area amateur archaeologists J. A. Barr and E. J. Dawson excavated a number of sites and made substantial collections in the area from 1893 to the 1930s. On the basis of artifact comparisons, Barr identified what he felt were two distinct cultural traditions. Dawson later refined his work into a series of Early, Middle, and Late sites (Ragir 1972; Schenck and Dawson 1929).

Professional or academic-sponsored archaeological investigations began in the 1930s when J. Lillard and W. Purves of Sacramento Junior College formed a field school, conducting excavations throughout the Sacramento Delta area. By seriating artifacts and mortuary traditions they identified a three-phase sequence similar to Barr's and Dawson's, including Early, Intermediate, and Recent cultures (Lillard and Purves 1936). This scheme went through several permutations including Early, Transitional, and Late Periods (Lillard et al. 1939), and Early, Middle, and Late Horizons (Heizer and Fenenga 1939). In 1948 and again in 1954, Richard Beardsley refined this system and extended it to include the region of San Francisco Bay. The result is referred to as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) (Beardsley 1948, 1954; Moratto 1984). Subsequently the CCTS system of Early, Middle, and Late Horizons was applied widely to site dating and taxonomy throughout central California. Inevitably, as more data were acquired through continued fieldwork, local exceptions to the CCTS were discovered. Coupled with the accumulation of these exceptions, the development of radiocarbon dating, introduced in the 1950s, and of obsidian hydration in the 1970s, opened up the possibility of dating deposits more accurately. Much of the subsequent archaeological investigation in the Central Valley focused on the creation of local versions of the CCTS.

The difficulties of creating a broadly applicable culture history are fully discussed in Hughes (1994). Given the expanse of central California and the complex nature of cultural change over space and time, this single system is limited to providing a general framework for assigning newly found materials to existing culture chronologies.

The version most applicable to site CA-ALA-554 in the project area is the Scheme B1 developed by Bennyhoff and Hughes (1987). In brief and general form, the Scheme B1 of the CCTS includes the following periods:

- Early Period ca. 6000 – 500 BC
- Early/Middle Period Transition ca. 500 – 200 BC
- Middle Period ca. 200 BC – AD 700

- Middle/Late Period Transition ca. AD 700 – 900
- Late Period ca. AD 900 – 1750

These periods of the CCTS are associated with patterns known as the Windmill, Berkeley, and Augustine Patterns. A pattern is

[an] adaptive mode(s) extending across one or more regions, characterized by particular technological skills and devices, particular economic modes, including participation in trade networks and practices surrounding wealth, and by particular mortuary and ceremonial practices (Fredrickson 1973).

Windmill Pattern sites are most often found in the Early Period (ca. 6000 to 500 BC) but are known to extend into the Middle Period, possibly as late as AD 500 in the Stockton Area (Moratto 1984). Some scholars have suggested that Windmill Pattern sites are associated with an influx of people from outside of California who introduced subsistence strategies adapted for a riverine-wetlands environment (Moratto 1984), and that the subsequent Berkeley Pattern developed in the San Francisco Bay Region and expanded outward to the Central Valley, eventually replacing the Windmill Pattern. Windmill assemblages have been found to overlap in time with those of the Berkeley Pattern (Moratto 1984).

Windmill Pattern sites are often situated in riverine, marshland, or valley floor settings, as well as atop small knolls above prehistoric seasonal floodplains, locations that provide a wide variety of plant and animal resources. Most Windmill Pattern sites have contained burials with remains that are extended ventrally, oriented to the west, and that contain copious amounts of mortuary artifacts. These artifacts often include large projectile points and a variety of fishing gear including net weights, bone hooks, and spear points. The faunal remains indicate that the inhabitants hunted a range of large and small mammals. Stone mortars and grindingstones for seed and nut processing are common finds. Other artifacts - such as charmstones, ochre, quartz crystals, and *Olivella* shell beads and *Halotis* shell ornaments- suggest the practice of ceremonialism and trade.

The Berkeley Pattern appears at around 1550 BC in the San Francisco Bay region and expanded outward to the Central Valley after about 500 BC. This pattern shares some attributes with the Windmill Pattern at the beginning of the sequence and with the Augustine Pattern (Late Period) at the end. Berkeley Pattern sites are much more common and well documented, and therefore better understood, than Windmill Pattern sites. These sites are scattered in more diverse environmental settings, but riverine settings are prevalent.

Deeply stratified midden deposits, which developed over generations of occupation, are common to Berkeley Pattern sites. These middens contain numerous milling and grinding stones for food preparation. The typical body position for burials is tightly flexed with no

particular preference for orientation. Associated grave goods are much less frequent than with either the Windmill or the Augustine Pattern. Projectile points in this pattern become progressively smaller and lighter over time, culminating in the introduction of the bow-and-arrow during the Late Period. Wiberg (1997) claims that large obsidian lanceolate projectile points or blades are unique to the Berkeley Pattern. *Olivella* shell bead types include Saddle (F) and Saucer (G) types. *Haliotis* pendants and ornaments are present. Slate pendants, steatite beads, stone tubes, and ear ornaments and a general reduction of mortuary goods are unique to Berkeley Pattern sites (Fredrickson 1973; Moratto 1984). As with the Windmill Pattern sites, evidence of warfare and/or interpersonal violence is present, including cranial trauma, parry fractures, and embedded projectile points.

The Augustine Pattern coincides with the Late Period ranging from about AD 900 to about 1750 and is typified by intensive fishing, hunting, and gathering (especially acorns), a large population increase, expanded trade and exchange networks, increased ceremonialism, and the practice of cremation in addition to flexed burials. Certain artifacts are also distinctive in this pattern: bone awls used in basketry, small notched and serrated projectile points that are indicative of bow-and-arrow usage, occasional pottery, clay effigies, bone whistles, and stone pipes. Beginning in the latter half of the 18th century, the Augustine Pattern was disrupted by the Spanish explorers and the mission system (Moratto 1984).

Ethnographic Period

The project area lies within the region occupied by the Ohlone or Costanoan group of Native Americans at the time of historic contact with Europeans (Kroeber 1925:462-473). Although the term *Costanoan* is derived from the Spanish word *Costaños*, or “coast people,” its application as a means of identifying this population is based in linguistics. The Costanoans spoke a language now considered one of the major subdivisions of the Miwok-Costanoan, which belonged to the Utian family within the Penutian language stock (Shipley 1978:82-84).

San Jose is located within the ethnographic territory of the Tamyen Ohlone, who occupied a large area in the South Bay, with San Jose area settlement dating roughly 12,000 to 6,000 years ago. The Tamyen spoke Tamyen, or Santa Clara Costanoan, one of eight Costanoan languages (Levy 1978). Tribal groups occupying the area from the Pacific Coast to the Diablo Range and from San Francisco to Point Sur spoke the other seven languages of the Costanoan family. Modern descendants of the Costanoan prefer to be known as Ohlone. The name *Ohlone* is derived from the Oljon group, which occupied the San Gregorio watershed in San Mateo County (Bocek 1986:8). The two terms (*Costanoan* and *Ohlone*) are used interchangeably in much of the ethnographic literature.

On the basis of linguistic evidence, it has been suggested that the ancestors of the Ohlone arrived in the San Francisco Bay area about A.D. 500, having moved south and west from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The ancestral Ohlone displaced speakers of a Hokan language and were probably the producers of the artifact assemblages associated with the Augustine Pattern previously described (Levy 1978:486).

Although linguistically linked as a family, the eight Costanoan languages actually comprised a continuum in which neighboring groups could probably understand each other. However, beyond neighborhood boundaries, each group's language was reportedly unrecognizable to the other. Each of the eight language groups was subdivided into smaller village complexes or tribal groups. These groups were independent political entities, each occupying specific territories defined by physiographic features. Each group controlled access to the natural resources of its territory, which also included one or more permanent villages and numerous smaller campsites used as needed during a seasonal round of resource exploitation. At the time of European contact, three distinct Tamyen "village districts" were located in the project vicinity (Leventhal et al. 2009).

The basic Ohlone social unit was the family household, which was extended patrilineally. A household was made up of about 15 individuals (Broadbent 1972). Households grouped together to form villages. In the San Jose area, many of these villages were located along waterways. According to Kroeber, the ethnographic villages of Ulis-tak and Tamie-n were both in the Coyote Creek drainage (Kroeber 1925). Villages combined to form tribelets: "an aggregate of villages in the largest of which lived the tribelet chief" (Elsasser 1978). There were approximately 40 Ohlone tribelets. Tribelets exchanged trade goods such as obsidian, shell beads, and baskets; participated in ceremonial and religious activities together; intermarried; and could have extensive reciprocal obligations to one another involving resource collection. "The Ohlones," writes Malcolm Margolin, "were not forty independent, isolated tribelets jealously guarding their frontiers. Rather, each tribelet was involved in a network of feasting, trading, and gift-giving" (Margolin 1978).

For the Ohlone, like other native Californians, the acorn was a dietary staple. Acorns were knocked from trees with poles, leached to remove bitter tannins, and eaten as mush or bread. The Ohlone used a range of other plant resources, including buckeye, California laurel, elderberries, strawberries, manzanita berries, gooseberries, toyon berries, wild grapes, wild onion, cattail, amole, wild carrots, clover, and an herb called chuchupate. Animals eaten by the Ohlone and their neighbors included large fauna such as black-tailed deer, Roosevelt elk, antelope, and marine mammals; smaller mammals such as dog, skunk, raccoon, rabbit, and squirrel; birds, including geese and ducks; and fish such as salmon, sturgeon, and mollusks. Archaeological data indicate that Canoas Creek/Marsh provided ample food resources for the local Ohlone (Leventhal et al. 2009).

Besides providing sustenance, the Bay Area's flora and fauna provided the Ohlone with raw materials. For example, the Ohlone built dome-shaped shelters that they thatched with ferns, tule, grass, and carrizo. Besides homes, the Ohlone also built small sweathouses, accommodating six to eight persons, which were dug into creek banks and roofed with brush; and circular dance areas, which were enclosed by fences woven from brush or laurel branches (Levy 1978).

Plants, particularly sedge, were also woven into baskets. Basket making was generally done by women, who crafted containers for cooking and storage, fish traps, and trays for leaching acorns. Tightly woven baskets, decorated with feathers or shell, were valued exchange items (Levy 1978). Animal bones, teeth, beaks, and claws were made into awls, pins, knives, and scrapers. Pelts and feathers became clothing and bedding, while sinew was used for cordage and bow strings. Feathers, bone, and shells were crafted into ornaments. The tule raft, propelled by double-bladed paddles, was used to navigate across San Francisco Bay (Kroeber 1925:468).

The Ohlone usually cremated a corpse immediately upon death but, if there were no relatives to gather wood for the funeral pyre, interment occurred. Mortuary goods comprised most of the personal belongings of the deceased (Levy 1978:490).

The arrival of the Spanish in 1775 led to a rapid and major reduction in native California populations. Diseases, declining birth rates, and the effects of the mission system served to largely eradicate the aboriginal life ways. Brought into the missions, the surviving Ohlone, along with the Esselen, Yokuts, and Miwok, were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers (Levy 1978; Shoup and Milliken 1999). With the abandonment of the mission system in the 1830s, former mission lands were granted and numerous ranchos were established. Generally, the few Indians who remained on their traditional lands were then forced by necessity to work on the ranchos.

In the 1990s, some Ohlone groups (e.g., the Muwekma, Amah, and Esselen further south) submitted petitions for federal recognition (Esselen Nation 2007; Muwekma Ohlone Tribe 2007). Many Ohlone are active in preserving and reviving elements of their traditional culture and actively consult on archaeological investigations.

Contact Period

The 1769 expedition led by Captain Gaspar de Portola initiated the period of contact between Spanish colonists and the native people of the Santa Clara Valley. The Portola party reached the Santa Clara Valley in the fall of that year, camping on San Francisquito Creek, approximately 22 miles northwest of the project parcel. Father Juan Crespi, who recorded the details of the expedition, wrote:

At once upon our reaching here, several very well-behaved heathens, most of them well-bearded, came to the camp, giving us to understand that they were from three different villages, and I do not doubt there must be many of these, from the many smokes seen in different directions (Crespí 1969 [1769]:105).

A year later, Pedro Fages led an expedition that explored the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, eventually reaching the location of modern-day Fremont, where they traded with the local native people. In 1772, a second Fages expedition traveled from Monterey passing through the Santa Clara Valley (Levy 1978:398). After passing northward through the region in March, they explored the Diablo Valley and returned south through Santa Clara Valley in early April:

We encountered heathen who as soon as they saw us got scared and ran inside their two little houses. (I wanted to give them) some little strings of beads, but there was no way we could make them receive the gift (Fages 1972 [1772]:354).

In 1774, Captain Fernando Rivera y Moncada, scouting locations for a mission and military installment, encountered local Indian people in the Santa Clara Valley. In 1776, a mission scouting expedition under the leadership of Juan Bautista de Anza and Friar Pedro Font traveled through the same area and also traded with residents of native villages encountered along the way (Bolton 1930). Font recorded that the party had observed 100 native people while traveling through the Santa Clara Valley (Font 1930[1776]:324).

The first mission in the San Francisco Bay Area was established in San Francisco with the completion of Mission San Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores) in 1776. Mission Santa Clara de Asis followed in 1777, and Mission San Jose in 1797. The missions relied on the Native American population both as their source of Christian converts and their primary source of labor. Diseases introduced by the early expeditions and missionaries, and the contagions associated with the forced communal life at the missions, resulted in the death of a large number of local peoples. Cook (1943) estimates that by 1832, the Costanoan population had been reduced from a high of over 10,000 in 1770 to less than 2,000.

Hispanic Period

Mission Santa Clara, founded in 1777, controlled much of the land of the Santa Clara Valley (approximately 80,000 acres) until the 1830s. Mission lands were used primarily for the cultivation of wheat, corn, peas, beans, hemp, flax, and linseed, and for grazing cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, goats, and mules. In addition, mission lands were used for growing garden vegetables and orchard trees such as peaches, apricots, apples, pears, and figs.

Within a period of 25 years after the mission founding, most local native peoples had been affected by the presence of the missionaries. Though some Native Americans gave up their traditional way of life by choice, many were coerced, manipulated, and forced to the mission. By the mid-1790s, the traditional Costanoan economy had been significantly disrupted. Native populations outside the Mission had suffered losses to Spanish disease, a decline in food resources, a disrupted trade system, and a significant drought in 1794. “Perhaps knowing or sensing the Indians’ new vulnerability, it was precisely at this point in time that both aggressive preaching and violence were used to encourage conversion” (Shoup and Milliken 1999:45). Mission records of 1794 and 1795 show that 586 Native Indians were baptized. While children comprised most of the earlier baptisms, 80 percent of the converts during this period were adults. The independent tribal elders had finally been brought into the mission system (Shoup and Milliken 1999:44-45).

Of the three formally recognized pueblos—San José, Los Angeles, and Branciforte near Mission Santa Cruz—El Pueblo San José de Guadalupe, founded by Lieutenant José Joaquín Moraga in November 1777, is the oldest. Moraga’s party began building on the banks of the Guadalupe River at what is now the corner of Hobson and Vendome streets in San Jose (Kyle 1990). The next several decades represent a time of relative stability throughout the Santa Clara Valley. During this period, the Spanish and Mexican population outside of the Mission grew in numbers, power, and prosperity, and Mexico, having gained its independence from Spain, began administering the 21 California missions.

By the 1820s, when American trappers began exploring the region, Native Americans of the San Jose and Santa Clara missions began to rebel (Shoup and Milliken 1999:83). The rebellion was led by Indian chieftain Estanislao and his companion Cipriano, and the confrontations that took place in the summer of 1829 resulted in casualties for both the Native American rebels and the soldiers serving the mission (Shoup and Milliken. 1999:86). The fact that Native American people who had maintained long-term relationships with local missions were motivated to rebel against them reflected poorly on the institution’s success, and signaled the beginning of the final chapter in Mission Santa Clara’s long existence (Shoup and Milliken 1999:87-89).

The Mexican government began the process of secularizing mission lands in the 1830s. The secularization of the mission lands was decreed in 1834, but the process did not get underway at Santa Clara until 1837. Within a few years, the lands of all 21 missions were expropriated in the form of land grants. Despite regulations that stipulated that the land grants were to be distributed fairly, recipients of the land grants were primarily *Californios* who had allied themselves with Jose Ramon Estrada, Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado’s brother-in-law, who oversaw the process (Shoup and Milliken 1999:98-99). Three major Mexican-era land grants were established after the mission secularization in the project area vicinity. The

Rancho de Santa Teresa was originally granted to Joaquín Bernal in 1834 by Mexican Governor Figueroa. The Rancho el Potrero de Santa Clara, originally part of the pasturelands of the Mission Santa Clara, was granted by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltoarena in 1844 to British vice-consul for California James Alexander Forbes. The third, Rancho Los Coches was granted in 1844 by Micheltoarena to Roberto, a Christianized Indian of Mission Santa Clara, who sold it to a partnership between the Sunol family and Henry M. Naglee (Kyle 1990). By 1845, eight land grants of the former Mission Santa Clara lands were formally awarded to *Californios* and their Anglo allies (54,284 acres); four were awarded to Mission Indians (11,917 acres) (Shoup and Milliken 1999:104).

American Period

With their victory in the Mexican-American War (1846-1848), the United States took possession of California. Anglo-European settlers began to arrive in the Santa Clara Valley. The 1849 Gold Rush brought an unprecedented wave of settlers, many of whom acquired land and turned their attention to agriculture. In November of 1849, San Jose became the first capital of the State of California. The following decades were marked by a transition from the ranching economy favored by Spanish and Mexican landholders to an economy based at first on grain agriculture, such as wheat, then increasingly on orchard and specialty vegetable agriculture.

The Santa Clara Valley joined in the expansion statewide of dry-wheat farming with the growing towns of San Jose and Santa Clara serving as key trading centers for the region (Walker and Williams 1982). The French prune, introduced to the region by Louis Pellier at his City Gardens nursery on St. James Street, became an important regional crop (Kyle 1990). The San Francisco and San Jose Railroad connected the two cities in 1864 and primarily transported agricultural products. In the 1880s, orchards and vineyards took root in the valley with peak land use in the 1930s with over 110,000 total acres in production. Roughly 85,000 acres were devoted to prune cultivation, which at the time comprised one-third of global production (Walker and Williams 1982). The American Can Company, a major local producer, was churning out over ten million cans of prunes by 1919 (Friedman and Tabor 1992). Other major crops grown in the Santa Clara Valley included tomatoes, grains, onions, carrots, pumpkins, cherries, walnuts, raspberries, loganberries, and strawberries. Fruit production and processing was a mainstay of San Jose's economy until the 1960s.

Like much of the San Francisco Bay Area, the region remained largely rural until World War II served as a catalyst for both industrialization and then a post-war population and housing boom. The area began taking its current form as technology firms settled in the region first to

serve the Navy at the Moffett Federal Airfield and then the growing number of high-tech and aerospace firms that settled in the region. Electronics, aviation, and semiconductor companies opened offices and factories in “Silicon Valley,” creating thousands of jobs for returning military personnel, defense workers, and their families. Between 1960 and 1990, companies started in the South Bay by graduates of Stanford University created thousands of jobs. These workers needed housing, and the valley’s orchards soon gave way to housing developments. San Jose was transformed from a market town with an agricultural economic base to a city known for high-technology engineering.

2.3 Results of the Records & Literature Search and NAHC Contact

Staff Archaeologist, Christina Alonso completed a records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University on January 10, 2017 (File No. 16-1006). The records search included a review of all cultural resource and excavation reports and recorded archaeological sites within a ¼-mile radius of the project location. The study included a review of archaeological, ethnographic, historical, and environmental literature, as well as records and maps on file at the NWIC.

One archaeological site has been previously recorded within the project area (Table 1).

Table 1: Cultural Resources Previously Recorded within ¼-mile of the Project Area

Site No.	Site Type/Constituents	Cultural/ Temporal Affiliation(s)	References
P-43-000225 (CA-SCL-215)	Habitation Site and Lithic Scatter/FAR and lithics	Prehistoric	J. Winter 1974

The prehistoric site (CA-SCL-215) was identified in 1974 in the northwest corner of the property, when it was archaeologically surveyed (Winter 1974). Four small concentrations of flaked stone artifacts and fire-affected rock (FAR) were documented; the four areas all clustered in the northwest corner of the project area. Coring and hand-excavation of four test pits yielded subsurface materials at one location (designated as Locus 1A). At this locus, testing revealed lenses of charcoal, baked earth, FAR and flaked stone artifacts between approximately 50-110 cm (20-42 inches) below the surface. The researcher concluded that Locus 1A was a small prehistoric site (recorded as CA-SCL-215) that, as a buried site, was thought to be relatively undisturbed and thus possessed inherent research potential.

In 1980 Archaeological Resource Service (Roop 1980) conducted a surface inspection of the archaeological site. They found evidence of prehistoric materials -- thermally altered rock and chert flaked stone artifacts – that was observed over a relatively large area in the vicinity of locus 1A. According to Roop, sometime after 1974 a 72-

inch diameter concrete pipe was installed through the middle of the site causing unknown damage to the archaeological deposit.

In 2004, Holman & Associates surveyed intensively the entire northern edge of the project area. The remaining portions of the 85-acre property were not formally surveyed, having been the subject of several pedestrian surveys in the past. With the exception of a single fragment of possible FAR, no prehistoric cultural materials were observed on the surface at the recorded location of CA-SCL-215.

Subsurface testing was subsequently conducted in 2004 by Holman & Associates. This effort yielded very few archaeological materials. No midden soil was encountered and cultural remains were limited to a few pieces of FAR and flaked stone artifacts. Also, no human bone, definitive faunal remains, or prehistoric cultural features were encountered. They defined the stratigraphic profile as brown silt clay that grades to yellow brown silt below 30 to 40 cm. Two test units (Rapid Recovery Units [RRU]) were excavated. In both of these (RRU 4 and 5) FAR was found from 20 to 40 cm below ground surface, and most of the flaked stone artifacts they recovered derived from this depth as well. Ten backhoe trenches were also excavated across the area. Only one of the ten trenches produced prehistoric cultural remains: possible FAR and one chert flake were found in Trench 12 (100-130 cm [40-52 inches] below surface).

One archaeological site has been previously recorded within ¼ mile of the project area (Table 2).

Table 2: Cultural Resources Previously Recorded within ¼-mile of the Project Area

Site No.	Site Type/Constituents	Cultural/ Temporal Affiliation(s)	References
P-43-000334 (CA-SCL-327)	Habitation Site, and Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Whitlow 1978

Known as the Eastridge Site, P-43-000334 (CA-SCL-327) is located to the northeast of the project area. It was originally identified based on a single surface artifact, but subsurface excavations between 1978 and 1982 revealed an extensive prehistoric midden deposit (Holman 2004).

Five cultural resource studies include the project area (Table 3). Nine cultural resource studies have been conducted within a ¼-mile radius of the project area (Table 4). Twenty "other" cultural resource studies also cover the records search area (Table 5). These are either regional overviews or do not contain adequate locational information to allow precise mapping of the area studied.

Table 3: Cultural Resource Studies Conducted in the Project Area

Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
S-004248	Joseph C. Winter	1974	Pre-EIR (Environmental Impact Report), Eastridge-Tully Road Development Project	California State University, San Jose
S-004772	Thomas L. Jackson, Miley P. Holman, and Stephen A. Dietz	1973	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water District East Zone Flood Control Project	California State University, San Francisco
S-008528	William Roop	1980	Examination of Identified Cultural Resources Within Tract No. 6278, San Jose, CA. (letter report) (ARS 80-39)	Archaeological Resource Service
S-029294	Randy S. Wiberg and Charlene Duval	2004	Cultural Resources Review for the Evergreen Smart Growth Strategy Study Area: (Arcadia Homes Site), San Jose, Santa Clara County, California.	Holman & Associates
S-034063	Randy Wiberg	2004	Subsurface Archaeological Testing: Evergreen Smart Growth Strategy Study Area: (Arcadia Homes Site), San Jose, Santa Clara County, California	Holman & Associates

Table 4: Cultural Resources Studies within ¼ mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
S-004429	Robert Cartier	1977	An Archaeological Evaluation of the East San Jose Sanitary Sewer Interceptor in San Jose, CA.	Archaeological Resource Management
S-004470	William Roop	1977	A Surface Reconnaissance of Parks Group "C" (letter report)	Archaeological Resource Service
S-008111	Archaeological Resource Management	1986	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Promotional Center on Tully and Quimby Roads in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara.	Archaeological Resource Management
S-008212	Archaeological Resource Management	1986	Secondary Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Promotional Center on Tully and Quimby Roads in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara.	Archaeological Resource Management
S-008619	James C. Bard and Donna M. Garaventa	1981	An Archaeological Assessment of the Evergreen Interceptor Sewer Project, City of San Jose, California.	Basin Research Associates, Inc.

S-012287	Robert M. Harmon, John Yelding-Sloan, and Angela M. Banet	1990	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Evergreen Interceptor Phase III Project, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-021552	Colin I. Busby	1998	Archaeological Monitoring Closure Report, Meadowfair Park Phase One Improvements Project, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-025301	Miley Paul Holman	2002	Archaeological Field Inspection of the Proposed Eastridge Mall Revitalization Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)	Holman & Associates
S-030609	Basin Research Associates, Inc	2004	Archaeological Monitoring Closure Report, Eastridge Mall Redevelopment Project, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California.	Basin Research Associates, Inc

An additional 20 overview reports covered the Project Area, and surrounding ¼ mile.

Table 5: Other Reports within ¼ mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
S-000848	David A. Fredrickson	1977	A Summary of Knowledge of the Central and Northern California Coastal Zone and Offshore Areas, Vol. III, Socioeconomic Conditions, Chapter 7: Historical & Archaeological Resources	The Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College; Winzler & Kelly Consulting Engineers
S-004428		1975	HUD Community Development Block Grant: Cultural Resources	Archaeological Consulting & Research Services, Inc.
S-005260	Joseph C. Winter	1978	Tamien - 6000 Years in an American City	
S-007483	Albert B. Elsasser, R. L. Anastasio, J. C. Bard, C. I. Busby, D. M. Garaventa, S. A. Guedon, E. L. Moore, K. M. Nissen, and M. E. Tannam	1985	Revised Data Recovery Plan, Part I: Review of the Prehistory of the Santa Clara Valley Region as Part of the Guadalupe Transportation Corridor Compliance with 36 CFR Part 800	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-009462	Teresa Ann Miller	1977	Identification and Recording of Prehistoric Petroglyphs in Marin and Related Bay Area Counties	San Francisco State University
S-009583	David W. Mayfield	1978	Ecology of the Pre-Spanish San Francisco Bay Area	San Francisco State University

Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
S-013200	Donna M. Garaventa, Colin I. Busby, Sondra A. Jarvis, and David G. Brittin	1991	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Santa Clara County Transportation Plan - T2010 EIR	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-015228	Donna M. Garaventa, Stuart A. Guedon, and Colin I. Busby	1993	Cultural Resources Review for the City of San Jose 2020 General Plan Update, Santa Clara County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-016394	Colin I. Busby, Donna M. Garaventa, Stuart A. Guedon, and Melody E. Tannam	1994	Recorded Archaeological Resources in Santa Clara County, California (Plotted on the BARCLAY 1993 LoCaide Atlas)	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-016394	Colin I. Busby, Donna M. Garaventa, Stuart A. Guedon, and Melody E. Tannam	1995	First Supplement Recorded Archaeological Resources in Santa Clara County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-016394	Colin I. Busby, Donna M. Garaventa, Stuart A. Guedon, and Melody E. Tannam	1996	Second Supplement, Recorded Archaeological Resources in Santa Clara County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-016394	Colin I. Busby, Donna M. Garaventa, Stuart A. Guedon, and Melody E. Tannam	1997	Third Supplement, Recorded Archaeological Resources in Santa Clara County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-017852	Jacquelin Jensen Kehl and Linda Yamane	1995	Ethnohistoric Genealogy Study, Tasman Corridor Light Rail Project, Santa Clara County, California	Woodward-Clyde Consultants
S-018217	Glenn Gmoser	1996	Cultural Resource Evaluations for the Caltrans District 04 Phase 2 Seismic Retrofit Program, Status Report: April 1996	California Department of Transportation
S-020395	Donna L. Gillette	1998	PCNs of the Coast Ranges of California: Religious Expression or the Result of Quarrying?	California State University, Hayward

Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
S-030204	Donna L. Gillette	2003	The Distribution and Antiquity of the California Pecked Curvilinear Nucleated (PCN) Rock Art Tradition.	University of California, Berkeley
S-032596	Randall Milliken, Jerome King, and Patricia Mikkelsen	2006	The Central California Ethnographic Community Distribution Model, Version 2.0, with Special Attention to the San Francisco Bay Area, Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 4 Rural Conventional Highways	Consulting in the Past; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-033600	Jack Meyer and Jeff Rosenthal	2007	Geoarchaeological Overview of the Nine Bay Area Counties in Caltrans District 4	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-034214		1995	Final Report: Archaeological Collections Project for the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Jose	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-046375		2012	County of Santa Clara Historic Context Statement, Santa Clara County, California	Archives and Architecture, LLC.

NAHC Correspondence

WSA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 9, 2017 with a request for information on known Native American traditional or cultural properties within the project area, and to request a list of individuals or groups with cultural affiliation to the project area. The NAHC responded by letter on August January 13, 2017. The letter stated that a records search of the sacred lands file had failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. A list of six Native American contacts was included in the response.

On April 19, 2017, WSA sent letters to the following six contacts identified by the NAHC, requesting comment on this project: Ms. Katherine Erolinda Perez of the North Valley Yokuts Tribe; Mr. Valentin Lopez, Chairperson of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band Tribe; Ms. Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista; Ms. Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan; Ms. Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson of the Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area; and Mr. Andrew Galvan of The Ohlone Indian Tribe.

No responses to the letters were received. The initial round of follow-up phone calls was made on May 3, 2017 to individuals on the contact list who had not responded to the letter sent by WSA. None of the calls were answered. Emails were sent to those recipients whose voicemail boxes were full. Additional follow up phone calls were placed on June 16, 2017.

Rosemary Cambra stated that if and when cultural materials are encountered, the Muwekma would like to make the recommendations for removal, and will work with the developer, and agency.

3.0 Field Methods

Project archaeological testing consisted of pre-excavating 2,383-feet of utility trenches that included water, storm drain and sanitary sewer lines, and associated manholes within the boundary of CA-SCL-215. WSA staff members, Dr. Allen Estes and David Buckley conducted the fieldwork.

At the outset of fieldwork, the site boundary for CA-SCL-215 had been defined based on previous surface and subsurface archaeological investigations (Holman and Associates 2004; Winter 1974a, b). Subsurface project components that were located within this site boundary (e.g., waterline, sanitary sewer, storm drain, and associated manhole areas) were pre-excavated in anticipation of subsequent construction (refer to Figure 4). The location of lateral lines (sewer), joint trench, and other components, such as joint boxes, catch basins and other manholes had not been planned at the time of the archaeological testing.

All trench excavation was conducted using an excavator fitted with a 24-in.-wide bucket that was fitted with a straight edge to minimize damage to features and to allow better visibility at the bottom of the trench. All mechanical excavation was conducted in 6-8 in. lifts. Mechanical excavation was stopped when a single cultural feature was encountered. Since a feature or intact deposit outside the confines of the trench limits will not be subject to further disturbance during construction activities, WSA only documented that portion of the feature that was within the boundary of the trench sidewalls. All trenching was conducted in compliance with OSHA regulations.

4.0 Results of Pre-excavation of Utility Lines

On March 20, 29-30, and April 3-4, 2017 WSA pre-excavated all utilities within the site boundary of CA-SCL-215 that had been designed at that stage of the project. The pre-excavation of these lines within the boundary of the archaeological site area was designed to minimize damage to the site and to human remains, and to minimize loss of irreplaceable archaeological data, and to eliminate any potential delays to construction. Table 6 presents the details of the project components that were pre-excavated (Refer to Figure 4).

Table 6: Project Components Pre-excavated within CA-SCL-215

Project Component	Length ft.	Width ft.	Minimum Depth ft.	Maximum Depth ft.
Sanitary Sewer	709	3	6.8	11.1
Storm Drain	1113	3	4.5	11.6
Fire Water Line	561	3	6	6.5

Trenches were situated along predetermined construction alignments. The trench alignments were marked on the ground, measured off of staked points. The stakes had been placed by project surveyors prior to pre-excavation. Trench depths were determined by the proposed construction plans, and varied according to construction needs for pipeline engineering. The depths of trenches were determined by inverse elevations on project stakes and the trenches were excavated to an approximate depth of 6 in. below the inverse elevation that was marked on the stakes.

Within the site boundary, the area is characterized by stratified sediment layers consisting of a slightly disturbed (probably plowed) topsoil (Munsell: 2.5 Y 5/2 "grayish brown"), a layer of silty clay (Munsell: 2.5 Y 5/3 "light olive brown"), and (where observed) a lower layer of gravelly sand (Munsell: 2.5 Y 6/4 "light yellowish brown"). The topsoil layer of soil consisted mostly of loamy silts and clay, with a lot of roots, approximately 5 percent gravels. The thickness of the topsoil was consistently 60 cm in thickness (approximately 24 inches). The layer of silty clay was sterile, with almost no gravels or organic materials. In the southeastern portion of the site area a gravelly sand layer was encountered at depths of 170 cm below ground surface (approximately 5 1/2 feet). Gravels consisted of small to medium rounded pebbles and ranged from 30 to 50 percent.

No midden sediments were observed during the testing. One feature was encountered.

Feature 1:

Possible House Floor

One feature (Feature 1) was encountered between 92 and 100 cm (3 to 3.5 ft.) below the ground surface. The feature consisted of a roughly horizontal, highly compacted and heat affected surface that included clumps of burned clay and charcoal (Photo 1). The feature sediments consisted of clayey silt with less than 1 percent gravels. The sediments were mottled, with colors ranging from Munsell 2.5 Y 4/2 (dark grayish brown) to 2.5 Y 6/3 (pale brown). The burned clay clumps were brownish yellow in color (Munsell: 2.5 Y 6/6). A few rounded gravels were present on the surface and were visibly cracked, possibly showing evidence from high heat. No direct evidence was recovered during screening through a 1/8-inch wire mesh that indicated human usage of the surface (i.e. no artifacts, bone or shell

remains, etc.). The area is distinctly more compact than the sediments immediately above and below the feature. The feature was between 5 and 10 cm (2 to 4 in.) thick and may have been impacted from above by plowing during agricultural use of the land in modern times. This was not clear. The feature was approximately 250 cm (8 ft.) in length and was clearly cut along the southern edge. The northern edge of the feature gradually diminished. The feature extends to the east and west for an unknown distance. No data were recovered from the feature; it was left in place at the bottom of the trench in which it was found.



Photo 1: Plan view of Feature

6.0 Results and Recommendations

Archaeological testing produced no evidence of midden deposits associated with the archaeological site CA-SCL-215, whose recorded boundary extends across the northern half of the project area. All sediment layers that were observed appeared to be native and culturally sterile, except for the upper topsoil layer that had historic trash and appeared to have been disturbed by plowing and orchard cultivation. Some disturbance to the area was caused by the installation of a large underground pipe that was found in some trenches at 5 to 6 feet below ground surface.

The pre-excavation of utility alignments within the site boundary encountered a single feature, Feature 1. Feature 1 appeared to be a compact surface that was fire affected. This feature appears to be consistent with earlier finds of burned clay and charcoal that were observed as inclusions in the compact surface. No artifacts were observed in association with the feature, so it is not clear if the feature is the result of human usage of the area or the result of natural causes such as grass fires. During archaeological testing a few fire-affected rocks were observed, but no concentrations of fire-affected rocks were encountered. No other artifacts were observed.

The findings of the archaeological testing suggest that the archaeological site might be located within the northwestern portion of the recorded site boundary. As a result, WSA recommends that all subsequent project ground disturbance in the northwestern portion of the project area that fall within the archaeological site boundary should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist in order to minimize impacts to the potential features or other archaeological deposits that could be encountered during construction.

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Appendix A

NAHC Correspondence



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Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
 Sacramento, CA 95814
 (916) 653-4082
 (916) 657-5390 – Fax
 nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: _____

County _____

USGS Quadrangle _____

Name _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section(s) _____

Company/Firm/Agency: _____

Contact Person: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Project Description: _____

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 Fax



January 13, 2017

Allen Estes
William Self

Sent by: aestes@williamself.com

RE: De Nova Homes- Evergreen Circle, Santa Clara County

Dear Mr. Estes,

Attached is a list of tribes that have cultural and traditional affiliation to the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above. I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult, as may be required under particular state statutes. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

The NAHC also recommends that project proponents conduct a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) at the appropriate regional archaeological Information Center of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) (http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1068) to determine if any tribal cultural resources are located within the area(s) affected by the proposed action. The SFL, established under Public Resources Code section 5094, are sites submitted for listing to the NAHC by California Native American tribes. The SFL, established under Public Resources Code section 5094, are sites submitted for listing to the NAHC by California Native American tribes. A record search of the SLF was completed for the APE referenced above with negative results. Please note records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of tribal cultural resources. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of tribal cultural resources.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Frank Lienert".

Frank Lienert
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Native American Contacts

January 13, 2017

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Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts

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Ohlone/Costanoan

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Ohlone/Costanoan

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Ohlone/Costanoan
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Bay Miwok
Plains Miwok
Patwin

(510) 687-9393 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessments for De Nova Homes-
Evergreen Circle, Santa Clara County



Consultants in Archaeology and Historic Preservation

April 19, 2017

Katherine Erolinda Perez
PO Box 717
Linden, CA 95236

RE: DeNova Homes Evergreen Circle, San Jose, California

Dear Ms. Perez,

WSA has been contracted by DeNova to prepare an Archaeological Testing Plan, and Archaeological Testing Report for the Evergreen Circle Project (project), located in the City of San Jose, and County of Santa Clara. WSA has agreed to conduct a Records Search with the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the proposed project area and a 1/4-mile radius to identify known cultural resource sites and previous surveys in or near the project area, as plotted in the San Jose East 7.5' Topographic Map, in Township 7 South, Range 1 East, in an unspecified section. The project plans to construct a retail commercial development, 250 residential dwelling units, and street infrastructure. Project construction will require ground disturbance for cut-and-fill operations to prepare and level the ground surface, preparation of building pads, and trenching for installation of underground utilities, such as domestic and fire waterlines, sanitary sewer lines, storm drain lines, electrical and joint trench lines, as well as excavations for curbs, foundations, and landscaping.

We would appreciate receiving any comments you may have regarding cultural resources or sacred sites issues within the immediate project area. If you could provide your comments in writing to the address below, or call me, we will make sure the comments are provided to our client as part of this project.

We would appreciate a response, at your earliest convenience, should you have information relative to this request. Should you have any questions, I can be reached at (925) 253-9070.

Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Allen Estes", is written over a large, light gray watermark that says "STANDARD".

Allen Estes, Ph.D.
Project Director

Attachment: Map

DeNova: Evergreen Circle

Table #. Record of Native American Contacts and Comments

Native American Contact	Date of Notification Letter (certified)	Date of Phone Contact	Comments	Date of Follow-Up Phone Contact	Comments
<p>Katherine Erolinda Perez P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA 95236 209-887-3415 canutes@verizon.net</p>	04/19/17	5/3/2017	<p>Called number, phone got disconnected. Called again, left message</p>	6/16/17	<p>Called number, no answer, no voicemail box</p>
<p>Mr Valentin Lopez, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band Tribe PO Box 5272 Galt, CA 95632 916-743-5833 vlopez@amahmutsun.org</p>	04/19/17	5/3/2017	<p>No answer left message</p>	6/16/17	<p>No answer left message</p>
<p>Ms Irene Zwierlein, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista 789 Canada Road Woodside, CA 94062 650-400-4806 cell 650-332-1526 fax amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com</p>	04/19/17	5/3/2017	<p>No answer, the mailbox is full, sent email</p>	6/16/17	<p>No answer, the mailbox is full, sent email</p>
<p>Ms Ann Marie Sayers, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan P.O. Box 28 Hollister, CA 95024 831-637-4238 ams@indiancanyon.org</p>	04/19/17	5/3/2017	<p>No answer, left message</p>	6/16/17	<p>No answer left message</p>
<p>Ms Rosemary Cambra, Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area P.O. Box 360791 Milpitas, CA 95036 408-205-9714 510-581-5194 muwekma@muwekma.org</p>	04/19/17	5/3/2017	<p>Rosemary number is 408-314-1898, mailbox is full, sent email</p>	6/16/17	<p>Spoke to Rosemary, she will call us back. If when cultural materials are encountered, the Muwekma tribe will make recommendations for removal and they will work in conjunction with the agency/developer.</p>

Native American Contact	Date of Notification Letter (certified)	Date of Phone Contact	Comments	Date of Follow-Up Phone Contact	Comments
Mr Andrew Galvan The Ohlone Indian Tribe P.O. Box 3152 Fremont, CA 94539 510-882-0527 cell 510-687-9393 fax chochenyo@AOL.com	04/19/17	5/3/2017	Sent email	6/16/17	Sent email

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT**1. UNDERTAKING DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

District	County	Route	Post Miles	Unit	E-FIS Project Number	Phase
<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Federal Project Number. (Prefix, Agency Code, Project No.)</i>		<i>Location</i>		
4	SC	CML 5937 (196)		Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project, San José, Santa Clara County		

For Local Assistance projects off the highway system, use headers in italics

Project Description:

Santa Clara County Roads and Airports Department (County) proposes improvements to Capitol Expressway in southeastern San José between Interstate 680 (I-680) in the northeast, and Narvaez Avenue just east of State Route 87 (SR-87) in the southwest. Plans include the installation of an intelligent transformation system (ITS) to interconnect and coordinate traffic signals along an approximately 8.2 mile stretch of the expressway. Also, sidewalk construction is proposed for three locations to connect gaps of existing facilities. All work, both temporary and permanent, will be confined to the existing Capitol Expressway right-of-way. For a complete project description and associated maps refer to Appendix A of this report.

Caltrans is providing project oversight in accordance with the January 2014 First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and Caltrans regarding compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, as it pertains to the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California by determining whether there are historic properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE).

2. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

In accordance with Section 106 Programmatic Agreement Stipulation VIII.A, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project was established in consultation with Maureen Zogg, PQS Prehistoric Archaeology, and Hin P. Kung, District Local Assistance Engineer, on 22 April 2015. The APE maps are located in Appendix A in this Historic Property Survey Report.

The Architectural and Archaeological APE was established as the same horizontal footprint, an approximately 8.2 mile section of Capitol Expressway from the western side of its intersection at Narvaez Avenue (just east of SR-87) to just south of I-680. This irregularly shaped linear project footprint varies in width from 150 ft. along most of the route to 1,000 ft. wide at its widest to accommodate Capitol's intersection with US-101.

The vertical component to the Archaeological APE is inconsistent in depth. It will extend to a maximum impact of 13 ft. (4m) for select signal poles, while other signal poles will extend to only 5 ft. (1.5m) in depth (for more specifics refer to Psota 2015b:Table 1). Beyond intersections, new connecting conduit will be constructed at two locations and will impact to 3 ft.



HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

(0.9m) below surface, and the remainder of the project footprint will impact to a maximum depth 2 ft. (0.6meters).

3. CONSULTING PARTIES / PUBLIC PARTICIPATIONX Native American Tribes, Groups and Individuals

- Eleven Native American individuals/organizations on the Native American Heritage Commission's list were emailed on 16 March 2015, after the project was redesigned.
- Andrew Galvan, Irenne Zwierlein, and Michelle Zimmer responded with concerns that Native American monitors should be a part of the XPI efforts given the high sensitivity of the project footprint. Edward Ketchum responded that the Project APE was outside his tribal territory and he had no comment. On 7 April 2015, those seven individuals/groups who had not responded to the original inquiry were phoned. Of those whom Holman & Associates were able to contact directly, five had concerns for the planned improvements and requested Native American monitors for additional Phase I investigations: those five were Andrew Galvan, Irenne Zwierlein, Michelle Zimmer, Ann Marie Sayers, and Ramona Garibay. No other specific comments were received and no archaeological sites were identified within the project footprint.

X Native American Heritage Commission

- The Native American Heritage Commission was contacted on 12 May 2014. When there was no response by 16 June 2014, the Commission was phoned and another letter faxed to them. The Commission responded on 20 June 2014 with a list of eleven individuals/groups to contact for additional consultation (see above).

4. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS

X Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory

X California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS)

X California Inventory of Historic Resources

X California Office of Historic Preservation's Historic Property Data File

X Results:

- On 21 May 2014, a CHRIS records search (File Number 13-1784) identified an archaeological site within the Project APE. A supplemental records search was conducted on 30 May to follow elaborate on certain information (File Number 13-1842). The project was redesigned to exclude the boundaries of any recorded archaeological sites and to move proposed improvements away from any of the nearby identified archaeological sites. The entire current project footprint has been previously surveyed and three (CA-SCL-68, -327 and -778) are recorded adjacent to the Project APE with a redeposit and another possible resource noted nearby.
- A review of historic-era maps gave no indication of specific historic-era resources that might exist within the Project APE.

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

- An archaeology survey of both sides of the expressway and the median strip found few locations with visible native soils. No indications of artifacts, midden, or buried subsurface deposits were noted.
- Based on these findings along with the highly sensitive locations adjacent to major and minor creeks, and the high potential for nearby recorded buried sites, an XPI Proposal was prepared. Due to the combination of proximity to known archaeological sites and sensitive areas, most of the Project APE appears sensitive except for Vistapark Drive to Seven Trees Boulevard, and east of Silver Creek Road to north of Aborn Road. Seven 3-ft. deep cores, four 5-ft. cores, and eight 13-ft. cores are proposed with three potential 3-ft. cores and five 13-ft. cores held in reserve depending on the findings of the preceding ones.
- XPI efforts were completed on 21 and 22 September 2015 with no archaeological deposits or cultural materials identified. Nineteen cores locations were attempted to sample between 3 to 13 feet below surface within or abutting the area of direct impacts (API). Four core locations could not be explored because of either an abundance of buried utilities or layers of road infrastructure. Fourteen of the cores were completed and contained a sufficient sample to refine the projected archaeological sensitivity of the Capitol Expressway ADI. None of the reserved core locations were explored.

5. PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

X Bridges listed as Category 5 in the Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory are present within the APE. Appropriate pages from the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory are attached.

- 37C0721, Capitol Expressway Overcrossing Monterey Road/SR-82 at 2.81. (Caltrans Local Bridge Inventory 2015:127)
- 370218, Capitol Expressway Overcrossing at US-101 at 31.70 PM. (Caltrans Bridge Inventory 2015:127)
- 37C0042, Coyote Creek at Capitol Expressway situated 0.5 miles southwest of US-101. (Caltrans Local Bridge Inventory 2015:117)
- 37C0143, Thompson Creek at Capitol Expressway (Caltrans Local Bridge Inventory 2015:143)

X The following cultural resources within the APE previously determined not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and that determination is still valid.

- See previous entry.

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT**6. HPSR to District File**

- Caltrans, pursuant to Section 106 Programmatic Agreement Stipulation VIII.B, has determined that there are no cultural resources present in the APE and/or there are properties within the APE that are exempt from evaluation; see Section 5.
- Caltrans, pursuant to Section 106 Programmatic Agreement Stipulation IX.A, has determined a Finding of No Historic Properties Affected is appropriate for this undertaking because there are no historic properties within the APE.

7. HPSR to SHPO

- Not applicable.

8. HPSR to CSO

- Not applicable.

9. Findings for State-Owned Properties

Findings to District File

- Caltrans, pursuant to PRC 5024 Memorandum of Understanding Stipulation VIII.C.5, has determined that the following State-owned cultural resources within the APE previously were determined not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or for registration as California Historical Landmarks and that determination is still valid.

- 370218, Capitol Expressway Overcrossing at US-101 at 31.70 PM. (Caltrans Bridge Inventory 2015:127)

Findings to SHPO

- Not applicable.

Findings to CSO

- Not applicable.

10. CEQA Considerations

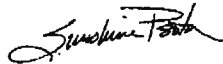
- Not applicable; Caltrans is not the lead agency under CEQA.

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT**11. List of Attached Documentation**

- Project Vicinity, Location, and APE Maps in **Appendix A**
- California Historic Bridge Inventory sheet in **Appendix B**
- Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) in **Appendix A**
- Psota, Sunshine, 2015, *Archaeological Survey Report for the Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project, San José, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)*. Cited in HPSR as Psota 2015a
 - Includes *Extended Phase I Proposal for the Capitol Expressway ITS and Sidewalk Project, San José, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)*. Cited in HPSR as Psota 2015b
- Archaeological Evaluation Report (CARIDAP, XPI, PII, PIII) in **Appendix C**
- Psota, Sunshine, 2015, *Results of Extended Phase I Investigations for the Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project, San José, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)*

12. HPSR Preparation and Caltrans Approval


Prepared by:



20 October 2015

Consultant /
discipline:
AffiliationSunshine Psota, M.A., Registered
Professional Archaeologist #10338
Holman & Associates, 3615 Folsom
Street, San Francisco CA 94110

Date

Reviewed for
approval by:
PT PROJECT LEAD

Date

12/16/15

District 4 Caltrans
PQS discipline/level:

Approved by:



23 Dec 2015

District 4 EBC:

Tom Holstein

Date

HPSR APPENDIX A:
Archaeological Survey Report

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE
CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY ITS & SIDEWALK PROJECT
SAN JOSÉ, SANTA CLARA COUNTY: CML 5937 (196)**



Prepared by

Sunshine Psota, M.A., RPA
Holman & Associates
3615 Folsom Street
San Francisco, CA 94110

Prepared for:

Santa Clara County Roads & Airports Department
101 Skyport Drive
San José, CA 95112

Reviewed for Approval by:

Maureen Zogg, MA, PQS Prehistoric
Archaeology, Office of Local Assistance
Caltrans, District 4 *Todd Tallke*

Approved by:

Maria Hugo Ahumada
Environmental Branch Chief
Office of Local Assistance
Caltrans, District 4

*PQS Prehistoric Archaeology, OERS
CTD4*

USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle: San Jose East, CA

August 2015

CONFIDENTIAL:

This report contains confidential cultural resources location information; report distribution should be restricted to those with a need to know. Cultural resources are nonrenewable, and their scientific, cultural, and aesthetic values can be significantly impaired by their disturbance. To deter vandalism, artifact hunting, and other activities that can damage cultural resources, the location of cultural resources should be kept confidential. The legal authority to restrict cultural resources information is in California Government Code 6254.1 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Section 304.

Cover photo: Overview of Capitol Expressway Project APE, view to east.

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- A. List of Studies within Project APE
- B. Archaeological Site Records Adjacent to Project APE
- C. Native American Consultation
- D. Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk XPI Proposal

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Santa Clara County Roads and Airports Department proposes improvements to Capitol Expressway in San José between Interstate 680 (I-680) and Narvaez Avenue just east of State Route 87. The area of potential effects is approximately 8.2 linear miles, encompassing the right-of-way on both sides of the expressway. Proposed subsurface impacts are 5 or 13 ft. deep in selective intersections and beyond those locations impacts will be two to three feet depending on whether or not new conduit needs to be installed. This archaeological survey report assists Caltrans, the lead agency for the project, with fulfillment of regulatory responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended (36 CFR Part 800) as delegated on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration.

A records search and literature review identified no previously recorded archaeological sites within the Project's Archaeological APE, however, three recorded sites and two other possible sites are noted adjacent to the project footprint. The entire project footprint was previously investigated with most of these studies finding much of the surface covered by urban development. Also this area has a high frequency of buried archaeological sites.

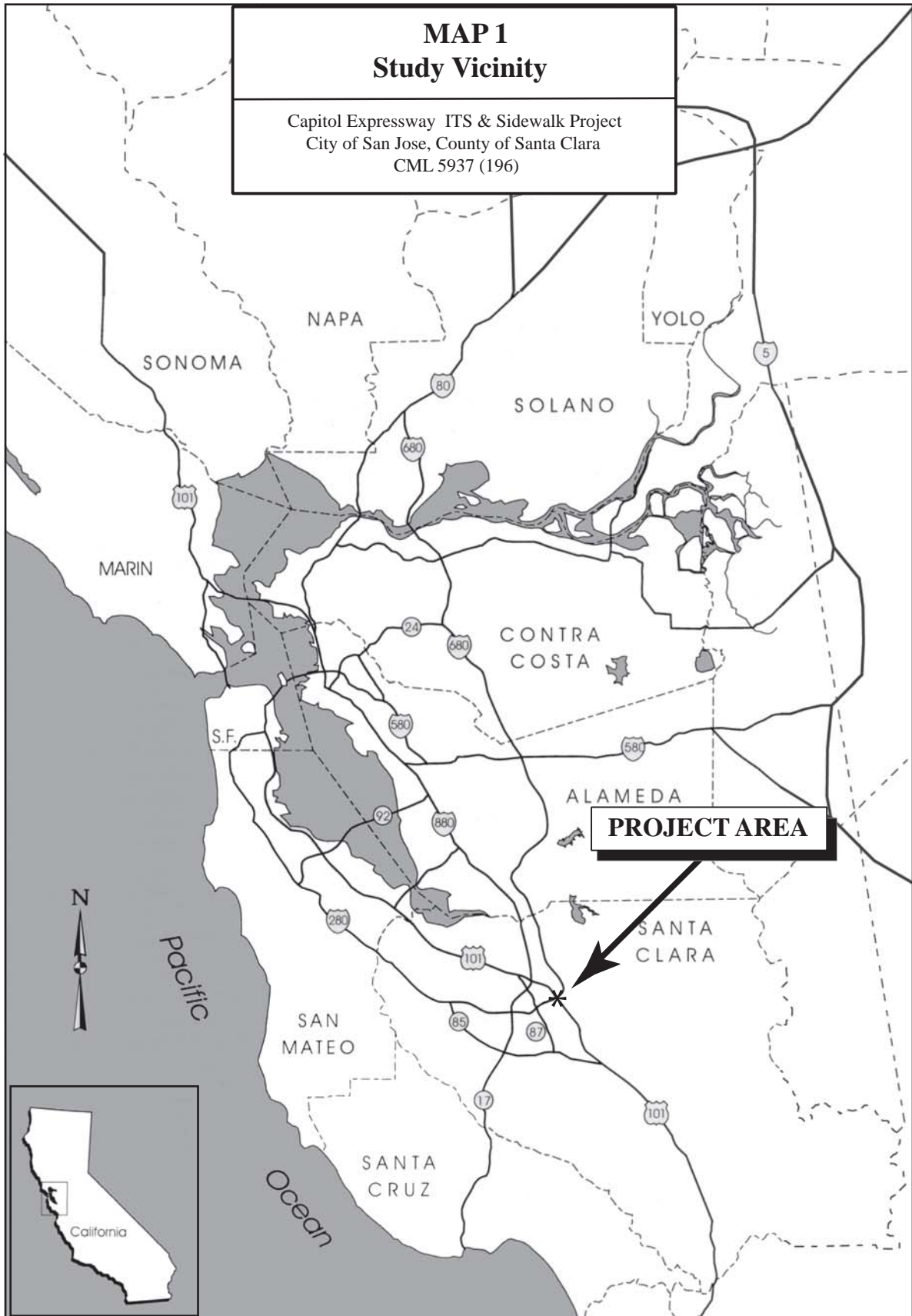
Native American consultation consisted of contacting the Native American Heritage Commission. Their response included a list of eleven individuals/groups that were also contacted. Five of those contacted had concerns for the planned improvements and requested Native American monitors for additional Phase I investigations. No other specific comments were received and no archaeological sites were identified within the project footprint.

Between 4 and 11 June 2014, Holman & Associates conducted a surface survey of all accessible lands within the Project APE. Much of the area was developed and covered, with less than adequate visibility overall. No prehistoric or historic-era cultural deposits were identified. Holman & Associates recommends Extended Phase I efforts to sample selected archaeologically sensitive locations where specific impacts are proposed. An Extended Phase I Proposal is appended.

It is Caltrans's policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is the agency's policy to stop work in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey work will be required if the project changes to include areas beyond the established Project APE.

MAP 1 Study Vicinity

Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project
City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara
CML 5937 (196)



INTRODUCTION

Santa Clara County Roads and Airports Department proposes improvements to Capitol Expressway in San José between Interstate 680 (I-680) in the northeast, and Narvaez Avenue just east of State Route 87 (SR-87) in the southwest (Maps 1 and 2). This archaeological survey report assists California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the lead agency for the project, with fulfillment of regulatory responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended (NHPA; 36 CFR Part 800) as delegated on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Caltrans is providing project oversight in accordance with the January 2014 First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and Caltrans regarding compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, as it pertains to the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California by determining whether there are prehistoric or historic-era archaeological sites within the Area of Potential Effects (APE). This report documents an archaeological survey conducted by Holman & Associates between 4 and 11 June 2014 within the County's right-of-way.

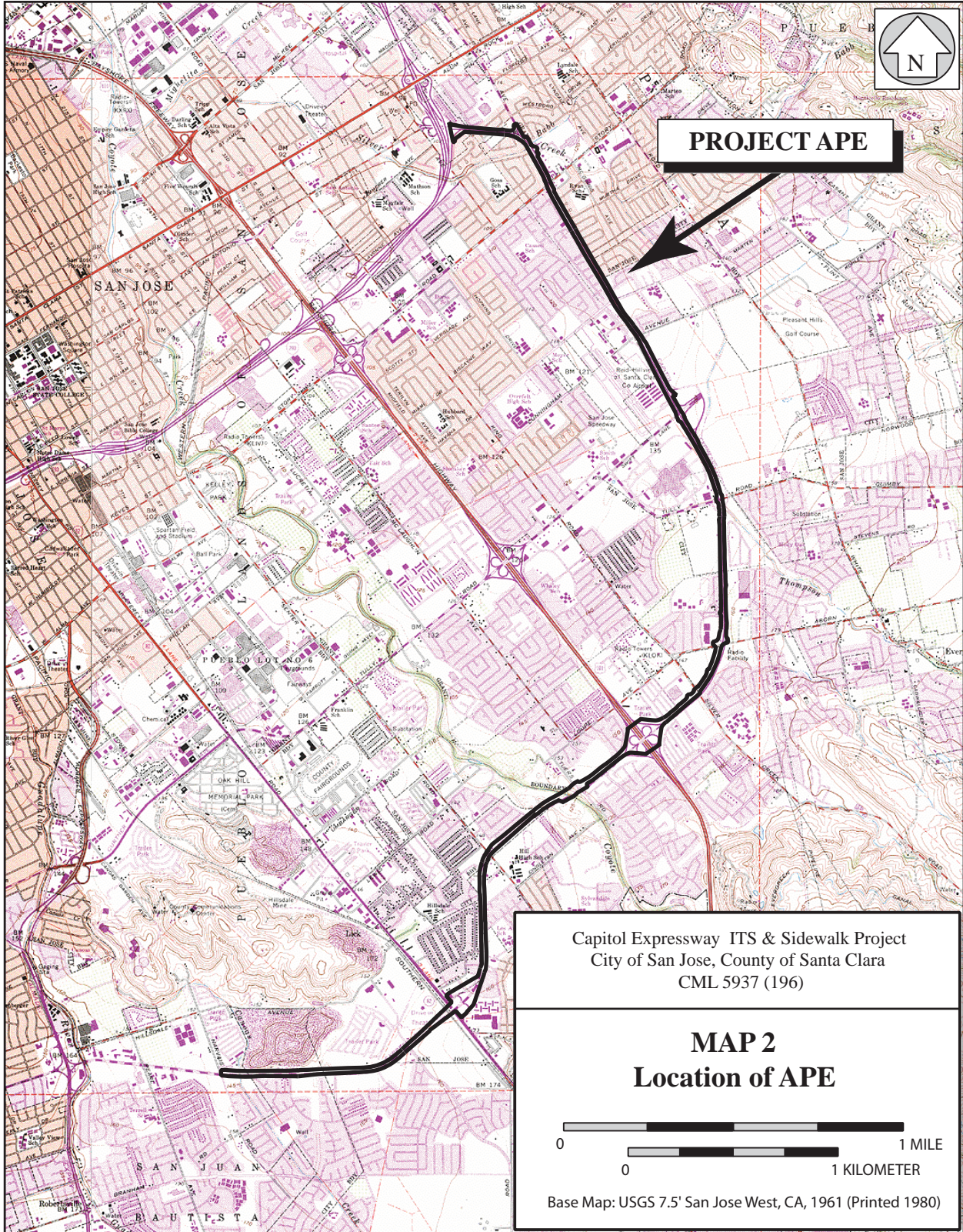
This report was prepared by Sunshine Psota, M.A. (Cultural Resources Management [CRM]), Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA). The author has more than 34 years of experience in California archaeology, much of it in the San Francisco Bay Area. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for professionals in prehistoric and historical archaeology. The survey was conducted by John Schlagheck, M.A. (Applied Anthropology, RPA), who has five years of experience in California archaeology and has also worked in the West Indies and Mexico.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The identification of historic properties is one step in the process of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Compliance with the NHPA is required because Santa Clara County is receiving project funding from the FHWA. Funding a project that has the potential to cause effects on historic properties is considered an undertaking as defined by the NHPA regulations (36 CFR 800); undertakings require that FHWA comply with the NHPA. For the purposes of Section 106, a historic property is any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places.

As redesigned, the current Project APE does not include any recorded archaeological sites within its footprint. Santa Clara County Roads and Airports Department is proposing the following improvements to approximately 8.2 miles of Capitol Expressway in San José between the thoroughfares of I-680 and just east of SR-87 at Narvaez Avenue (Map 3):

- Installation of an intelligent transportation system (ITS), which will allow for the interconnection and coordination of traffic signals to improve operational efficiency. The ITS improvements will include the installation of communication cable along the entire length of the expressway to connect the signals. The cable will be placed in a conduit within trenches down the median or along the shoulders of the travel route at a depth of three feet below surface or less. Most of cable will be placed in existing conduits with installation of only two sections of conduit needed beyond intersection improvements. An approximate 1930 ft. of new conduit is



Archaeological & Architectural History
 Area of Potential Effects
 Capitol Expressway ITS Project
 Santa Clara County, CA
 CML 5937 (196)

Shirley Kuy
 Caltrans District 4 - Local Assistance Engineer
 Date 6/23/15

[Signature]
 Caltrans District 4 - POS
 Date 7/23/15

Local Agency
 Date 7/23/15



Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)



CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY (APE MAP 1 of 7)
 Map 3a. Area of Potential Effects Map

Existing ROW (Right-of-Way)
 Archaeological APE
 Architectural History APE

NOTE: ALL WORK, BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT, WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.





Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)

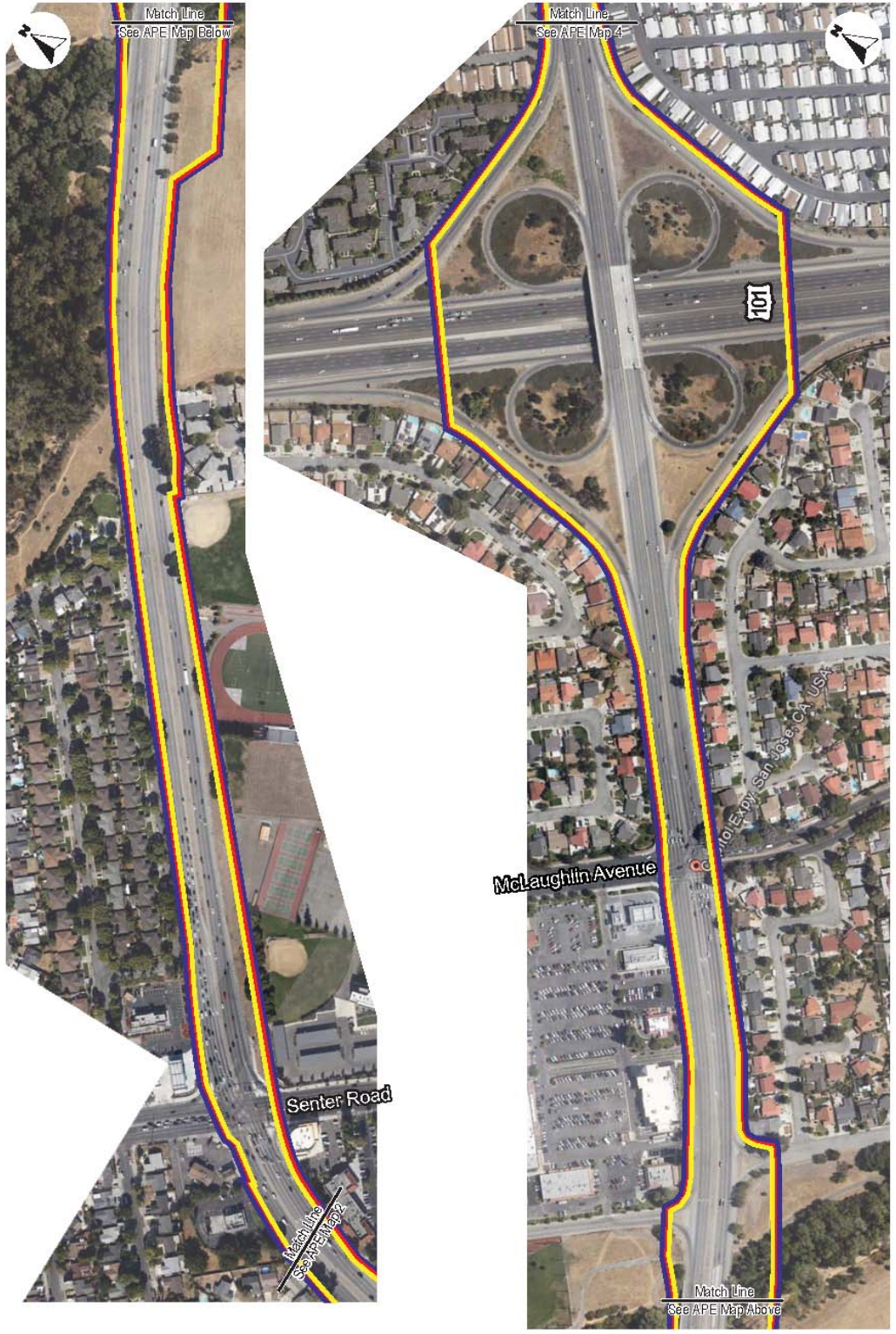


CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY (APE MAP 2 of 7)
Map 3b. Area of Potential Effects Map

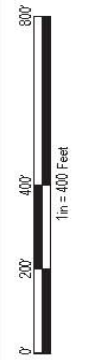
- Existing ROW (Right-of-Way)
- Archaeological APE
- Architectural History APE

NOTE: ALL WORK, BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT, WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.

0' 200' 400' 800'
 1in = 400 Feet



Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)

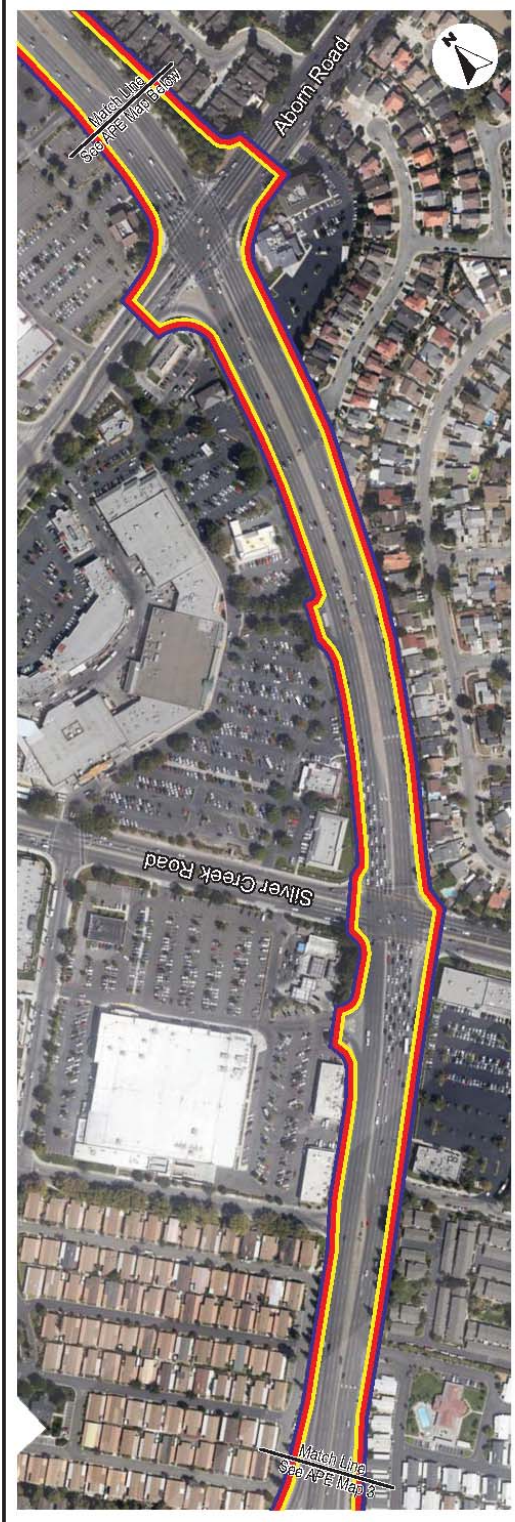


NOTE: ALL WORK, BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.

- Existing ROW (Right-of-Way)
- Archaeological APE
- Architectural History APE

CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY (APE MAP 3 of 7)

Map 3c. Area of Potential Effects Map



Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)



CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY (APE MAP 4 of 7)
Map 3d. Area of Potential Effects Map

- Existing ROW (Right-of-Way)
- Archaeological APE
- Architectural History APE

NOTE: ALL WORK, BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT, WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.

0 200' 400' 800'
 1in = 400 Feet



Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)



CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY (APE MAP 5 of 7)

Map 3e. Area of Potential Effects Map

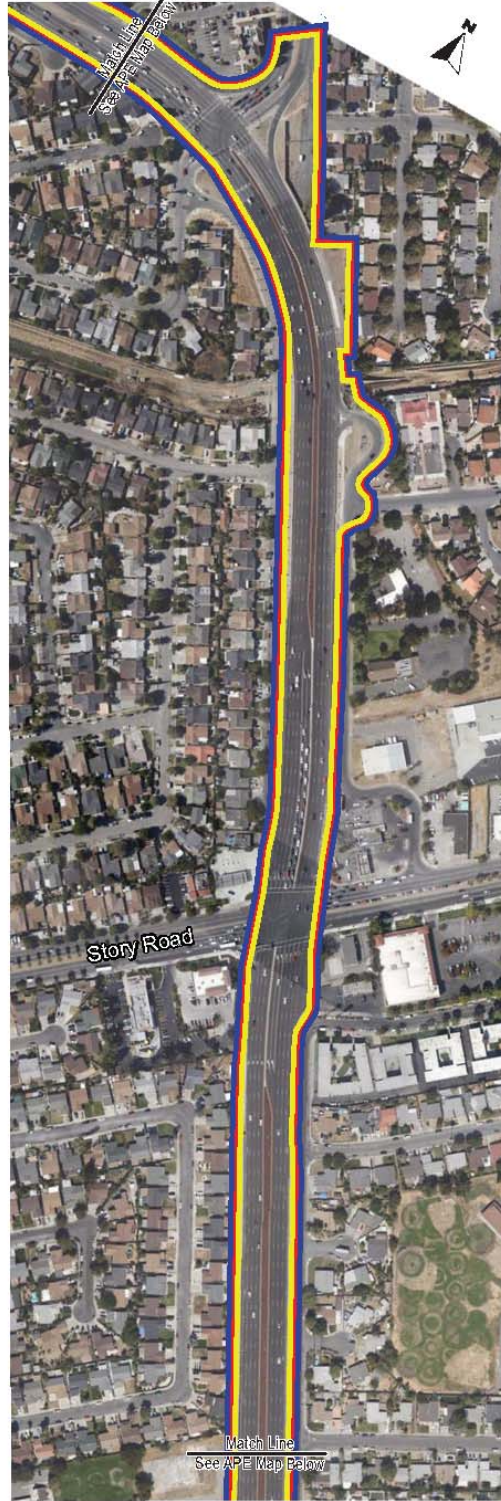
- █ Existing ROW (Right-of-Way)
- █ Archaeological APE
- █ Architectural History APE

NOTE: ALL WORK, BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT, WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.





Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)

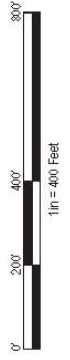


CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY (APE MAP 6 of 7)

Map 3f. Area of Potential Effects Map

- Existing ROW (Right-of-Way)
- Archaeological APE
- Architectural History APE

NOTE: ALL WORK, BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT, WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.





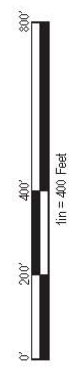
Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project,
 San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)

CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY (APE MAP 7 of 7)

Map 3g. Area of Potential Effects Map

- Existing ROW (Right-of-Way)
- Archaeological APE
- Architectural History APE

NOTE: ALL WORK, BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT, WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.



proposed between east of Silver Creek Road almost to Nieman Boulevard. The other section is an approximate 620 ft. from south of Quimby Road to Quimby. At each of the signalized intersections along the expressway, work will include new traffic signals, new traffic signal control cabinets, modifications to concrete traffic islands, and installation of ADA-compliant curb ramps. Conduit for the communication cable will be installed at each intersection via directional-boring at an approximate depth of three feet. Foundations for traffic signal masts will be at a maximum depth of 10 to 13 feet.

- New sidewalks will be constructed to fill in missing sidewalk "gaps" along the expressway. The locations for the new sidewalks are as follows:
 - o North side of Capitol Expressway between Senter Road on the west and Tuers Road on the east. This work will not require the widening of the existing bridge on Capitol Expressway over Coyote Creek as there is an existing sidewalk on the bridge.
 - o South side of Capitol Expressway between Narvaez Avenue and Vista Park Drive. At Vista Park Drive, a short retaining wall is planned that will be 2-3 feet in height.
 - o South side of Capitol Expressway between just west of Snell Avenue and just east of Monterey Road. This work will not require the widening of the existing bridge on Capitol Expressway over Monterey Road. Short retaining walls (3-4 feet in height) may, however, be needed on the overpass embankment as part of sidewalk construction.

The new sidewalks will connect to the existing sidewalks along the expressway. Work associated with the construction of the sidewalks is anticipated to extend to a depth of up to two feet with any retaining wall foundations limited to a 1-foot below surface. It is anticipated that some tree removal will be required to accommodate the sidewalk construction with impact depths of two to three feet deep.

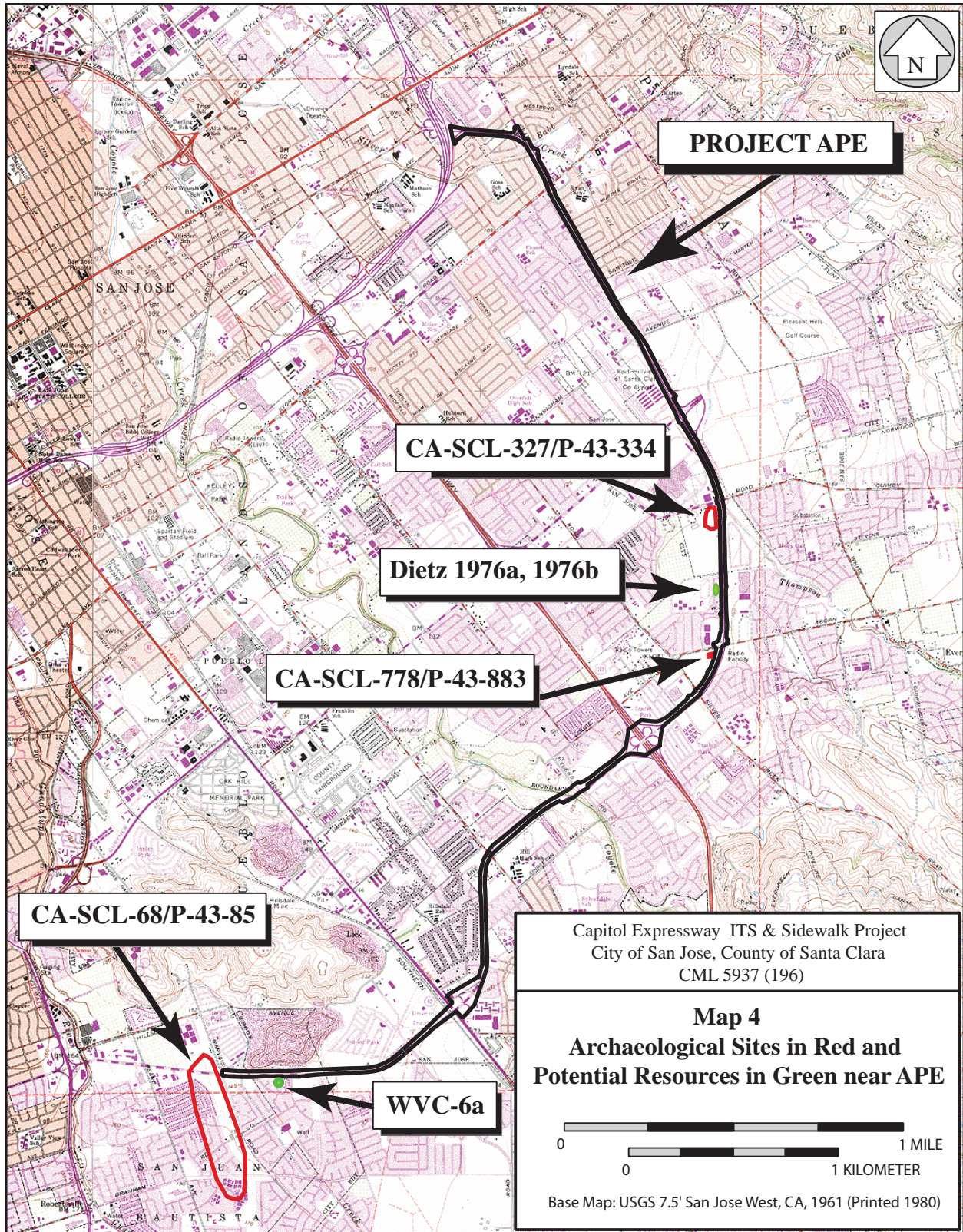
All work, both temporary and permanent, will be confined to the existing Capitol Expressway right-of-way.

SOURCES CONSULTED

RECORDS SEARCH METHODS AND RESULTS

On 21 May 2014, Holman & Associates Archaeologists Leigh Jordan and the author performed a records search at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Sonoma State University (File number 13-1784). The review included all cultural resources and studies mapped on the CHRIS base maps within a half mile of the Project APE. Archival research reviewed historic-era maps and literature on file including state and federal inventories. A supplemental records search (File number 13-1842) was conducted on 30 May 2014 by the author. Reports and maps from Holman & Associates' library were also reviewed as well as those obtained from David J. Powers & Associates and Caltrans.

No archaeological sites have been recorded within the project footprint, but several are plotted adjacent to the project area. These resources and potential resources are presented using the current CHRIS boundaries regardless of National Register boundaries or subsequent studies (Map 4). None of these other boundary modifications extend into the APE. The following were identified:



- **CA-SCL-68** (also identified as P-43-85, is situated at SR-87 and Capitol Expressway to the west of the southwest APE);
- **CA-SCL-778** (P-43-883, is plotted 47 ft./14.4m west of Capitol’s western curb);
- **CA-SCL-327** (P-43-334, is plotted west of Capitol spanning both sides of Quimby); and
- two minimally documented resources described below (both described as adjacent to the expressway with minimal location information provided for one).

CA-SCL-68

Situated under and spanning both sides of SR-87 and Capitol Expressway, CA-SCL-68, temporary name WVC-6, was initially recorded as a small midden mound on the eastern end of a slough, west of Canoas Creek (Anderson et al. 1973). Two loci define this seasonally used location with the southern one containing the greater concentration of cultural material. The locus south of Capitol Expressway centered at Heppner and Clarkson within residential developments to the west, and the northern locus was once used as a nursery where soil was “midden-like” with HAR, faunal remains, and oyster shell. Decades of agricultural plowing, combined with more recent development (road, creek channelization, utilities, and commercial and residential subdivisions) have smeared, disturbed, and otherwise impacted the site. The approximately 41-acre archaeological site was determined eligible to the National Register in 1982 and retains a status of 2S2 (CA-OHP 2012; Roop, Gerike, and Flynn 1981).

Archaeological efforts to explore and identify intact layers, features, and burials from the site have been complicated by the large size of the resource, the low density of artifacts, and studies limited to specific proposed improvements rather than sampling the entire resource. One of the earliest subsurface investigations was completed in 1974 by ACRS who placed trenches within the proposed SR-87 right-of-way west of Narvaez Avenue, but identified no cultural materials.

Extensive investigations have been conducted at this site prior to the Guadalupe Transportation Corridor Project that combined construction of SR-87 and the adjacent light-rail facility with a park and ride on both sides of Capitol (e.g., Anastasio et al. 1988; Bard et al. 1985a, 1985b; Bass et al. 1993; Busby 2009; Chavez 1980; Fong et al. 1989; US-DOT 1981). In 1983, Basin Research Associates conducted a surface collection and trenching program within the National Register boundaries and the proposed transportation corridor project footprint. Using a backhoe, 147 trenches were excavated with only 23 containing any subsurface cultural materials. The surface collection identified three groupings of artifacts, while subsurface efforts identified only two of those areas with any depth and 1350 ft./412m separating each locus. The next year, these researchers hand excavated eight 1-by-1-meter units. They described that portion of SCL-68 within the SR-87 footprint as a low-density “scatter surface distribution” of chert debitage, an ear spool, heat affected rock (HAR) and clay, shellfish remains, flaked stone tools including Casa Diablo and Napa Valley obsidian, and human remains (Bard et al. 1985a:3-6). Based on results from presence/absence testing, previous archaeological testing, and several archaeological units, intermittent use of this area began about 3,600 years before the present (ybp) and continued through at least 2,600 ybp (Bard 1985a:37).

In 1992, Cartier conducted construction monitoring north of Capitol Expressway and bounded by Narvaez Ave. to the east that exposed 39 burials (Cartier, Bass, and Ortman 1993:21). His research refined the period of use to 3,000 to 2,000 ybp based on two radiocarbon readings, obsidian hydration

(Napa 4.1 to 1.2 microns, n=6; Cartier 1993:21). Most of the shellfish recovered from SCL-68 was either *Cerithidea californica* collected from the bay and *Tivela stultorum* from along the coast. An extensive trade network was suggested based on the 17.9% of the burials that were accompanied by obsidian artifacts, a figure uniquely high for this area, and both dietary shell and bead use.

In 1996, Clark conducted subsurface work west of SR-87 and north of Capitol Expressway for the Capitol Auto Mall Project. He identified relatively scant archaeological materials: HAR, baked clay, a few lithic artifacts, and some dietary remains. In the area closest to SR-87, he identified impacts from when this location was used as a construction staging area with the top 5.9 to 15.8 in./15 to 40cm compacted and containing a variety of construction debris including wood fragments, plastic, metal pipes, steel cables, and oil containers.

Installation of a high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lane on either side of SR-87 resulted in an HPSR (Basin Research Associates 2003a) compiled including an appended ASR (Basin Research Associates 2003b). The entire Archaeological APE was not subjected to a complete survey, because all of it had been previously surveyed. A survey of the SR-87 intersection with Capitol Expressway where SCL-68 is mapped did not identify any surficial cultural materials.

In 2005, Wiberg conducted subsurface investigations as a City of San José mitigation condition for a recent residential development. His project footprint was created for constructing an additional left turn lane off of SR-87 southbound exit ramp with new signal light, electrical conduit, and traffic lane. In his initial overview of the site, he described the original southern four feet deep shell mound that tapered to one foot in depth. Since his project footprint was covered with engineered fill from the highway construction, his Extended Phase I (XPI) consisted of directing a backhoe to determine if any remaining portion of this resource existed within his area of direct impact (ADI). Five trenches were mechanically excavated to a depth of 6.6 to 8.1 ft./201 to 248 cm with native soils processed through ¼ in. mesh. His efforts failed to identify intact cultural deposits within his ADI with disturbed scant materials identified in the southernmost portion near Capitol Expressway that were reworked soils from the highway construction.

In 2009, Basin Research monitored three locations adjacent to Capitol Expressway for installation of electrical and irrigation connections between 18 to 24 in./45 to 61cm depth west of the Narvaez Avenue. They identified a fill layer beginning at the surface and extending from 6 to 18 in./15 to 45cm below surface capping a 6 to 12-in./15 to 31cm brown silty clay. No prehistoric or historical-era materials were exposure during monitoring.

CA-SCL-778

Situated near the southwest corner of Aborn and Capitol Expressway, CA-SCL-778 was discovered while excavating a 36 by 49 ft./11 by 15m pit for lifts and footings for SpeeDee Oil Change and Tune Up. Located 5.6 to 8.4 ft./170 to 255 cm below surface, the Native American deposit contained three burials, two chert cores, HAR, charcoal, and baked clay in a light-brown clay (Reddington 1996). All three burials were in the southeast corner of the pit, the closest to Capitol Expressway. Charcoal associated with one of the burials was subjected to radiocarbon analysis and yielded a calibrated date of 3,875 to 3,810 BCE (Cartier, Reddington, and Eckert 1996). Two chert cores, a retouched flake, and a bifacially worked flake (appears to be a Stage 1 biface that was minimally shaped), a sandstone grinding slab, and two sandstone pestles were recovered; the latter items suggest a longer period of use. Located south of Wendy's and Aborn Road, the pit was situated 47 ft./14.4m west of Capitol Expressway's curb. The area between the pit and the travel route was covered in asphalt and not explored.

CA-SCL-327

CA-SCL-327 spanned both sides of Tully Road at its western intersection with Capitol Expressway. Initial subsurface work began in 1974 when Winter placed at least 15 core samples and four excavation units throughout a large parcel south of Tully that included two cores sampled near Capitol Expressway. Ensuuing investigations identified a buried resource covered with 27.5 in./70 cm of alluvium that consisted of a dark-brown rich midden with a cemetery including a mass grave containing seven ventrally extended burials (Cartier 1988; Whitlow 1978). Temporally diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon dates placed site use between 890 and 2,400 ybp. Backhoe testing identified a large site with cultural material present to 55 in./140cm below surface. Chert flaked stone, shell fragments (*Cerithidea* and *Ostrea*), thermally altered rock and soil, and one pestle were recovered. Originally the location would have been near the confluence of Thompson and Silver creeks. A 1988 site graphic identified the southeastern boundaries extending to Capitol Expressway (Cartier 1988:Figure 2).

In 2004, Wiberg conducted mechanical and hand-excavated subsurface testing at AHS-H&A-1 situated 250 ft. west of the known boundaries of SCL-327 as part of the City of San José's Evergreen Smart Growth Strategy Study, a CEQA project. His project area did not include the lands between the previously established southwestern boundary of SCL-327 and the northeastern boundary of AHS-H&A-1. Eight trenches were mechanically excavated to between 20.5 and 94 in./52 and 239 cm below surface and three hand excavated archaeological units were completed. Wiberg identified a relatively sparse midden covered with fill and modern trash. Throughout his investigation, he continued to address the resource as AHS-H&A-1 and describe it as "a probably western extension of SCL-327" (Wiberg 2004:12). Wiberg's study determined AHS-H&A-1 as eligible to the California Register for its contribution to the prehistory of Santa Clara Valley.

WVC 6a

West Valley College 6a or WVC 6a is a temporary designation that Chester King described in 1974 as a small midden with high quantities of HAR and groundstone tools. This was never formally recorded and later researchers posited that the resource was probably destroyed by residential units constructed at Lanfair Court. For the Capitol Expressway HOV Project, Anastasio et al. (1988:19) recommended no additional work based on the minimal impacts planned for that location and the assumption that previous construction had impacted these areas. The CHRIS's plotting of this potential resource is an approximate location, and currently none of it extends into the Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk project footprint.

Disturbed/Redeposited Resource

On an adjoining parcel to the southern portion of SCL-327, Dietz (1976a) identified what he initially thought was a midden along with a few chert flaked stone artifacts. A month later, he supervised the excavation of 17 trenches averaging a depth of 3m/10 ft. and five hand excavated units (Dietz 1976b). No cultural materials or deposits were identified in the trenches, and most of the chert cores and flakes recovered were waterworn. The localized darkened soil was attributed to a dense layer of apricot pits that likely decomposed there near these waterworn artifacts. Dietz posited that the artifacts were either a small flake scatter lacking temporally diagnostic artifacts that was highly disturbed from plowing, or redeposited from fluvial actions. He recommended that an archaeological monitor witness the earth disturbing activities associated with a proposed mobile home community to determine if any intact features remained. There are no indications the later recommendation was ever followed.

Other Studies and Inventories

The entire Project APE was previously surveyed, with the last big project consisting of the HOV Lane Project along Capitol Expressway (Anastasio et al. 1987, 1988). Of the 53 other studies that include portions of the Capitol Expressway Project APE, the following pertinent information is provided (Appendix A contains a list of all studies within the project footprint). Exploring for subsurface archaeological deposits began earlier in this area than most places in the San Francisco Bay area. Dietz (1976) used a backhoe to excavate exploratory trenches to 10 ft./3.1m deep prior to a proposed shopping center at McLaughlin just east of Coyote Creek. He found only layers of alluvial deposits.

During a cultural resources investigation of the Hillside Quarry area, Anastasio et al. (1987) identified a scatter of historic-era glass, ceramic, and metal fragments along the southern edge of the parcel fronting Capitol Expressway. This area was marked as a potentially sensitive area and recommendations included either a limited subsurface testing plan combining backhoe trenching with hand excavated units if any intact deposits were identified to determine if any significant cultural resources were present, or capping the location with engineering fill. The location has been developed with no other reports filed at the CHRIS for any additional work.

Holman (1991) conducted a survey of the northern portion of the Capitol Expressway Project APE from SR-101 and Capitol north along Capitol until its intersection with SR-680. He noted few areas of open soil and recommended subsurface exploration because of the archaeologically sensitive nature of several locations and similar environments to recorded archaeological sites in other portions of his study area.

An additional 208 studies have been completed beyond the Project APE within a half mile. Given the quantity of studies within the Project APE, only selected studies were reviewed; linear projects and small parcels reviewed only by title.

California Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Property Data File* lists SCL-68 as eligible to the National Register with no other archaeological site or architectural building or structure with a Capitol Expressway address (CA-OHP 2012). *California Inventory of Historic Resources* listed no resources within or directly adjacent to the Project APE (CA-DPR 1976). San José's *Historic Resources Inventory* (2015) lists no properties on Capitol Expressway. Caltrans's State and Local Bridge Inventories (2015a, 2015b) list the following bridges within the project footprint:

- **37C0721**, Capitol Expressway Overcrossing Monterey Road/SR-82 at 2.81, constructed in 1966, improved 1969. Category 5, Bridge not Eligible for NRHP (Caltrans 2015a:126);
- **370218**, Capitol Expressway Overcrossing at US-101 at 31.70 PM, constructed in 1965, improved 1978. Category 5, Bridge not Eligible for NRHP (Caltrans 2015b:99);
- **37C0042**, Coyote Creek at Capitol Expressway situated 0.5 miles southwest of US-101, constructed in 1965, improved 1969. Category 5, Bridge not Eligible for NRHP (Caltrans 2015a:116); and
- **37C0143**, Thompson Creek at Capitol Expressway, constructed in 1970. Category 5, Bridge not Eligible for NRHP (Caltrans 2015a:118).

AGENCY AND PUBLIC CONSULTED

Holman & Associates contacted the Native American Heritage Commission on 12 May 2014 to request a review of the Sacred Land Files for any evidence of cultural resources or traditional properties of potential concern to Native Americans within or adjacent to the Project APE (see Appendix B for correspondence). When Holman & Associates had received no response by 16 June 2014, the author called the Commission and refaxed the request. Four days later, the Commission responded that they had not identified anything specific, but included a list of eleven local Native American contacts who may be able to provide information on possible areas of cultural sensitivity. After the project footprint had been redesigned, each of these was contacted on 16 March 2015 by email (sample letter included in Appendix B). Holman & Associates requested any information about cultural resources in the vicinity or any concerns about this particular project.

Three responded by email that day. Both Irenne Zwierlein and Michelle Zimmer recommended cultural sensitivity training for all construction personnel, and Native American and archaeological monitors. Andrew Galvan responded that if Native American monitors were needed, he requested that ones with “a proven genealogical relationship” with this area be used. Three days later, Edward Ketchum emailed that the project footprint was outside their tribal territory.

When no additional comments were received, the remaining seven individuals/groups were contacted by phone on 7 April (see Table 1 in Appendix B). Ann Marie Sayers was very concerned about the project’s impacts because this is such a sensitive area. She recommended a Native American monitor for XPI efforts. Ramona Garibay also recommended a Native American monitor for XPI investigations. Rosemary Cambra said she was very familiar with this area having worked here about 15 years ago. She requested and received another paper copy of the original letter and a map of the project footprint. To date, she has not responded with any concerns. Valentin Lopez responded that the Project APE was outside his tribal territory and so he would not comment. Two messages were left for two other individuals/groups, and these along with one who does not have a listed phone number were emailed with their original letter and a map. No responses have been received from those individuals/groups.

BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENTAL

Situated in northwestern Santa Clara County, the Project APE is bounded on either side predominantly by high-density residential neighborhoods, retail stores, and several schools. The project footprint crosses over Coyote Creek in the southwest and the smaller, channelized Canoas. In the northeast, Capitol Expressway was built alongside portions of Thompson, and Silver creeks. The Coyote Creek watershed encompasses approximately 320 square miles and is the largest in the Santa Clara Basin (SCVURPPP 2014). The creek begins in the mountains northeast of Morgan Hill and flows 42 miles before reaching South San Francisco Bay. In the far western project footprint, Canoas Creek was originally part of Canoas Marsh that was drained in the late 1800s (Thompson and West 1876; USGS 1899). Historically the creek paralleled the eastern side of the Guadalupe River and merged with it near downtown San José. Near the eastern portion of the project footprint, Thompson Creek flows into Silver Creek roughly paralleling the northeastern project footprint before flowing into Coyote Creek north of the Project APE. Thick deposits of alluvium from sediments carried by this major waterway and the smaller

creeks have blanketed the floor of the valley. This alluvial process has occurred for at least the last 10,000 years and continues in a more limited manner today.

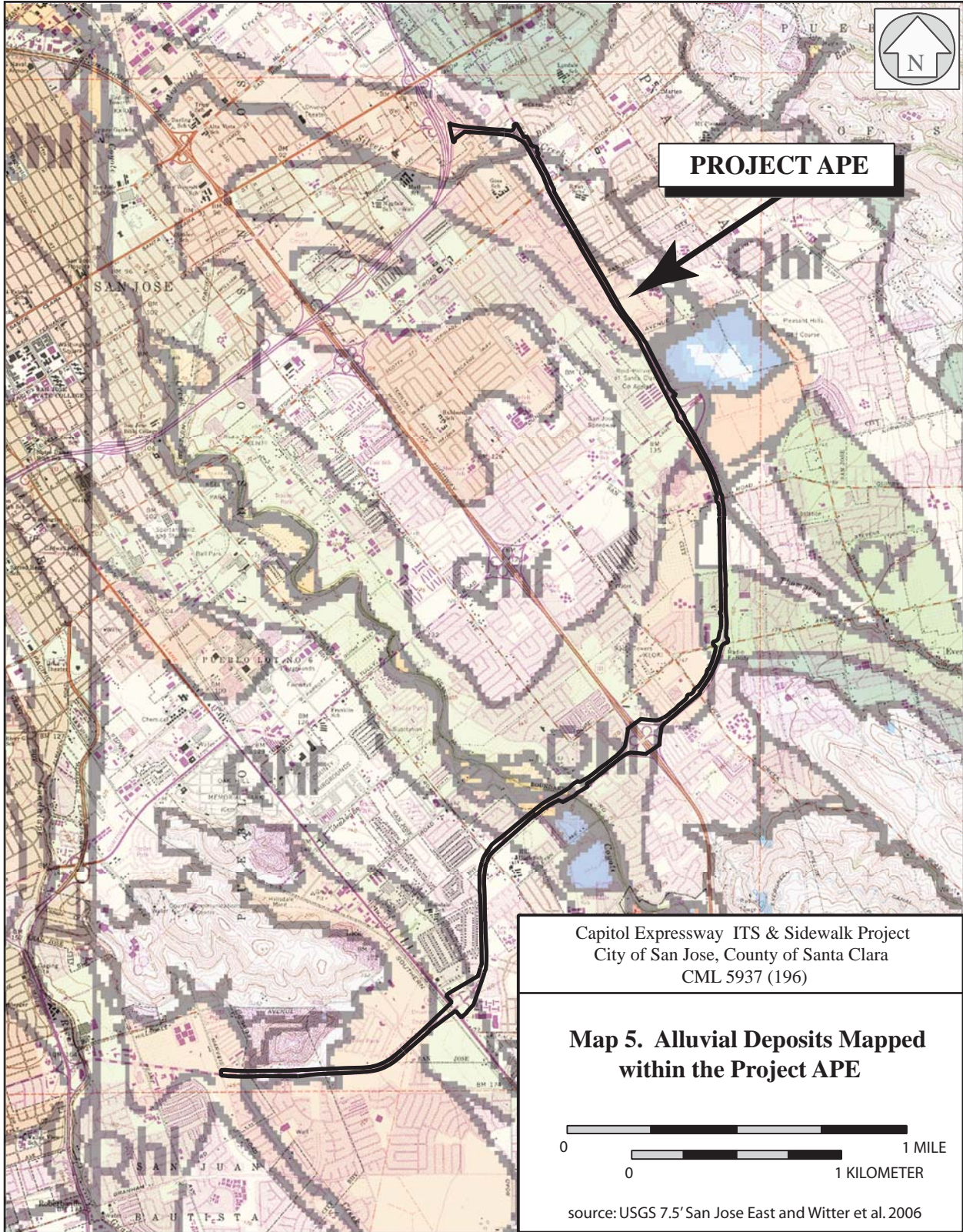
The Capitol Expressway Project APE is situated on part of the large alluvial deposits that formed the Santa Clara Valley. This relatively flat portion of the valley lies at 155 ft. above mean sea level (amsl) in the southwestern end of the project footprint, and gradually descends to 111 ft. in the northeastern end of the project footprint. Holocene-age deposits are described as Qyf, young alluvial fan deposits grading to terrace and levee deposits of channels, and as Qyfo, fluvial deposits at the outer edge of fans. The well sorted fine sand and silt of Qyf locally contains Native American artifacts and skeletal remains (Helley and Brabb 1971). More recent research has refined these assignments to alluvial fan deposits and fan levee deposits shown in Map 5 (Qhf, Qhl, Qf, and Qhff; Witter et al. 2006). Eleven soils are mapped, mainly various Urbanlands that consist of 70% urban land reflecting both disturbed and human transported materials in this area. The interfingerings of alluvial fans, flood deposits, and basin floors include three small portions of streambeds adjacent to Canoas and Coyote creeks in the south, and Silver/Thompson creeks just north of Nieman Boulevard. The alluvium in this area was derived from metamorphic, sedimentary, or metavolcanic rock (USGS 2014).

ETHNOGRAPHY

The project area lies within the territory controlled ethnographically by Costanoan or Ohlone-speakers (Levy 1978). A member of the Utian language family, the Ohlone language was spoken throughout the San Francisco Peninsula, the East Bay, and the Monterey Bay area. Some Native American descendants of these people still prefer the term “Costanoan,” while others prefer Ohlone, whereas still others more readily identify with specific tribelet names.

Linguistic evidence suggests that the Ohlone probably moved from the San Joaquin – Sacramento River delta area into the San Francisco Bay area about 1,500 years ago, displacing an earlier population (Levy 1978:486). The San Francisco Bay and Santa Clara Valley areas were two of the most densely populated regions of prehistoric California. In some areas, large permanent villages were established and in other areas a more mobile way of life was pursued. Littoral (shoreline), riparian, and grassland environments with riparian corridors were the most productive and were most intensively utilized. In contrast, uplands and redwood areas were less productive and less intensively used. As throughout Central California, the acorn was the dietary staple of the Ohlone, but a plethora of floral and faunal resources were used. Some animal foods were available year-round, such as deer, rabbit, small game, and some fish, but many other vegetal and animal consumables were only used seasonally. Acorns were harvested in the interior during the fall and could be stored for several years if need be, helping to provide food during leaner times. Seeds, others nuts, and greens were available in varying quantities from spring through fall, while salmon, migratory birds, and certain terrestrial game were available in winter. Some of these could also be stored or dried. Like most Native Californians, the Ohlone people managed their environment to improve and maintain it to suit their needs. For example, the annual burning of grass and brushland to improve the food supply for deer and rabbits, also kept the land open, providing better visibility of predators and visitors from other tribelets. This land management also improved the health and productivity of many resources important to these people (Anderson 2005).

Ohlone society consisted of many tribelets that were small independent groups of usually related family members occupying a specific territory and speaking the same language or dialect. Inter-tribelet relationships were socially and economically advantageous, offering marriage partners, information, and



materials and services not available locally. Marriage patterns were usually but not always dictated by proximity; traditional enemies were usually also defined by immediacy. Regional festivals and religious dances would bring related and neighboring groups together during periods of suspended hostilities. Traditional established trade patterns, some thousands of years old, were operating when the Spanish colonized California. These exchange systems supplied the Ohlones with products (such as obsidian artifacts and ocean shells) from nearby and more remote areas, and in return allowed for the export of products unique or bountiful to their region.

The project area is situated within the western portion of the East San José *Santa Ysabel* and the northern portion of the South San José *San Carlos* tribelets (Milliken 2006:Figure 5, 43, 46). The tribelets assignment in this area is not precise because the records from Mission Santa Clara were vague concerning specific villages in this area. No ethnographic villages have been identified near the Project APE (Kroeber 1925:465; Levy 1978:485; Milliken 1995:229; 2006).

PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

Initial archaeological research in the southern San Francisco Bay focused on documenting shellmounds. As early as the late 19th century, excavation of a Native American mound, CA-SCL-1 (the Castro Mound), provided information about prehistoric lifeways, with other bayshore shellmounds explored soon after (Towne 1984). Nels Nelson (1909) conducted an extensive survey of the San Francisco Bay shore and adjoining bays and creeks, noting 425 shellmounds. For the next several decades, archaeological undertakings focused on Native American sites situated predominately in the East Bay.

From archaeological work on Native American mortuary practices in the Delta and Bay areas, archaeologists developed a general dating classification that was ultimately called the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS; Lillard, Heizer, and Fenenga 1939). The CCTS divided Central California's prehistory into Early, Middle, and Late horizons. Several decades later, Fredrickson (1974, 1994) proposed a temporal structure based on artifacts not recovered from burials with Patterns, Phases, Aspects, and Localities used to further divide up geographic areas and units of time. Today, archaeologists in the Santa Clara region use either the CCTS, or a hybrid of the CCTS and Fredrickson's model that allows for regional aspects while incorporating cultural patterns either from the north or the south (Fredrickson 1994; Milliken et al. 2007:101; Jones et al. 2007:134). The following is summarized from Milliken et al. (2007:114-118) and Jones et al. (2007:134-143) presenting a summary of a more hybrid CCTS model.

Possible evidence of use of the San Francisco Bay area during the Paleoindian Period (pre 8,000 years ago) is only rarely identified and then consisting of only a few readings from a much larger obsidian hydration data sample from a few sites near San Francisco Bay. Evidence of Early to Mid-Holocene use of the San Francisco Bay area is also minimal. This geologic period corresponds to the Lower Archaic Period, or about 8,000 to 5,500 years ago. Scant remains have been found of this mobile forager pattern usually typified by millingslabs, handstones, and net sinkers, and by a range of large wide-stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points. Evidence of these early occupations has been documented at CA-CCO-696 in the Los Vaqueros Reservoir to the east of Mt. Diablo (Meyer and Rosenthal 1997) and in the south bay by Coyote Narrows at CA-SCL-65 and CA-SCL-178 (Hildebrandt and Mikkelsen 1993; Milliken et al. 2007:114). Additional use of the eastern landmass of San Francisco Bay during this period might be represented by occasional obsidian hydration rim values.

The remaining time span has been divided into three temporal units: the Early Period (5,500 to 2,500 ybp), the Middle Period (2,500 to 850 ybp), and the Late Period (post 850 ybp). The Early Period is the first well-documented use at SCL-178 and a nearby site, CA-SCL-163. At SCL-178, artifacts associated with this period include small informally flaked tools and cores, with a decrease in cobble and groundstone tools from previous times. Faunal remains are mainly rabbit. In contrast, contemporaneous artifacts from SCL-163 are similar in regards to flaked stone tools, but reflect a greater use of milling equipment. CA-SCL-65 (the Saratoga site) contained two cairns of millingslabs with a flexed burial below; burials yielded dates of 5,400 and 4,900 cal B.C. (7,400 – 6,900 ybp). In the Santa Clara Valley, local Franciscan chert was the predominant source of flaked-stone artifacts. During the Early Period, changes in groundstone technology and the introduction of shell beads in burials indicate a more sedentary lifeway, increasing social complexity, and an informal regional trade network. This period is also marked by the introduction of the mortar and pestle. *Haliotis* (abalone) rectangular beads were first seen in the Bay Area associated with the Sunnyvale Red Burial that dated to 5,590 ybp; the burial so named for the inclusion of red ochre. Also in Sunnyvale, another human burial was found without any associated artifacts, but a hearth feature within the same stratum yielded a radiocarbon date of 4,460 ybp (Moratto 1984:266-267).

The Lower Middle Period dates to approximately 2,500 to 1,600 ybp. Artifacts associated with this time included bone tools (especially basketry awls) and ornaments, with *Olivella* shell beads replacing *Haliotis* ones. Although mortars and pestles have been found in sites from this time period in the Central Bay region, they might also be associated with millingslabs in peripheral regions.

During the Upper Middle Period (about 1,600 to 900 ybp), a different set of beads replaced the previous types. The first sign of the Meganos culture was seen in the interior of the East Bay with their unique mortuary practice of dorsally extended burials. This complex slowly spread almost to the bay and south into the Santa Clara Valley, though never into the Peninsula or North Bay. At CA-SCL-131 a different set of associated mortuary goods has been identified and marks the contemporaneous cohabitation of this area by a non-Meganos group.

The Initial Late Period (about 900 to 450 ybp) reflects the Native American lifeways the Spanish encountered upon their arrival in the Bay Area. This was a time of greater social complexity with more time expended to produce well-made objects, suggesting status ascription, and other indicators pointing to an increased sedentism. Artifacts associated with this time include *Haliotis* banjo effigy ornaments and the introduction of the bow and arrow archeologically defined by small serrated corner-notched points. While there was a dramatic increase in the use and trade of Napa Valley obsidian, this material often reached the South Bay in the form of finished projectile points, blanks, or larger flakes, with the remainder of the flaked-stone artifacts mostly produced from local Franciscan chert. Along with an increase in trade and a more regularized exchange system, some researchers have suggested that the banjo ornaments were a precursor to the ethnographic Kuksu cult, a unifying ceremonial practice that included populations beyond the Bay Area.

The Terminal Late Period began about 450 ybp. Several new styles of artifacts appeared beginning in the North Bay and spread east and south. These included bone toggle harpoons, hopper mortars, non-serrated corner-notched arrow-sized projectile points, and clam shell disc beads. No archaeological evidence for use of the hopper mortar or clam shell disc beads by the South Bay peoples has been found, though Desert Side Notched points are markers of this time period.

The amount of archaeological excavation has not kept pace with the amount of growth in the Santa Clara Valley or with the rest of the Bay Area. Archaeological salvage work undertaken in downtown San José at the Holiday Inn site (CA-SCL-128/H) involved only a tiny sample of the over 900 cubic meters of midden moved by bulldozers. From this sample, screening allowed the recovery of artifacts and bones from at least 65 different individuals (Moratto 1984:268-269). SCL-128/H was an extensive, rich Native American village site dating from 1,200 to 1,500 ybp (Cartier 1984; Wiberg 2002:7-6, Table 7-1).

More recent excavations in San José by Wiberg (2002:189-193) identified CA-SCL-478 as a single component site dating from about 2,730 to 2,020 ybp (Early/Middle Transition Period). Located near the airport, this site is a variant of the Meganos culture that consisted of predominately burials with few associated grave goods and evidence of intense regional conflict. Archaeobotanical results suggest a year round use of the local flora with the inhabitants harvesting resources from riparian, grassland, and oak savanna areas although related artifacts were not recovered. The variety of projectile point styles recovered is greater than those normally associated with this time period.

Archaeology, Buried Landscapes, and Geoarchaeological Considerations

Archaeological research in the Santa Clara Valley has been hindered by a number of factors synthesized in recent studies (e.g., Allen et al. 1999; Ruby et al. 2010; White and Thomas 1999). These factors include the unstated presumption of a stable environment for many thousands of years, the emphasis on salvage investigations (particularly of large highly visible sites), and the absence of an approved strategy for data recovery on the part of municipal planners and agencies. This has resulted in the absence of sufficiently defined models of local prehistory due to a poor understanding of the effects of environmental change on the archaeological record and the subsequent inability to articulate meaningful research questions with more robust models.

Several geoarchaeological investigations have been conducted within and near San José (e.g., Meyer 2000). Hildebrandt (2007:6) addressed the potential for buried sites in his ASR for an HOV lane along US-101 a little over a mile west of the northern portion of the Capitol Expressway project footprint. His research was conducted before the most recent map of the San Francisco Bay area was published (Witter et al. 2006). Most of Hildebrandt's Project APE consisted of Holocene-age Floodbasin deposits, with Wittier et al.'s interpretation placing the US 101/Story Ramps Project APE within Holocene-age Alluvial fan levees, a stable deposit often interpreted as more likely to contain buried deposits. Rather than relying solely on geographical features, however, Hildebrandt added regional settlement patterns to the landscape put forth by Allen et al. (1999) and Berthold (1982). These researchers documented that proximity to water was a primary factor in site density and the general sensitivity of a location.

The project footprint includes many valley terraces adjacent to Coyote Creek, a preferred location for Native American sites, as well as Canoas, Thompson, and Silver creeks. Because of creek meandering and channelization, archaeologically sensitive areas would include lands within a half mile of Coyote Creek and a quarter-mile buffer adjacent to the three minor drainages. Portions of the Project APE have a moderate to high likelihood of additional buried or covered cultural resources within the Project APE.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

In 1769, José Francisco Ortega was scouting for the Portola-Serra party and is credited with being the first Euroamerican to visit the large valley expanse later named the Santa Clara Valley (Hoover et al. 1990). Initial Spanish contact with the local Native Americans probably began prior to the establishment of Mission Dolores in San Francisco in 1776 and Mission Santa Clara in 1777. The missions' goals of

colonizing the local Native American community were accomplished by using them to provide the labor for building, construction and daily operations of the missions. At first, the missions' labor force was a mixture of local Native Americans from the nearby area. As these died off in alarming numbers from introduced diseases for which they had no immunity, then groups from further afield were used. After secularization of the missions, large areas of land were opened for landgrants.

San José started as the first pueblo in California and quickly grew into a city with continued expansion from the profits of nearby ranching and later, agricultural interests. The economy was initially based on cattle and sheep, but in time the large ranches that surrounded the urban area (like those of the Project APE) were subdivided and the livestock was replaced by wheat and other grain crops. These were later replaced by fruits and vegetables. Spurred by the invention of refrigerated railroad cars transporting produce to a larger market, this new industry became the main economic thrust of the county and created another boom for associated businesses in San José. The surrounding fruit orchards supported related industries, such as local canneries and drying facilities, that were developed to take a seasonal crop and change it into a longer-lasting product. During and after World War II, the economy transitioned from fruit production to the high-tech industry, dramatically changing the landscape as more people, including many returning military personnel, moved to the area to work and to live, and as more surrounding lands and communities were absorbed into the growing metropolis of San José, a major part of the Silicon Valley.

Historic-era maps identify changing patterns of land use over the last 150 years. By 1876, the Project APE consisted of 100 to 500 acre plots with smaller parcels west of Coyote Creek (Thompson & West 1876). The southeastern city limits were bounded by Story Road between Almaden Road in the west and Coyote Creek in the east. By 1899, the area retained its rural nature with buildings constructed near roads and remained so until after World War II with the Alum Rock area developing in isolation (USCGS 1899, 1947). Between 1947 and 1951 much of the general project area was planted in orchards. (USGS 1951). By 1953, Alum Rock was marked as urban but the remaining areas were still rural with orchards (USGS 1953). Eight year later, urban San José had spread in a patchwork pattern along with isolated new developments framed by a rural backdrop (USGS 1961). By the late 1960s, increased development linked San José with Alum Rock and the southwest portion of Capitol Expressway was built to Aborn Road (USGS 1968). Land use was equally divided among new urban developments, orchards, and open lands no longer planted in orchards and probably marking a transition to more development. Five years later, almost all of Capitol Expressway was constructed except for the northwestern most end that would join I-680 which was under construction (USGS 1973). Previous research identified all but three neighboring developments were constructed between the 1960s to the 1980s, with one from the 1940s and two from the 1950s (Anastasio et al. 1987:Figure 6b).

Based on the limited historical use of this area and the considerable amount of recent development, there is a low likelihood of historic-era archaeological deposits within the Project APE.

FIELD METHODS

For three days between 4 and 11 June 2014, Holman & Associates conducted a surface survey of all accessible lands within the Project APE. Areas with exposed soils that had previously been disturbed by utility poles, signage, and other utility infrastructure were carefully examined for evidence of subsurface cultural materials or paleosols that was brought to the surface during installation. Those locations near

identified resources were intensively examined. Where the soil was covered by dried leaves or other duff, a trowel was used to access the surface of the soil. The APE was surveyed in three transect, one for each shoulder and one for the median where the median was not clearly covered with a hard surface such as concrete.

STUDY SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

The Santa Clara County Roads and Airports Department plans improvements to an approximately 8.2-miles section of Capitol Expressway between I-680 and just east of SR-87 at Narvaez Avenue. A literature search conducted on lands within or adjacent to the Project APE identified no known archaeological sites within the project footprint, however, three recorded and two possible cultural resources are situated adjacent to the Project APE. Of the three recorded sites, two were buried. The entire project footprint has been previously studied by other investigations with much of it and the surrounding lands heavily developed limiting adequate soil visibility. Native American consultation identified five individuals/groups who expressed concerns about the proposed impacts because this area is highly sensitive for archaeological sites.

A field survey of the entire Project APE was completed with the conditions and results described below by segments. The information is presented beginning at the southwestern end and continuing to the northeastern portion. For this report, northbound (NB) refers to the side of the road where traffic flows from Narvaez Ave. to I-680, and southbound (SB) refers to the road lanes where traffic travels from I-680 to Narvaez Avenue. The Front Cover Photo and Photos 1 through 5 highlight examples of surface soil visibility with Photos 6 through 8 documenting the more typical conditions with limited to no soil visible.

NARVAEZ AVENUE TO MONTEREY ROAD

This segment was extensively developed with no undeveloped land abutting the project footprint. There was insufficient exposure of native soils. Through most of its length the area had wide contiguous sidewalk, with landscape planting in between the curb and sidewalk. The back of the sidewalk was typically landscaped in association with the adjacent residential and commercial developments along the Expressway.

On the NB side, there was some intermittent surface soil visible between Narvaez and Vistapark Drive in an area with no sidewalk where the roadside landscaping had failed. This soil appeared to be a mixture of disturbed native soil combined with engineering gravel, decorative crushed rock, and soft landscaping cover such as wood chips.

The most open area was just south of the overpass at Monterey Road, where the right-of-way spanned approximately 80 feet in width. At that point, the Project APE was built on fill to facilitate the grade for an overpass. Between Timber Loop Drive and Narvaez, there were narrow landscaped islands with visible soil that was mainly planting/landscape soil.

MONTEREY ROAD TO US-101

In this segment, there was considerable development around the major intersections that restricted the visible surface soil to landscaping planters. Limited- to open-areas of surface soil visibility was best in the eastern half, with the western half affording only two open areas. Most of these planters contained a

cover of wood chips. Between the major intersections, however, this segment had considerable open land in and adjacent to the right-of-way. This was especially evident on the SB side in the area of Coyote Creek from Lone Bluff Park to Tuers Road and on the NB side from Andrew P. Hill High School to Tuers Road. Along both sides of the right of way at Lone Bluff Park, there was a three to six-foot rise just behind the curb where native soil was accessible in sloped profile for about 200 feet. The soil was a dry, crumbly medium-gray silty clay that was consistent to other native soils observed throughout the project footprint.

Another open area adjacent to the Project APE was on the NB side about 400 feet south of Senter Road. This area contained a cell tower platform, a church and a school situated in approximately an acre of open field with exposed native soil. Near the midpoint between Monterey and Senter, there was a ball diamond that also afforded some limited views of the soil just beyond the project footprint.

US-101 TO QUIMBY

Surface soil visibility continued to be limited, with the eastern half on the north side of Capitol affording the best exposures for surface soil visibility, and the remainder affording limited to no visibility. From Quimby SB to the south edge of the open field just north of the intersection with Nieman Blvd., there was very good soil visibility. The field had been disked recently exposing a medium-gray silty clay. From this field to US-101, however, there was almost no visible soil, and where the soil was visible it had been heavily mixed with gravel and appeared disturbed by the construction of a sound wall. Some of this area was also landscaped with mature bushes and maintained lawns. The soil in the vicinity of SCL-778, SB near Aborn Road and the Dietz 1976 investigations across Capitol from Nieman Blvd., did not contain any Native American artifacts on the surface.

Other than the major intersections with hard surfaces or mowed grass, the NB side had only small pockets of visible native soil between the back of curb and the wall along the Project APE. The width of this shoulder area was variable with an average of about five feet. One very wide area exists on the northeast corner of Capitol and Aborn. This pie-shaped area was about 100 feet wide at the intersection that increasingly narrow on the NB side to five feet wide about 400 feet north of the intersection. The area contained mature trees and heavy duff, with some native soil visible.

QUIMBY TO OCALA

This segment offered almost no soil visibility, with the west side (SB) of the expressway providing better conditions to examine exposed native soils. SB from Ocala, the entire frontage of the airport had been recently renovated with new roadside improvements including new curb, a 4-foot-wide strip of decomposed granite containing trees and street lights, and an 8-foot-wide concrete sidewalk. Soil was intermittently visible adjacent to the Project APE in the airport property. A portion of the new sidewalk just SB from Ocala was still under construction (Photo 3). The soil was a mixture of soil, gravel, and sand. Between Tully and Quimby, there were intermittent locations with limited soil visibility. Along the frontage of the VTA bus terminal, several street trees had been uprooted exposing small areas of soil. The soil in these small areas was a mixture of medium-gray silty clay, crushed rocks, gravel, and wood chips. No evidence for prehistoric material was found in the vicinity of SCL-327.

On the NB side, the entire length of Capitol Expressway where it is adjacent to Thompson Creek an access road was topped with a heavy layer of gravel that was part of the Silver Creek side. On either side of Tully, there were urban roadside improvements and sod; neither afforded any visible surface soil. The

entire frontage of Raging Waters was built up with the new roadside improvements similar to those along the frontage of the airport. Behind these improvements was a 15- to 20-ft. artificial berm that separates the amusement park from the sidewalk. From Raging Waters to Ocala, the roadside wall was immediately adjacent to the sidewalk with no surface soil visibility.

OCALA TO I-680

This segment provided the least amount of visible surface soil. The new roadside improvements noted in the above segment had also been recently completed throughout most this segment on both sides of the Expressway. Where these improvements have not yet been built, there were small areas of exposed soil. Surface soil was inspected on the SB side between Massar Ave. and S. Capitol Ave., but the soil in this area consisted of a 5-foot strip between the curb and the roadside wall that was heavily mixed with gravel, stone, and landscaping chips.

The NB side had several areas where the right-of-way was irregularly shaped and wider than the average for this expressway. These areas were just south of South Capitol Ave. and were either concrete or hard packed gravel with light brush cover. Near the I-680 over pass, there were some open areas covered with a thick layer of wood chips.

SUMMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the survey did not identify any cultural resources within the project footprint. Survey conditions identified very limited exposed native soils. Based on the geological formation, survey findings, and several nearby buried archaeological sites, Holman & Associates recommend an Extended Phase I (XPI) investigation to elaborate on the scant soil visibility within the project footprint, to address the potential for nearby archaeological sites extending into the Project APE, and to sample sensitive areas for potential buried cultural deposits. An XPI Proposal detailing mechanical sampling commensurate with plan improvements and decision thresholds is presented in Appendix C.

It is Caltrans's policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. There remains a possibility that archaeological deposits might exist within areas designated for proposed improvements. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans's policy to stop work in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find.



Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project Area Overviews with Visible Native Soil.

Photo 1 (Upper). Example of good visibility in Capitol Expressway’s median strip. **Photo 2 (Middle left).** Areas with adequate adjacent visible soil and one of the pull boxes that will be replaced. **Photo 3 (Middle right).** Shallow trench for sidewalk construction in northern portion of expressway. **Photo 4 (Lower left).** Gravel access road between the expressway and Silver Creek with limited surface soil visible. **Photo 5 (Lower right).** Undeveloped land between sidewalk and private property.



Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project Area Overviews with No to Limited Visible Native Soil.

Photo 6 (Upper). Meandering sidewalk with sod covering lands on either side; note raised fill area on modern development side.



Photo 7 (Middle). Sidewalk surrounded by heavily landscaped areas.



Photo 8 (Lower). Example of limited surface soil visibility with soundwall abutting sidewalk in most areas.

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ASR APPENDIX A:
List of Cultural Resources Studies Within Project APE

List of Studies within Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project APE by File No.

Edwards, Rob

1975 Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Lake Cunningham Park Parcel. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-4163.

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1980 Examination of Identified Cultural Resources Within Tract No. 6278, San Jose, CA. (letter report) (ARS 80-39). NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-8528.

Bard, James C., and Donna M. Garaventa

1981 An Archaeological Assessment of the Evergreen Interceptor Sewer Project, City of San Jose, California. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-8619.

Garaventa, Donna M., Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, James C. Bard, Robert M. Harmon, and William McCormack

1983 Cultural Resources Survey and Preliminary Testing Report, Expanded Edenvale Redevelopment Project, Sanitary Supplement Segment in the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-8862.

Cartier, Robert

1986 Cultural Resources Evaluation of a Parcel at Story Road and Capitol Expressway in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-8873.

Anastasio, Rebecca Loveland, and James C. Bard

1987 A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Hillside Quarry, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-9195.

Compton, Bruce, and Margaret Buss

1987 Archaeological Survey Report, proposed construction of two additional northbound and two additional southbound lanes on Route 101, 04-SCL-101 P.M. 26.1/35.1 283-437090. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-9503.

Anastasio, Rebecca Loveland, Donna M. Garaventa, Stuart A. Guedon, Mella J. Rothwell, and Michael R. Corbett

1988 Historic Property Survey of the Proposed Almaden Expressway Commuter Lane Project Located in the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-9893.

Anastasio, Rebecca Loveland, Angela M. Banet, Margaret V. Farnsworth, Donna M. Garaventa, Stuart A. Guedon, and Michael D. Meyer

1988 Historic Property Survey of the Proposed Capitol Expressway Commuter Lane Project, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-10156.

Fong, Michael R., Angela M. Banet, Robert M. Hamon, Melody E. Tannam, C.I. Busby, D.M. Garaventa, J.C. Bard, S.A. Guedon, M.J. Rothwell, and J.W. Schoenfelder

1989 Document of Record, Phase V Archaeological Monitoring Finds at CA-SCL-68 and CA-SCL-137, as Part of the Guadalupe Transportation Corridor Compliance. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-10550.

Archaeological Resource Management

1989 Cultural Resource Evaluation for Canoas Creek Between the Almaden Expressway and Capital Expressway in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-11367.

BioSystems Analysis

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. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-11396.

Banet, Angela M., Donna M. Garaventa, and Sondra A. Jarvis

1990 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Story Road Redevelopment Project Area, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-12023.

- Harmon, Robert M., John Yelding-Sloan, and Angela M. Banet
 1990 A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Evergreen Interceptor Phase III Project, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-12287.
- Holman, Miley Paul
 1991 Archaeological Archival Research and Field Inspection of the Evergreen Specific Plan Offsite Improvements to Roadways (letter report). NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-13802.
- Cartier, Robert, Lynne Eckert, and Jon Reddington
 1996 Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Urgent Erosion Control Project for the Maintenance Program EIR. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-18403.
- Cartier, Robert
 1996 Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Vietnamese Cultural Heritage Garden Project in the City of San Jose. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-18404.
- Busby, Colin I., Donna M. Garaventa, Melody E. Tannam, and Stuart A. Guedon
 1996 Supplemental Report: Historic Properties Affected or Potentially Affected by the South Bay Water Recycling Program. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-18541.
- Busby, Colin I., Donna M. Garaventa, Melody E. Tannam, and Stuart A. Guedon
 1996 Historic Properties Treatment Plan, South Bay Water Recycling Program. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-19072.
- Bourdeau, Larry F., Glory Anne Laffey, and Charlene Duval
 1998 Results of Phase I & Phase II Archaeological and Historical Investigations with Recommendations for Cultural Resource Management, Coyote Creek Golf Course Project, City Of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-20634.
- Sawyer, Izaak, Laurie Pfeiffer, Karen Rasmussen, and Judy Berryman
 2000 Archaeological Survey Along Onshore Portions of the Global West Fiber Optic Cable Project. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-22657.
- Nelson, Wendy J., Maureen Carpenter, and Julia G. Costello
 2000 Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project, Segment WS05: San Jose to San Luis Obispo. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-22819.
- Holman, Miley P.
 2000 Vista Park Project Archaeological Report (letter report). NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-22956.
- Busby, Colin I.
 1999 South Bay Water Recycling Program - Cultural Resources Program, Subcontract No. 28106.3024, Monitoring Closure Report - Phase I (letter report). NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-23080.

Busby, Colin I.

1999 Historic Properties Affected or Potentially Affected by the South Bay Water Recycling Program "Package 1" Segments SC 1, SC 3, SC 5, M 2, M 3, M 4, M 5 & SJ/C 1, Cities of Milpitas, San Jose, Santa Clara, and Sunnyvale, Santa Clara County (letter report). NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-23105.

Basin Research Associates

2000 Cultural Resources Assessment, Historic Properties Affected or Potentially Affected by the South Bay Water Recycling Program Phase 2 Facilities, Modifications to Existing Segments SJ-1, SJ-2, SC-2, SC-5, M-1 and New Segments SJ-3, SJ-4, SJ-5, SJ-6, SJ-7, M-2, M-5; Cities of San Jose and Milpitas, Santa Clara County. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-23382.

Hildebrandt, William

2004 Historic Resources Compliance Report (State Only), Finding of No Impact, U.S. 101 Operational Improvements from I-280/I-680 Interchange to Yerba Buena Road, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California; 04-SCL-101 KP 49.9/56.1 (PM 31.0/34.9) EA 1A980K. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-29134.

Wiberg, Randy S., and Charlene Duval

2004 Cultural Resources Review for the Evergreen Smart Growth Strategy Study Area: (Arcadia Homes Site), San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-29294.

Hildebrandt, William

2004 Archaeological Survey Report (Negative) and Finding of No Historical Properties Affected for US 101 Operational Improvements: I-280/ I-680 to Yerba Buena Road, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-29701.

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

2006 Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the QWest Network Construction Project, State of California. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-33061.

U.S. Department of Transportation

1981 Alternatives Analysis/Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Guadalupe Corridor in Santa Clara County, California.

Archaeological Resource Management

2007 Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Capitol Expressway & McLaughlin Avenue Project in the City of San Jose. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-34571.

Andrew Hope and Benjamin J. Harris

2011 Historical Resources Compliance Report and Archaeological Survey Report, Proposed Relinquishment of a Portion of State Route 82 (P.M. 0.0 to 9.92) and a Portion of State Route 130 (P.M. 0.0 to 2.26) to the City of San Jose. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-38868.

Jones, Deborah, and William Hildebrandt

2007 Historic Property Survey Report and Archaeological Survey Report (Negative) and Finding of No Historical Properties Affected for US 101 Operational Improvements: I-280/I-680 to Yerba Buena Road and, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California, 04-SCL-101 KP 49.9/56.1 (PM 31.0/34.9), EA #1A9800. NWIC/CHRIS File No. S-39738.

ASR APPENDIX B:
Archaeological Site Records Adjacent to Project APE

CA-SCL-68

CA-SCL-68

The records for this resource have been moved to the Primary File system. Please see the following file number:

P-43-000085 ✓

18 January 2011
Leigh Jordan, Coordinator NWIC

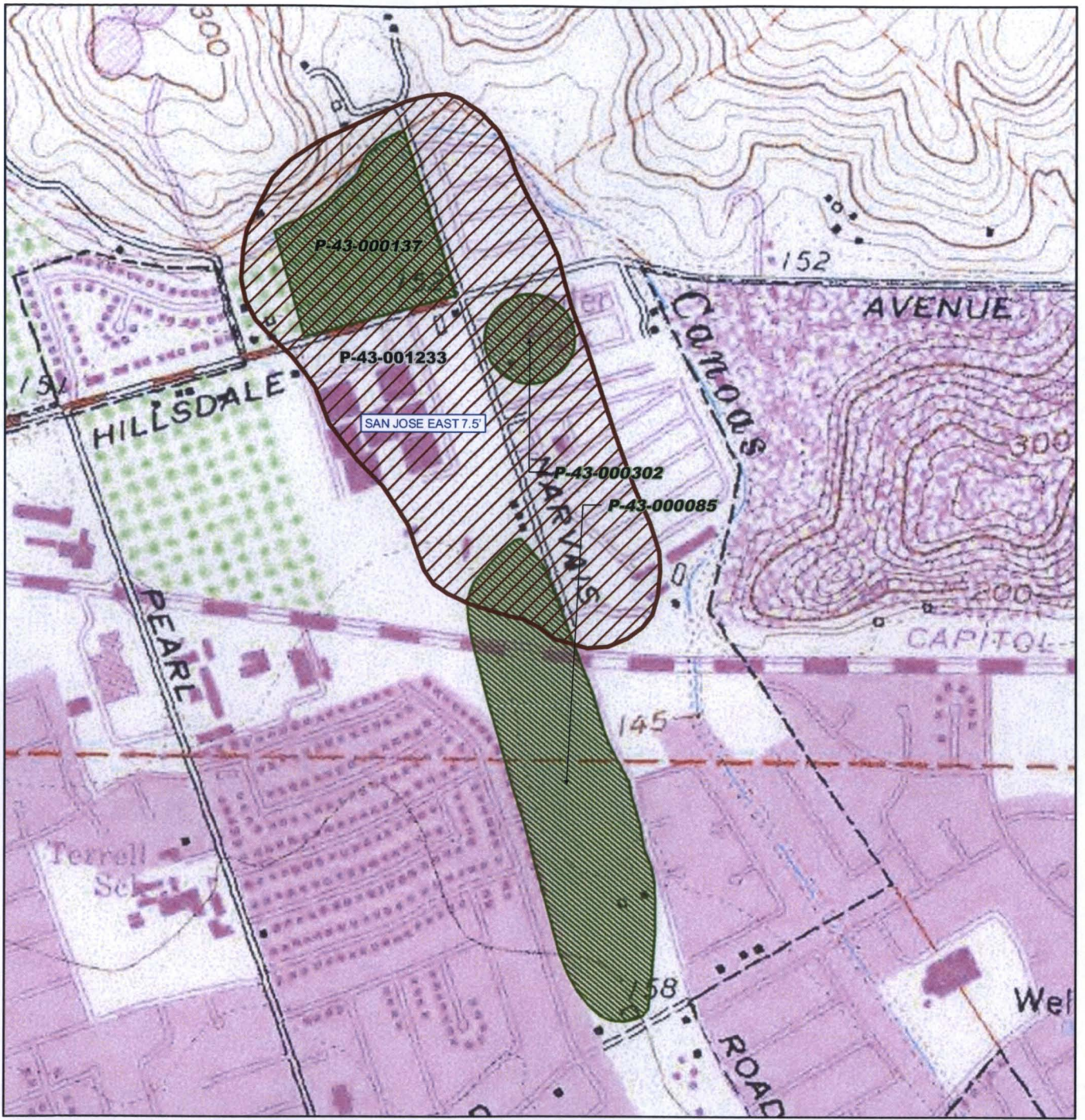
P-43-001233 / CA-SCL-834
P-43-000137 / CA-SCL-124
P-43-000302 / CA-SCL-294

P-43-001233 / CA-SCL-834
P-43-000137 / CA-SCL-124
P-43-000302 / CA-SCL-294

In June 2001, these two resources were combined based on information in the 1984 record and filed under a new Primary Number, P-43-001233. Subsequently, during 2011 research it was found that the new combined P-43-001233 and P-43-000085 / ✓ CA-SCL-68 overlapped one another. It is the policy of CHRIS Information Centers that resource locations are to be discrete or be combined. The resource files were reexamined and it was determined that the original combining of P-43-000137 and P-43-000302 was an error. Therefore, since it was an error and since reestablishing their original locations would remove the overlap problem, I have reinstated the two previously voided Primary/Trinomial numbers sets and plotted their locations as they were previously shown (see map following). As a result, the Primary Number P-43-001233 and its associated Trinomial CA-SCL-834 have been Voided.

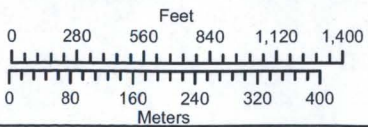
18 January 2011
Leigh Jordan, Coordinator

Resolution of Voiding of P-43-001233

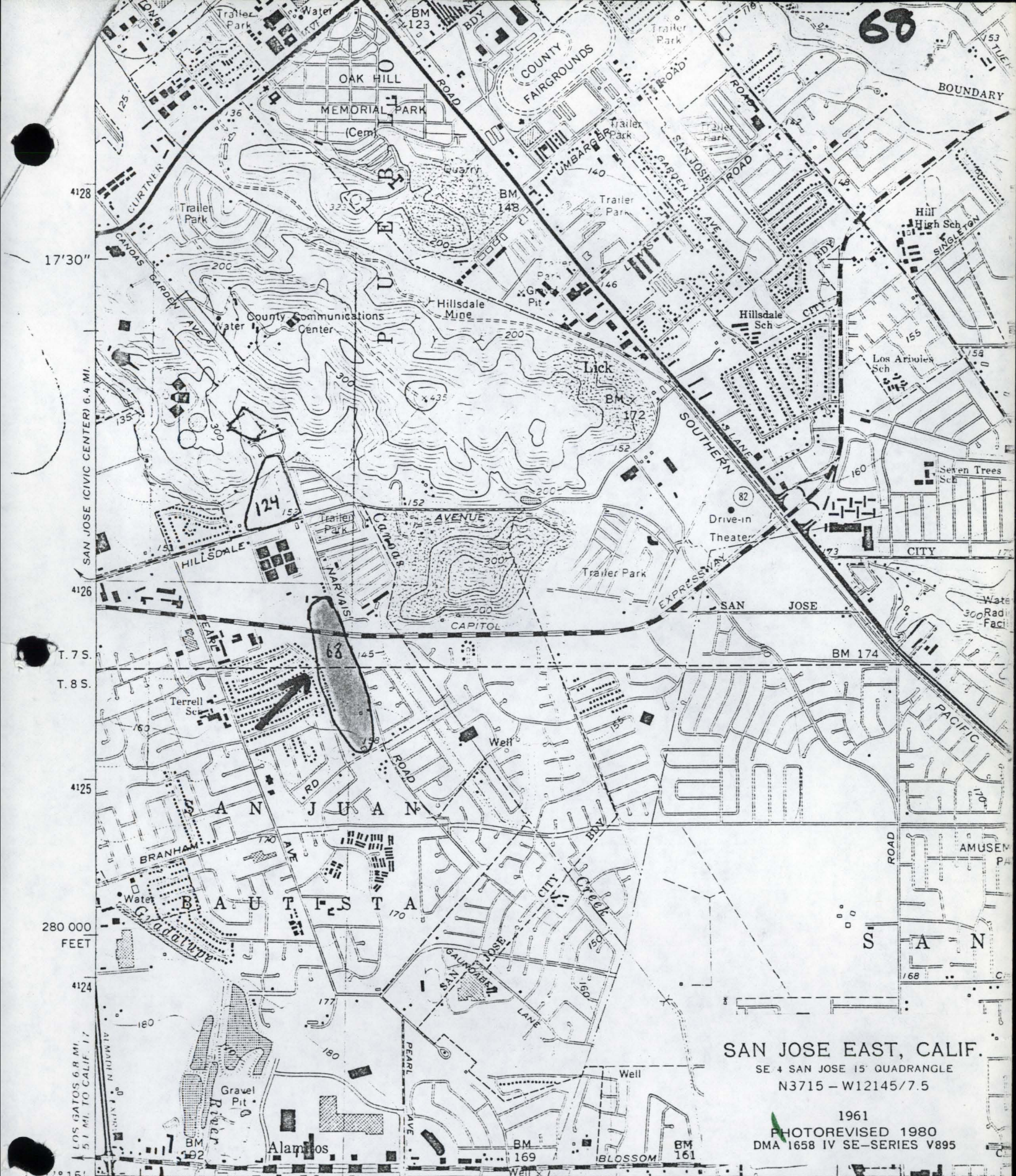


Northwest Information Center

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.



68



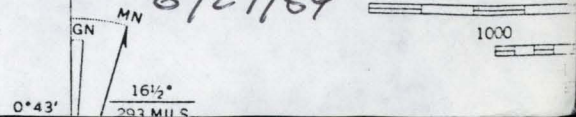
SAN JOSE EAST, CALIF.

SE 4 SAN JOSE 15' QUADRANGLE
N3715 - W12145/7.5

1961
PHOTOREVISED 1980
DMA 1658 IV SE-SERIES V895

Basin Research
6/29/84

C



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey with cooperation by the California Department of Water Resources
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods and by planetable surveys 1953. Aerial photographs taken 1948
Revised from aerial photographs and by planetable surveys 1961

OS GATOS
1658 III NW

121° 52' 30" CALERO RESERVOIR 7.2 MI.
MORGAN HILL 20 MI.

LOS GATOS 6.8 MI.
5.1 MI. TO CALIF. 17

4128
17'30"

SAN JOSE (CIVIC CENTER) 6.4 MI.
4126

T. 7 S.
T. 8 S.

4125

280 000
FEET

4124

15'

1 610 000 FEET | 603 50' 604

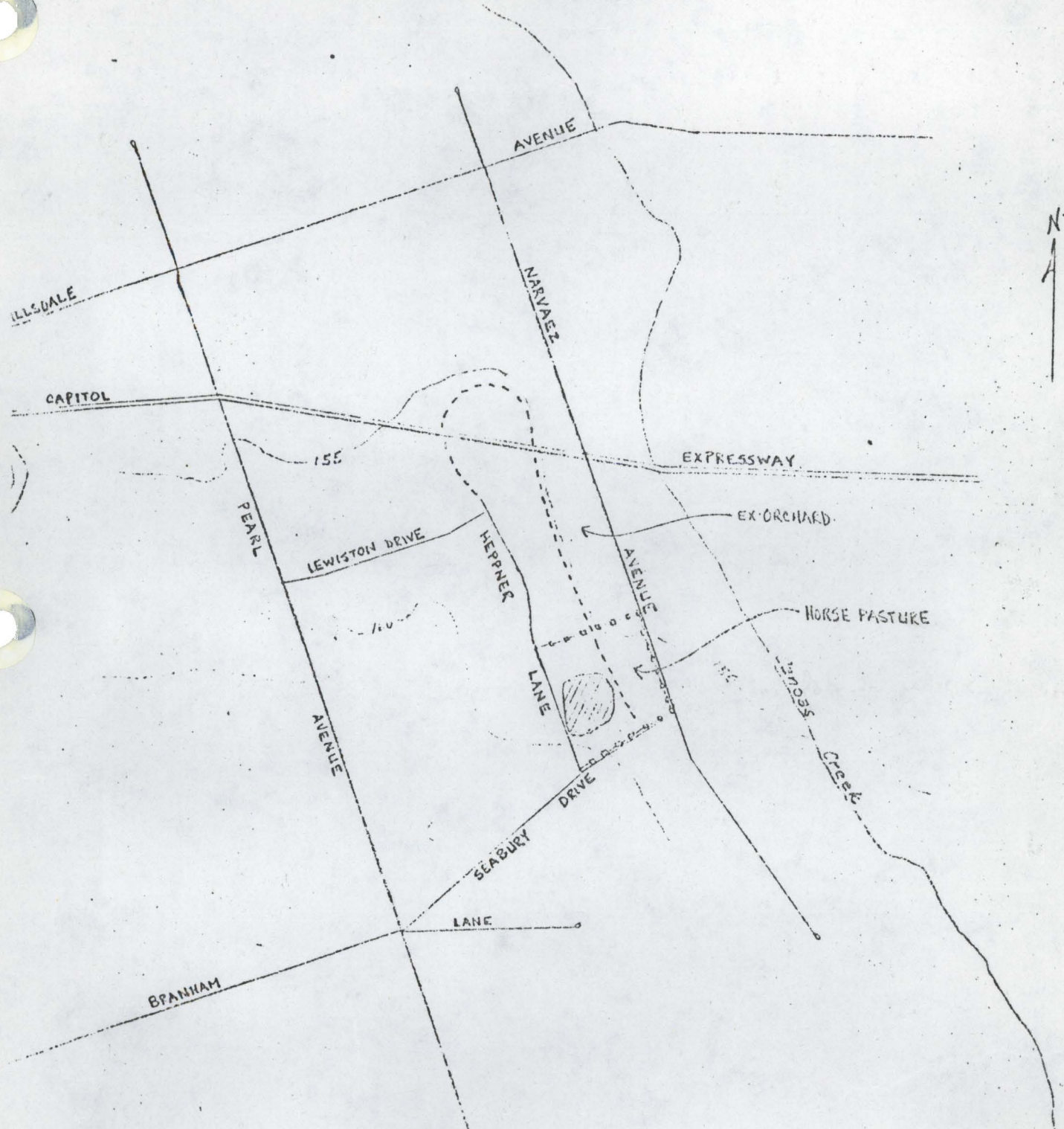
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

- 1. Site WVC-6 2. Map San Jose East 7.5' 3. County Santa Clara
- 4. Twp. 7/S 8S Range 1E; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec.
- 5. Location Between Pearl Ave. and Narvaig Road, South of Hillsdale Ave. and North of Seabury Drive.
- 6. On contour elevation 155-160 feet
- 7. Previous designations for site WVC-6; French Site
- 8. Owner _____ 9. Address _____
- 10. Previous owners, dates _____
- 11. Present tenant houses and horse pasture
- 12. Attitude toward excavation _____
- 13. Description of site large, scattered midden on edge of past slough, one concentrated area has lots of burned rock and artifacts, including chert cores (see sketch)
- 14. Area 1/2 mile by 1/4 mile 15. Depth _____ 16. Height _____
- 17. Vegetation grass, thistle, pasture 18. Nearest water Canoas Creek 1100' East Guadalupe River 3400' West
- 19. Soil of site alluvial with stream gravel 20. Surrounding soil type same
- 21. Previous excavation Rob Edwards: one salvage burial - from tree planting hole - w.v.c.
- 22. Cultivation orchard 23. Erosion _____
- 24. Buildings, roads, etc. Capitol Expressway through middle, housing tract on W. side, house and barns on South.
- 25. Possibility of destruction high, orchard currently being cut-for land sale
- 26. House pits none observed
- 27. Other features none observed
- 28. Burials 1 excavated on French property-primary-for planting tree
- 29. Artifacts 200'x200' midden concentration 100' N. of Seabury contained Pestle, point fragment, large chert cores, flake tools, pecked rock and burnt rock observed in large quad. Baked clay observed North of Capitol. Chert cores and burnt rock south of Capitol to Horse pasture. One ear spool found in situ at top of bank at rear property line of 3788 Heppner lane- in middle of lot at back fence.
- 30. Remarks Several items cataloged by west valley, including burial
- 31. Published references none
- 32. Accession No. _____ 33. Sketch map attached- by R. Freeman
- 34. Date Sept. 2, 1973 35. Recorded by G. Anderson Freeman, King 36. Photos 5-9545 b

s-15135 S-6857 S-7189 S-7292 S-7293 S-7672
 s-15131 S-10153 S-10874 S-10156

WVC-6

SCL-68



0 1/4 1/2 b
 ONE INCH EQUALS APPROXIMATELY ONE-FIFTH MILE
 - - - - - APPROXIMATE SITE LIMITS

WEST VALLEY COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
SURVEY RECORD

SCL-68

1. WVC Site 6 2. Map _____ 3. County SANTA CLARA
 4. Township 8S Range 1E; NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. T8/R1E
 5. Location 4258 HEPPNER LANE SAN JOSE, 550' WEST OF NARVAES AVE
700 FEET SOUTH OF CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY ON T7/T8 LINE THIS IS THE
HIGH POINT IN THE AREA ≈ 280 X 300 FEET SQ 6. Contour elevation 150'-160'
 7. Previous designations for site _____
 8. Owner DON FRENCH 9. Address 4258 HEPPNER LANE SAN JOSE
 10. Previous owners, dates _____
 11. Present tenant DON FRENCH OWNS HOUSE ON TOP OF MOUND
 12. Attitude toward excavation _____
 13. Description of site OPEN SITE NEAR TOP ON MOUND ON SHORE
LINE OF OLD MARSH FEED BY CANONAS CREEK
 14. Area 200' x 300' 15. Depth — 16. Height APPROX 4 FT.
 17. Vegetation TRACT HOUSES / OPEN FIELD ^{WALNUTS} 18. Nearest water 150 YARDS
^(PRESENT)
BLACK CLAY ADOBE
 19. Soil of site GRAY / BLACK MIDDEN 20. Surrounding soil BROWN TO WEST
 21. Previous excavation OWNER DISCOVERED BURIAL 7-22-73 FRONT YARD
 22. Cultivation _____ 23. Erosion _____
 24. Building, roads, etc. HOUSING TRACT ON 1/2 / HORSE PASTURE WITH WALNUTS
 25. Possibility of destruction IN PATH OF PROPOSED EXPRESSWAY
 26. House pits _____
 27. Other features _____
 28. Burials 1 MALE YOUNG ADULT, MILD TOOTH WEAR, PLAC. FOUND ON ^(PER ROD EDWARD)
 29. Artifacts CHERT FLAKE TOOLS, UNUTILIZED FLAKES OF CHERT
SHELL (FRESHWATER) ALL WITH BURIAL (THE SHELL WAS FROM
MIDDEN, NOT BURIAL)
 30. Remarks MR FRENCH'S SOUTH GARDEN WAS DISTRIBUTED WITH
FLECKS AND PIECES OF HUMAN BONE SO OTHER BURIALS HAVE
BEEN DISTURBED
 31. Published references _____
 32. Photos _____ 33. Sketch map OVER
 34. Date 7-24-73 35. Recorded by ROBERT J ANDERSON

S-10874

S-7189

S-7292

S-7293

S-10156

S-8007

S-9515

area MAP

CAPITOL EXPRESS

SEL-68

HEPPER LAKE



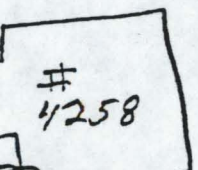
MARVAES AVE

CANDOS CREEK

THIS HOUSE IS
HIGHEST POINT IN
GENERAL AREA

Possible site area
IN HORSE PASTURE

Pool



BORIAL
SHOUSES
FROM
CORNER

MARVAES AVE



FENCE

Walnut



BORIAL

POOL

old surface

BURIAL AT WVC-6

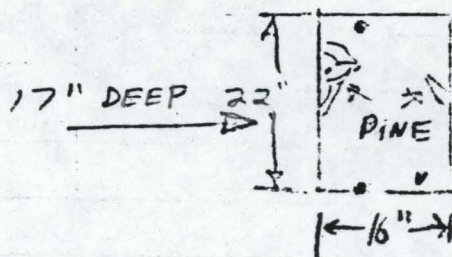
SCL-68

DISCOVERED BY DON FRENCH
WHILE GARDENING. 7-22-73

#4258
HEPPNER
LANES.

GRASS

S.W. CORN
OF HCO2



BOYD
GARDEN

● = CHERT

SKULL WAS REMOVED BEFORE I
ARRIVED AT SITE

AT PRESENT, THERE IS A JUNIPER (TAM) PLANTED
DIRECTLY OVER BURIAL

Robert J. Anderson 7-24-73
(Robert J. Anderson 7-24-73)

CABRILLO COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Temporary Site No. _____ California State Site Designation SC1-327
2. Map San Jose East, CA, USGS 7.5 minute 3. County Santa Clara
4. Twn _____ Range _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec. _____
5. Location Behind Eastridge Shop Center on Quimby Road at Capitol Expressway, Southwest corner. Site is buried beneath 70 cm of light brown Santa Clara Valley alluvium and located in former nursery operation next to walnut orchard (to west). Orchard is also par
U.T.M.G. Coordinate 312/058 6. Contour elevation 140 feet
7. Previous designations for site N/A
8. Owner Public Storage, Inc. 9. Address San Jose, CA.
10. Previous owners, dates unknown
11. Present tenant vacant
12. Attitude toward excavation uncertain, plans for development, may test for mitigations
13. Description of site buried site is dark brown ashy midden containing Franciscan chert flakes, thermally altered stone and soil, cerithidea and ostrea shell, one pestle frag found. Backhoe testing showed site extends throughout area of Public Store property and through walnut orchard to west.
14. Area uncertain, possibly 100M² 15. Depth 70 cm below surface, and 70 cm thick 16. Height _____
17. Vegetation native and imported grasses 18. Nearest water former marsh area
19. Soil of site dark brown ashy midden 20. Surrounding soil Thompson Crk 100 M to east light brown alluvium
21. Previous excavation unknown
22. Cultivation walnut orchard, chrysanthemum growing 23. Erosion none observed
24. Building, roads, etc. dirt road through site, between nursery and walnut orchard
25. Possibility of destruction plans of development of 2.239 acres of site with storage bui
26. House pits none observed, though probable living site.
27. Other features no features observed
28. Burials unknown, but probable in this midden
29. Artifacts pestle fragment, Franciscan chert flakes, FCR, shell remains
30. Remarks This site certainly extends to the walnut orchard that lies to the west of the Public Storgae property. The heaviest concentration of dark soil occurs next to the dirt road that runs between the orchard and the nursery (P.S. property).
31. Published references none known This is potentially a very large and important
32. Photos none 33. Sketch map over si
34. Date 9 October, 1978 35. Recorded by Jan Whitlow for ARM
Dr. Robert Cartier

S-1300

5 1015'

boundaries uncertain

valley floor

nursery framing

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

WALNUT ORCHARD

vegetable

road

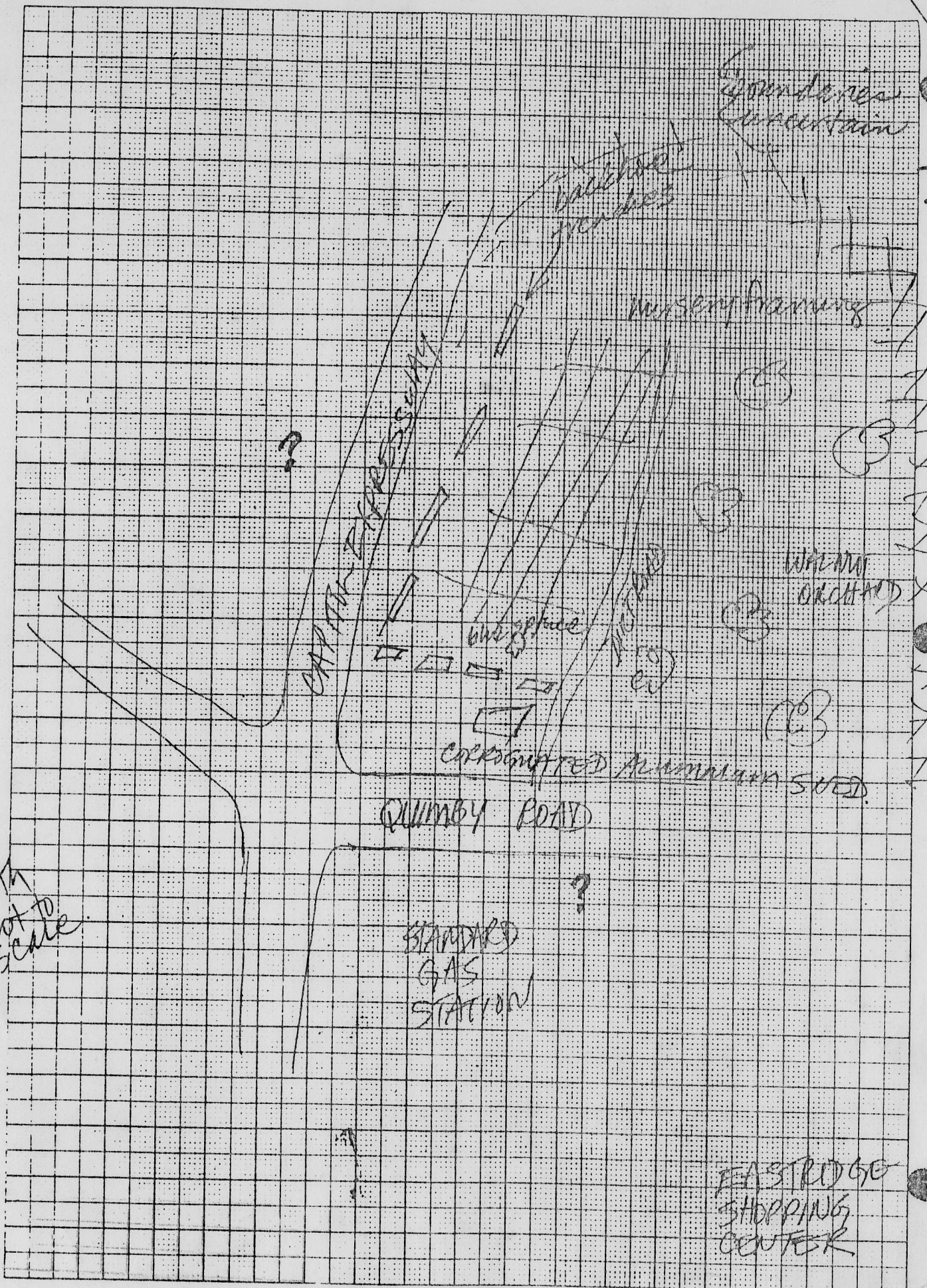
concreted aluminum SUEB

QUIMBY ROAD

STANARDS GAS STATION

EASTRIDGE SHOPPING CENTER

North
not to
scale





scl 327

walnut orchard

Thomps

188

San Jose East, CA.
U S G S 7.5 Minute

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Permanent Trinomial: _____ Supplement _____
Temporary Number: _____
Site Name: SpeedDee Site
Agency Designation: _____

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 1 of 4

1. County: Santa Clara
2. USGS Quad: San Jose East (4274) (7.5') X (15' Photorevised: 1980
(605680) E / (4129880) N
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 10 / 605650 Easting / 4129998 Northing ()
4. Township _____ Range _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of _____ Section _____ Base (Mer.) _____ ()
5. Map Coordinates: _____ mmS _____ mmN (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation 155' MSL
7. Location: Site is located in the SW corner of Aborn Road and Capital Expressway in the City of San Jose. ()
8. Prehistoric X Historic _____ Protohistoric _____ 9. Site Description: Site was exposed by large excavators while digging a pit for lifts and footings for a SpeedDee Oil Change and Tune Up. The site covered the entire area of the pit (11 M x 15 M). Boundaries of the site unknown due to asphalt parking area around pit. The soil is very light in color with very little organic material. There are small amounts of fire cracked rock, charcoal and fire baked clay. No shell was noted. ()
10. Area: _____ (length) x _____ (width) _____ Method of Determination Site boundaries unknown ()
11. Depth: Unknown _____ Method of Determination: At least 2.7 M visible in profile of pit. ()
12. Feature: Burials _____ ()
13. Artifacts: Two Franciscan chert cores _____
_____ ()
14. Non-Artifactual Constituents: Fire cracked rock, charcoal, fire baked clay _____ ()
15. Date Recorded: 1/22/96 _____ 16. Recorded By: J. Reddington _____ ()
17. Affiliation and Address: ARM 496 N. 5th St. San Jose, CA 95112 _____ ()

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Permanent Trinomial: _____ /mo. _____ yr. _____

Temporary Number: _____

Site Name: SpeeDee Site

Agency Designation: _____

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 4

18. Human Remains: Three burials which were excavated ()

19. Site Integrity: Entire site covered with asphalt parking area. Burials in poor condition. ()

20. Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): Tompson Creek 0.5 miles to the North ()

21. Largest Body of Water within 1 km (type, distance and direction): same as 20. above ()

22. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): small landscaped areas in parking areas Plant List () ()

23. Vegetation Community (on site): none Plant List () ()

References for above: _____ ()

24. Site Soil: light brown clay () 25. Surrounding Soil: same ()

26. Geology: valley floor (flood plain) () 27. Landform: valley floor ()

28. Slope: level () 29. Exposure: all directions ()

30. Landowner (s) (and/or tenants) and Address: Shea Khan 1913 Edgestone Circle, San Jose, CA ()

31. Remarks: _____ ()

32. References: _____ ()

33. Name of Project: SpeeDee Site ()

34. Type of Investigation: surveyed vertical profile in open pit ()

35. Site Accession Number: _____ Curated At: _____ ()

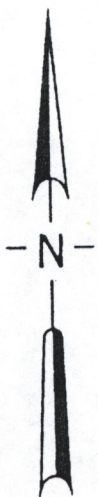
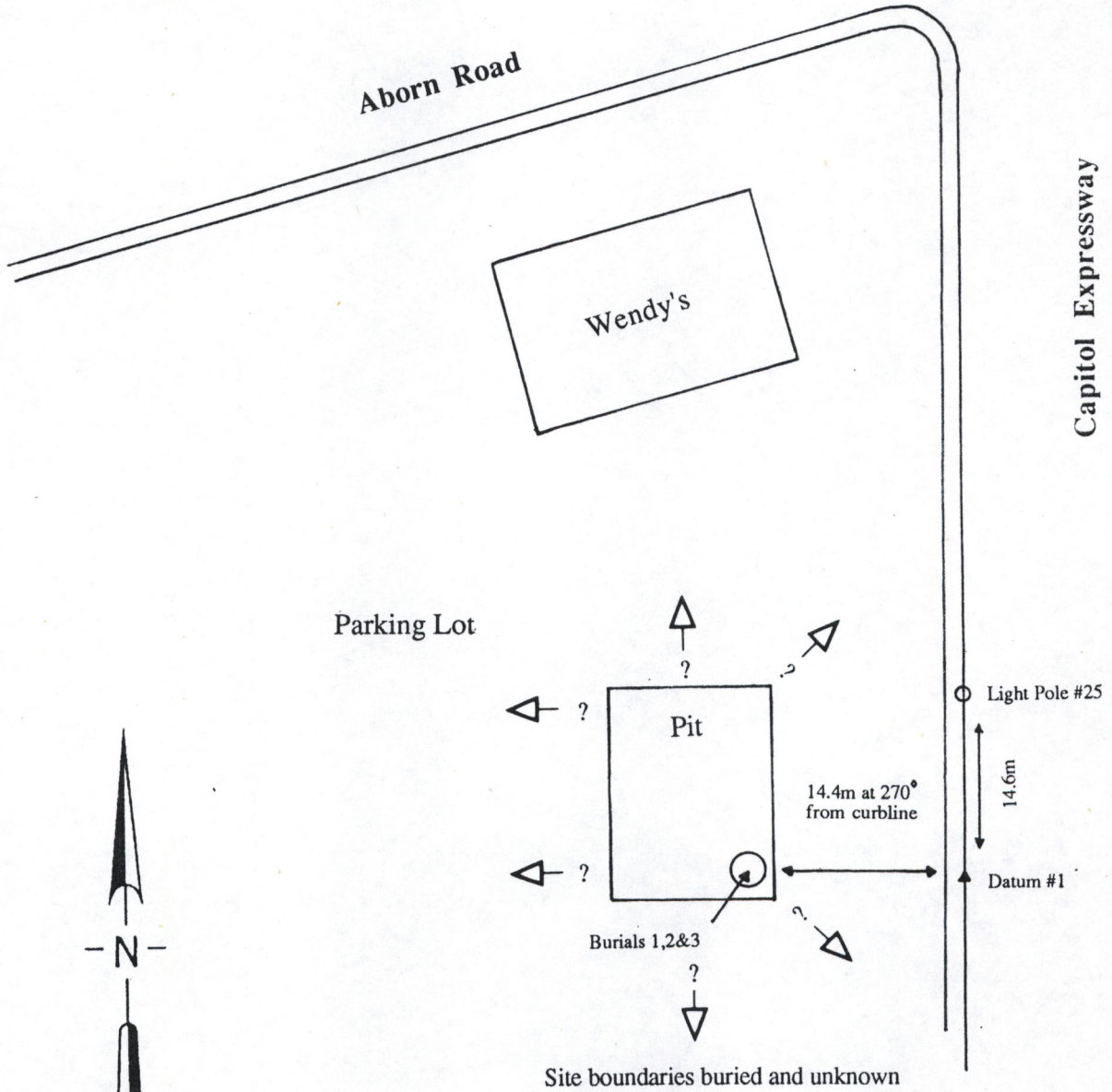
36. Photos: _____ Taken By: _____ ()

37. Photo Accession Number: _____ On File At: _____ ()

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
MAP

Page 3 of 4

Permanent Trinomial: _____ / _____ mo. yr.
Temporary Number: _____
Agency Designation: _____



Not to Scale

P-43 000883
CA-SCL 778

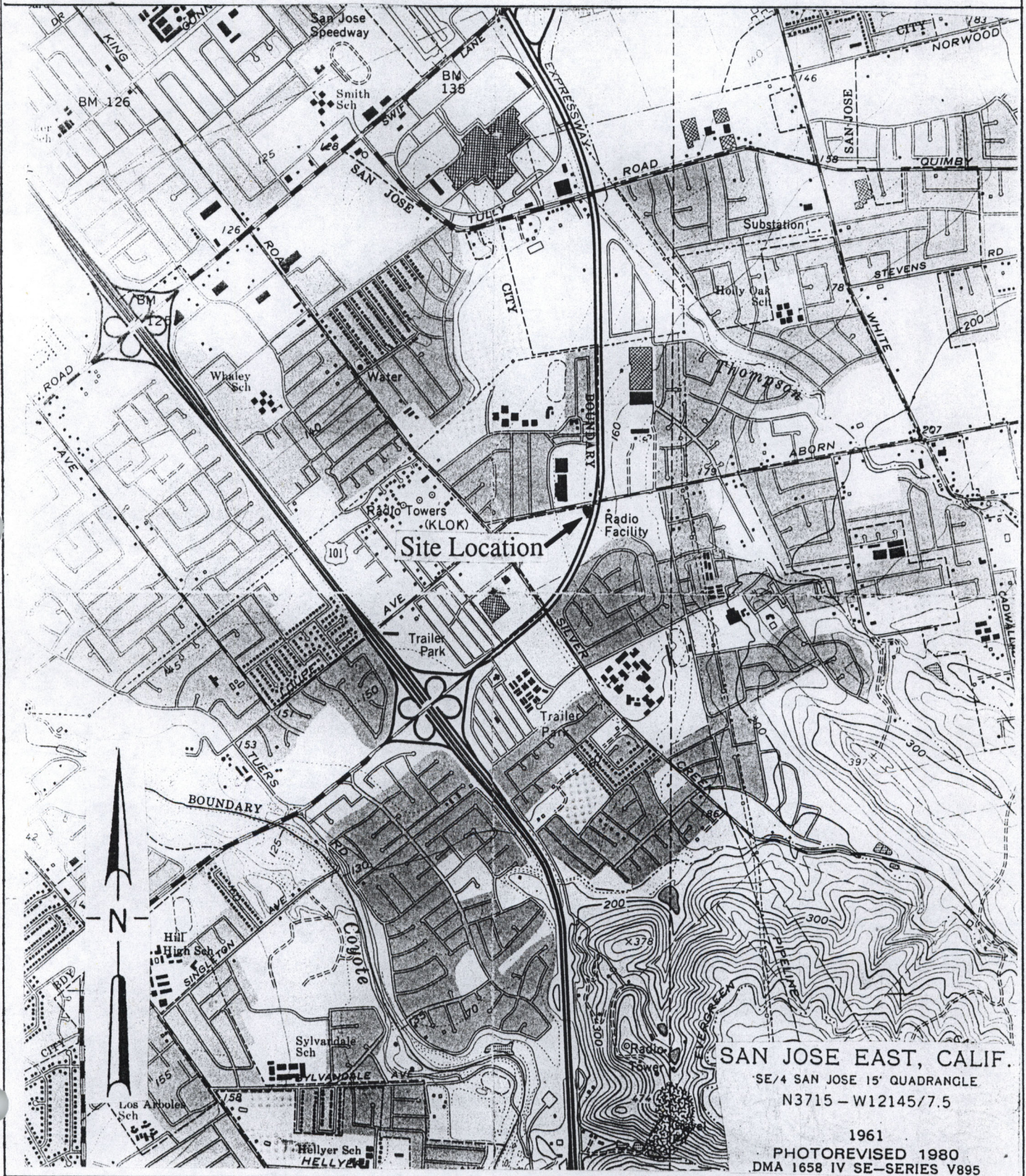
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION
MAP**

Permanent Trinomial: SCL-778

Mo. Yr.

Other Designations: _____

Page 4 of 4



SAN JOSE EAST, CALIF.
SE/4 SAN JOSE 15' QUADRANGLE
N3715 - W12145/7.5

1961
PHOTOREVISED 1980
DMA 1658 IV SE-SERIES V895

APR 19 1996

ASR APPENDIX C:
Native American Consultation



holman & ASSOCIATES
Archaeological Consultants
"SINCE THE BEGINNING"

3615 FOLSOM ST. SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA 94110 415/550-7286

12 May 2014, resent 16 June 2014

Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Proposed Capital Expressway ITS and Sidewalk Improvement Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway,

Holman & Associates is consulting with Native Americans for the above referenced project in San Jose. The Santa Clara County Roads & Airports Department is proposing to improve Capitol Expressway in San Jose between I-680 and State Route 87, a distance of approximately 8.3 miles. Plans include installation of an intelligent transportation system (ITS), which will allow for the interconnection and coordination of traffic signals in order to improve operational efficiency, foundation for new traffic signals, new sidewalks to bridge existing gaps where none exist. All work, both temporary and permanent, will be confined to the existing Capitol Expressway right-of-way. This investigation is being conducted as a requirement for a Caltrans Local Assistance project that involves Federal Highway Administration funding. The project area is situated within unsectioned Pueblo lands of San Jose that is located within Township 6 South/Range 1 East as depicted on the San Jose East 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

Please review the Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources that may be within or adjacent to the study area. Please let me know if you have any information or concerns. I also request a current list of Native American individuals and groups who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the Project APE, specifically those representatives of the Ohlones who wish to be contacted regarding potential cultural resources impacts in this portion of Santa Clara County. Should you have any questions, I can be reached at my cell (707.291.8786) or by email (spsota@sonic.net). Please email or fax back results to **707.861.3424**.

I look forward to hearing from you. Thank you for your assistance with this project.

Sincerely,

Sunshine Psota

STATE OF CALIFORNIAEdmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 - Fax



June 20, 2014

Sunshine Psota
Holman and Associates
3615 Folsom Street
San Francisco, CA 94110

VIA FAX: 707-861-3424
Number of Pages: 3

Re: Capital Expressway ITS and Sidewalk Improvement project, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Psota:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3713.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Debbie Pilas-Treadway".

Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

**Native American Contacts
Santa Clara County
June 20, 2014**

<p>Jakki Kehl 720 North 2nd Street Patterson, CA 95363 (209) 892-1060</p>	<p>Ohlone/Costanoan</p>	<p>Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson 789 Canada Road Woodside, CA 94062 amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com (650) 400-4806 Cell (650) 332-1526 Fax</p>	<p>Ohlone/Costanoan</p>
<p>Katherine Erolinda Perez P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA 95236 canutes@verizon.net (209) 887-3415</p>	<p>Ohlone/Costanoan Northern Valley Yokuts Bay Miwok</p>	<p>Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista Michelle Zimmer 789 Canada Road Woodside, CA 94062 amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com (650) 851-7747 Home (650) 332-1526 Fax</p>	<p>Ohlone/Costanoan</p>
<p>Linda G. Yamane 1585 Mira Mar Ave Seaside, CA 93955 rumsien123@yahoo.com (831) 394-5915</p>	<p>Ohlone/Costanoan</p>	<p>Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson P.O. Box 28 Hollister, CA 95024 ams@indiancanyon.org (831) 637-4238</p>	<p>Ohlone/Costanoan</p>
<p>Amah Mutsun Tribal Band Valentin Lopez, Chairperson P.O. Box 5272 Galt, CA 95632 vlopez@amahmutsun.org (916) 743-5833</p>	<p>Ohlone/Costanoan Northern Valley Yokuts</p>	<p>Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson P.O. Box 360791 Milpitas, CA 95036 muwekma@muwekma.org (408) 205-9714 (510) 581-5194</p>	<p>Ohlone / Costanoan</p>
<p>Amah Mutsun Tribal Band Edward Ketchum 35867 Yosemite Ave Davis, CA 95616 aerieways@aol.com</p>	<p>Ohlone/Costanoan Northern Valley Yokuts</p>	<p>The Ohlone Indian Tribe Andrew Galvan P.O. Box 3152 Fremont, CA 94539 chochenyo@AOL.com (510) 882-0527 Cell (510) 687-9393 Fax</p>	<p>Ohlone/Costanoan Bay Miwok Plains Miwok Patwin</p>

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Capital Expressway ITS and Sidewalk Improvement project, Santa Clara County

**Native American Contacts
Santa Clara County
June 20, 2014**

Trina Marine Ruano Family
Ramona Garibay, Representative
30940 Watkins Street Ohlone/Costanoan
Union City , CA 94587 Bay Miwok
soaprootmo@comcast.net Plains Miwok
(510) 972-0645 Patwin

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Capital Expressway ITS and Sidewalk Improvement project, Santa Clara County



holman & ASSOCIATES
Archaeological Consultants
"SINCE THE BEGINNING"

**3615 FOLSOM ST. SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA 94110 415/550-7286**

20 June 2014

Jakki Kehl
720 North 2nd Street
Patterson, CA 95363

Re: Proposed Capital Expressway ITS and Sidewalk Improvement Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Kehl:

Holman & Associates is consulting with Native Americans for the above referenced project in San Jose. The Santa Clara County Roads & Airports Department is proposing to improve Capitol Expressway in San Jose between I-680 and State Route 87, a distance of approximately 8.3 miles. Plans include installation of an intelligent transportation system (ITS), which will allow for the interconnection and coordination of traffic signals in order to improve operational efficiency, foundation for new traffic signals, new sidewalks to bridge existing gaps where none exist. All work, both temporary and permanent, will be confined to the existing Capitol Expressway right-of-way. This investigation is being conducted as a requirement for a Caltrans Local Assistance project that involves Federal Highway Administration funding. The project area is situated within unsectioned Pueblo lands of San Jose that is located within Township 6 South/Range 1 East as depicted on the San Jose East 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

Please notify me if you have any information or concerns about cultural resources that may be within or adjacent to the Project Area. I request that you respond in writing within 10 working days if you have such information or concerns. To reach me, please use email (spsota@sonic.net), or fax to (707.823.2137) and not the main office number shown above, or write to me at 1340 Kelly Avenue, Sebastopol, CA 95472.

Sincerely,

Sunshine Psota

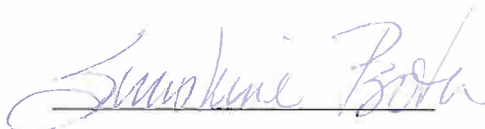
Table A-1: Native American Consultation for the Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project

Contact	Date	Description
Jakki Kehl	16 March 2015	-Emailed contact letter sent.
	7 April 2015	-Phoned. Number is not a working number. Resent original email with project modification.
Katherine Erolina Perez	16 March 2015	-Emailed contact letter sent.
	7 April 2015	-Called and left message with woman. Resent original email with project modification so she would have all the information about the project.
	8 April 2015	-When emailed was undeliverable, I regular mailed her the original letter and a map.
Linda Yamane	16 March 2015	-Emailed contact letter sent.
	7 April 2015	-Left message on answering machine and resent original letter by email with project modification so she would have all the information about the project.
Valentin Lopez	16 March 2015	-Emailed contact letter sent.
	7 April 2015	-Spoke with Mr. Lopez and this project is not within his tribal territory so he has no comments.
Edward Ketchum	16 March 2015	-Emailed contact letter sent.
	19 March 2015	-Responded by email "This project is in the lands of the Tamien Speakers. I suggest you contact Muwekma Tribal Band for specific information." [Already contacted.]
Irenne Zwierlein	16 March 2015	-Emailed contact letter sent.
		-Replied that day that "Our recommendations are: All crews involved in project be cultural sensitivity trained. California trained Archaeological monitors be present in all earth movement. Qualified and trained Native American monitors be present for all earth movement." Emailed back and was confirmed that this was both from Irenne and Michelle.
Michelle Zimmer	16 March 2015	-Emailed contact letter sent. See Ms. Zwierlein's comments.
Ann Marie Sayers	16 March 2015	-Emailed contact letter sent.
	7 April 2015	-She is very concerned about this project because this is such a sensitive area for Native American site. She recommends that a Native American monitor assist with all XPI fieldwork. Her group has many trained monitors who are available.
Rosemary Cambra	16 March 2015	-Emailed contact letter sent.
	7 April 2015	-Talked to Ms. Cambra. She worked on a project there 15 years ago. She asked me to mail her the information and she will contact the City and the company she worked for to compare that information with our project details.
Andrew Galvan	16 March 2015	-Emailed contact letter sent.
		-Replied that day "I would urge that if a Native Monitor is called for that, that person has a proven genealogical relationship to the project area: Rosemary Cambra, Kathy Perez, Ramona Garibay and I do."
Ramona Garibay	16 March 2015	-Emailed contact letter sent.
	7 April 2015	-She would recommend that a Native American monitor be present for all XPI investigations.

ASR APPENDIX D:
Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk XPI Proposal

**EXTENDED PHASE I PROPOSAL FOR THE
CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY ITS & SIDEWALK PROJECT
SAN JOSÉ, SANTA CLARA COUNTY: CML 5937 (196)**


Prepared by




Sunshine Psota, M.A., RPA
Holman & Associates
3615 Folsom Street
San Francisco, CA 94110
Holman.Assoc@comcast.net

Prepared for:

Santa Clara County Roads & Airports Department
101 Skyport Drive
San José, CA 95112

Reviewed for Approval by:

Maureen Zogg, MA, PQS Prehistoric
Archaeology, Office of Local Assistance
Caltrans, District 4, *Todd Joffke*

*PQS 91 Prehistoric Archaeology,
OCRB, Caltrans D4*

Approved by:

Hugo Alvarez
Environmental Branch Chief
Office of Local Assistance
Caltrans, District 4

August 2015

CONFIDENTIAL:

This report contains confidential cultural resources location information; report distribution should be restricted to those with a need to know. Cultural resources are nonrenewable, and their scientific, cultural, and aesthetic values can be significantly impaired by their disturbance. To deter vandalism, artifact hunting, and other activities that can damage cultural resources, the location of cultural resources should be kept confidential. The legal authority to restrict cultural resources information is in California Government Code 6254.1 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Section 304.

INTRODUCTION

Holman & Associates proposes Extended Phase I (XPI) investigations for the Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalks Improvement Project in southeastern San José (Maps 1). Santa Clara County Roads & Airports Department plans improvements to Capitol Expressway between Interstate 680 (I-680) in the northeast and Narvaez Avenue just east of State Route 87 (SR-87) in the southwest, approximately 8.2 miles. A more detailed project description was provided in the Archaeological Survey Report (ASR), with specific intersection modifications attached here in Appendix (Psota 2015). The proposed XPI investigation is being conducted for the County as a requirement for a Caltrans Local Assistance project that involves Federal Highway Administration funding. Because the project involves federal funding, it is a federal undertaking and subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended. To comply, cultural resources studies for this project must be performed according to the guidelines and procedures in Caltrans's Environment Handbook Volume 2, and in accordance with the January 1, 2014 First Amended Programmatic Agreement for Section 106 Compliance for Federal-Aid Highway Programs in California.

The XPI work will focus on sampling highly sensitive areas for buried prehistoric resources within the Project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). Proposed improvements will extend to a maximum impact of 13 ft. (4m), with an irregular vertical APE beyond certain signal poles of 5 ft. (1.5m) at other light poles. Beyond intersections, new connecting conduit spanning at two locations will impact to 3 ft. (0.9m) below surface, and for those areas already containing previously installed conduit improvements will be limited to replacing pull boxes (maximum depth 2 ft./0.6m) and adding three sections of sidewalks, bridging gaps where none exist (maximum depth 2 ft./0.6meters). The Project APE includes locations that are highly sensitive for prehistoric archaeological deposits either based on their proximity to recorded nearby archaeological sites or to creeks.

CONTEXT

The Project APE was redesigned after a records search was completed, so that no recorded archaeological sites are plotted within the project footprint. Three (CA-SCL-68, -327 and -778) are recorded adjacent to the project footprint boundaries according to current Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) data (Map 2; see Psota 2015:11-15 for more details). Furthermore, a redeposit was identified (Dietz 1976) and a potential midden (temporarily designated WVC 6a) could also extend into the project footprint. In this portion of the northern Santa Clara valley, Native American sites have been identified within a half mile of either existing major watercourses or their previous shifting courses, such as Coyote Creek, with smaller nearby creeks/watercourses (Canoas Creek/Marsh, Thompson Creek, and Silver) typically closer to a quarter mile for sensitivity. The proximity to waterways that carried geologically recent alluvium when at peak water flow has capped surrounding valley terraces along more recent developments. Just beyond the southwest end, SCL-68 was a midden originally noted because of surface materials with scant subsurface materials beyond two loci. This site, and possibly WVC6a, contrast with all other Native American resources identified to the northeast that were buried between 15.5 in. to 8.4 ft./40cm to 2.55m, with the deepest consisting of a cluster of burials. Due to the combination of proximity to known archaeological sites and sensitive areas, most of the Project APE appears sensitive except for Vistapark Drive to Seven Trees Boulevard, and for east of Silver Creek Road to north of Aborn Road.

A review of historic-era maps gave no indication of specific historic-era resources that might exist within the Project APE.

SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work is limited to areas within the Project APE that were identified in the ASR, and those presented above that have a moderate to high potential for archaeological deposits or are adjacent to an identified archaeological site near the area of direct impacts (ADI). Proposed sampling of the stratigraphy within the project footprint will involve mechanical coring, with the results presented in a report with coring logs appended. If any archaeological deposits are identified, Phase II Testing and Evaluation will likely be needed to assess the nature, extent, and information potential of any archaeological sites discovered if the project cannot be further redesigned to avoid any discoveries.

FIELDWORK

The proposed sampling areas will be marked for USA consultation and all areas will be examined by a private utility locator to identify additional utilities and services not typically marked by USA-related agencies, e.g., electrical conduits for street lighting and traffic control. The private utility locator will also mark the best location to sample based on his findings. Since there is a limited space available within the ADI, mechanical sampling will consist of a drilling crew from Environmental Control Associates (ECA) using a 54LT limited access tracked drilling rig for all cores. The machine uses direct-push boring technology to extract 5cm/2-in. diameter columns of soil from the ground. Each column will be slightly compacted by the machine and encased in an acetate sleeve. Coring depth will vary depending on the specific impact proposed for that particular location.

Seven 3-ft. deep cores, four 5-ft. cores, and eight 13-ft. cores are proposed with three potential 3-ft. cores and five 13-ft. cores held in reserve depending on the findings of the preceding ones (Table 1 and Map 3). If archaeological deposits are identified in selective cores detailed in Table 1, then additional cores are proposed to sample specific proposed impacts and assess if the cultural resources are present. This will assist in the next stages of either avoidance or evaluation. All cores associated with reserved cores will be sampled the first day to determine if any, or how many reserved cores are needed. Each additional location will be marked to USA specifications and notified. A private utility locator will also assess each new location.

Sample locations will be selected within the ADI that are beyond any utility and service line, and associated builder's trenches. Because of extensive underground utilities and other services that would have heavily impacted any archaeological resource within that area, some flagged areas might not afford any place to safely sample using these criteria. If coring is not possible at a particular location, photodocumentation will record the level of disturbance noted by USA services and the private utility contractor.

Each coring location will be mapped and a log will be prepared documenting changes in stratigraphy, noting fill, native soils/paleosols, and any cultural resources. Any seemingly intact cultural resources encountered will be carefully examined and possibly screened through fine mesh to recover all cultural materials. Upon completion of soil documentation, the coring hole will be backfilled and then capped according to the County of Santa Clara standards.

This project is being conducted for the County of Santa Clara. Previous projects with this client did not require any special permits to conduct subsurface work and it is assumed that will be the case for this project. All work will be conducted within the County's right-of-way. A small portable drilling rig is proposed for this project to avoid the need for traffic control and to minimize inconveniences to pedestrians.

All fieldwork will be supervised by the author who meets the standards established by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior as a Prehistoric and Historical Archaeologist. An archaeological technician will assist the author with various aspects of fieldwork.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

DECISION THRESHOLDS

Holman & Associates' investigation will be commensurate with specific proposed improvements centered predominantly within intersections where new signal poles are planned. The highest priority for exploration is the signal pole locations where foundations will be impacted to 13 feet and those adjacent to known archaeological sites. Proposed exploration will help satisfy the Section 106 requirement that "a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts" is made to identify archaeological resources [800.4(b) (1)].

The following criteria will be used to identify relatively intact deposits from a 2-in. diameter coring:

- stratigraphy including intrusions from more recent modifications to the area such as utilities;
- temporally diagnostic artifacts from distinct time periods; and
- comparisons to other coring samples.

Because XPI sampling will be limited to USA and private utility cleared areas within the ADI for coring, if Native American deposits or historic-era deposits are identified, their extent will only be determined based on already established coring locations and the proposed reserved core locations. If no cultural resources are identified in any of these samples, then no additional archaeological work will be required beyond the preparation and submission of a technical report documenting the field investigation. If, however, any archaeological deposits are identified within both the horizontal and vertical Project APE, the County will be consulted to determine if proposed improvements can be further redesigned to avoid any impacts. If the project cannot be redesigned, Caltrans will be consulted concerning the need to conduct Phase II test excavations, to determine the extent and legal significance of the deposit pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4 (c)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act. The technical report will determine what impacts, if any, proposed project construction will have on any identified sites, what can be redesigned to avoid the archaeological site, and if the site cannot be avoided, make preliminary recommendations on its ability to yield important information (Criterion D) thereby making it potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

It is estimated that the Capitol Expressway XPI fieldwork can be completed in two field days if none of the reserved cores are needed, and some or all of three field days depending on how many of the reserved locations will be sampled.

NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

Because of the high sensitivity of Native American resources, several adjacent archaeological sites, and concerns raised by five Native American individuals/groups during consultation, Holman & Associates recommends having a Native American monitor for all XPI fieldwork.

If any intact human burials or isolated human remains are discovered, the Santa Clara County Coroner will be contacted and the Native American Heritage Commission consulted to determine the appropriate treatment in coordination with the designated Most-Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD may be a different person than the Native American monitor.

CURATION

Any Native American artifact or historic-era artifacts from discrete deposits recovered during this exploration phase will be retained and merged into those recovered from Phase II testing and evaluation of any cultural resources identified. Those artifacts that require reburial will be held separately. All other materials will be curated at the History San José.

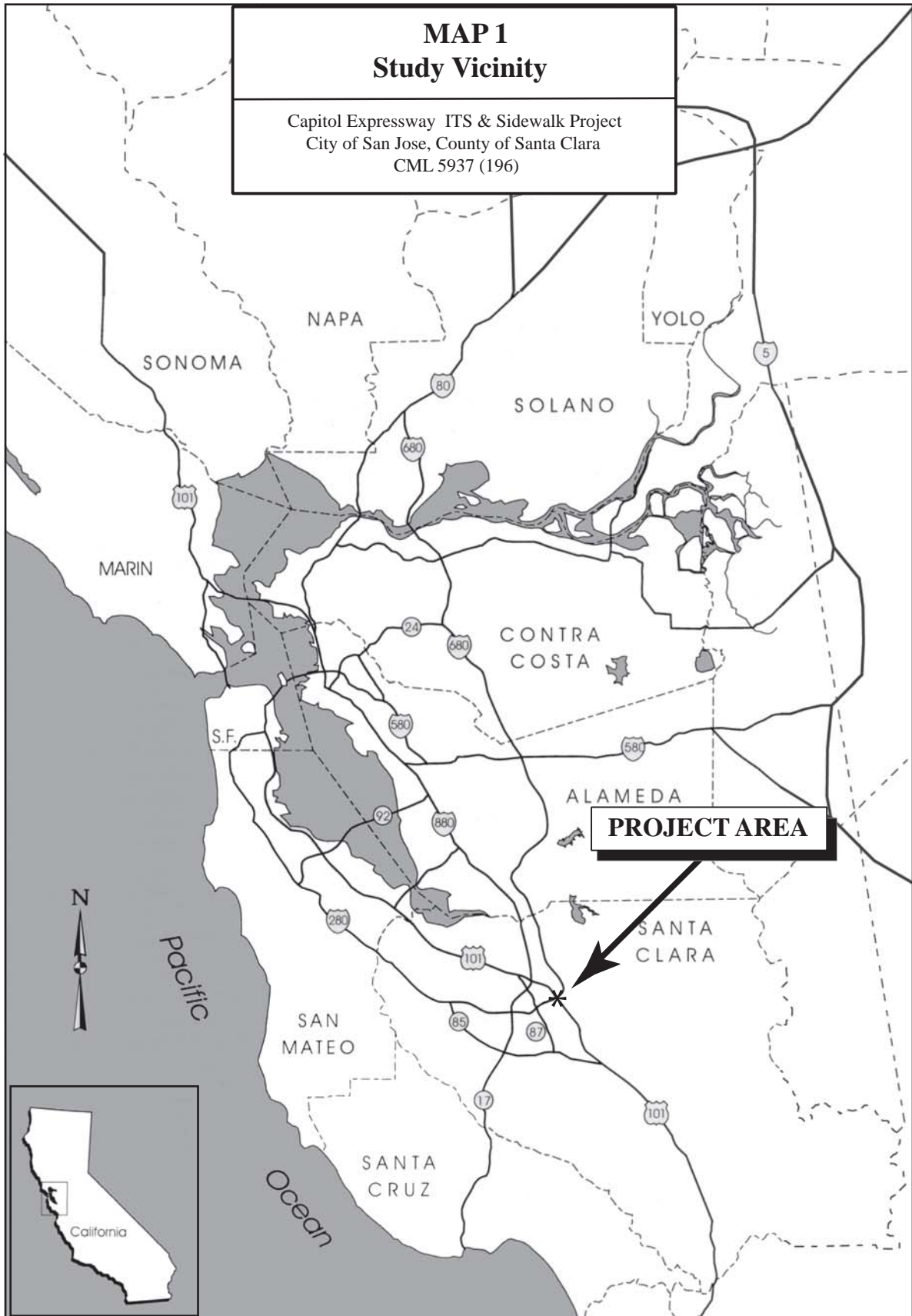
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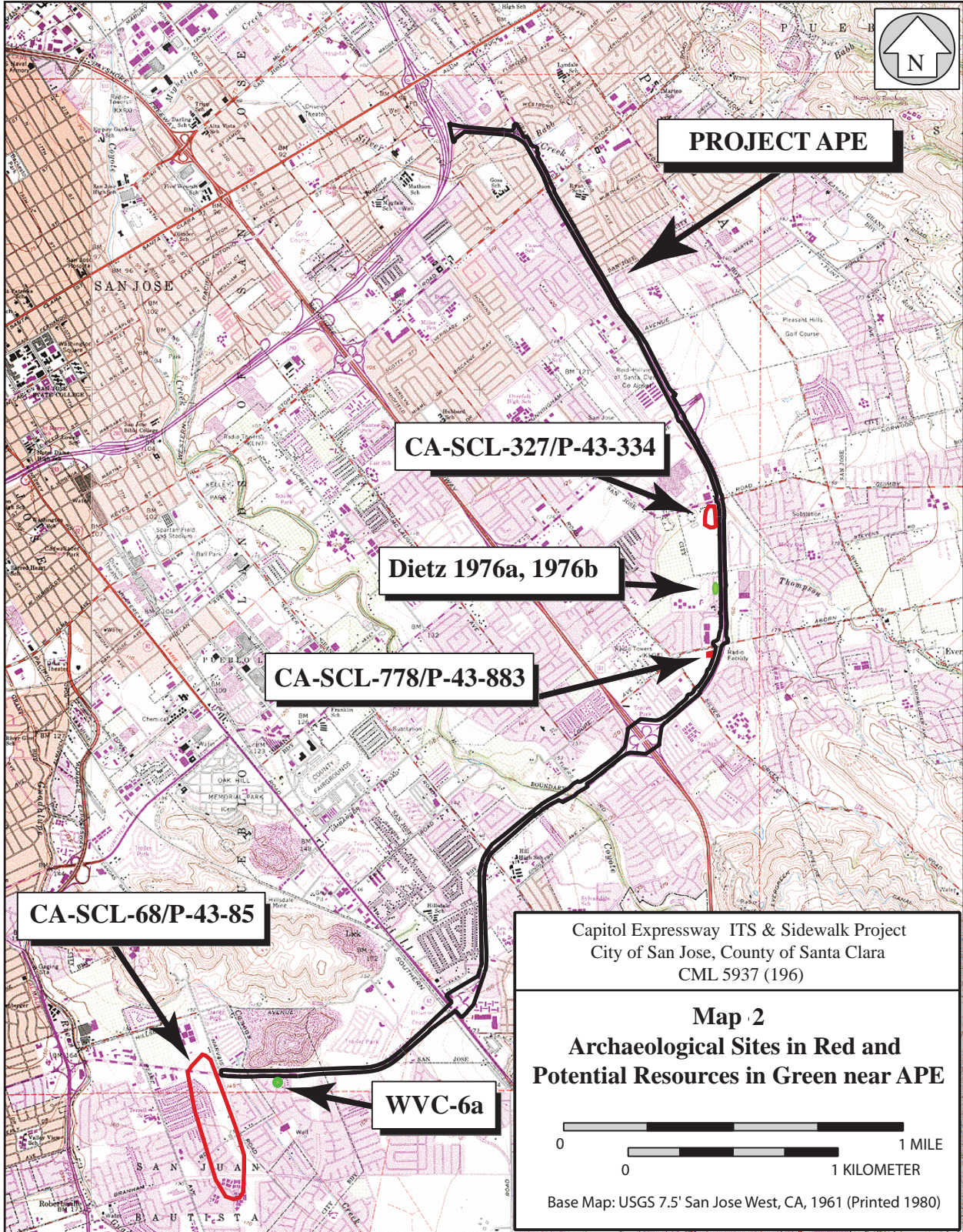
Psota, Sunshine

2015 *Archaeological Survey Report for the Capitol Expressway ITS and Sidewalk Project, San José, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)*. Holman & Associates, San Francisco. Prepared for Santa Clara County Roads & Airports Department, San José.

MAP 1 Study Vicinity

Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project
City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara
CML 5937 (196)





PROJECT APE

CA-SCL-327/P-43-334

Dietz 1976a, 1976b

CA-SCL-778/P-43-883

CA-SCL-68/P-43-85

WVC-6a

Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project
 City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara
 CML 5937 (196)

Map 2
Archaeological Sites in Red and
Potential Resources in Green near APE



Base Map: USGS 7.5' San Jose West, CA, 1961 (Printed 1980)

Archaeological & Architectural History
 Area of Potentional Effects
 Capitol Expressway ITS Project
 Santa Clara County, CA
 CML 5937 (196)

Caltrans District 4 - Local Assistance Engineer
Shirley Kuy
 Date 7/23/15

Caltrans District 4 - POS
6/23/15
 Date

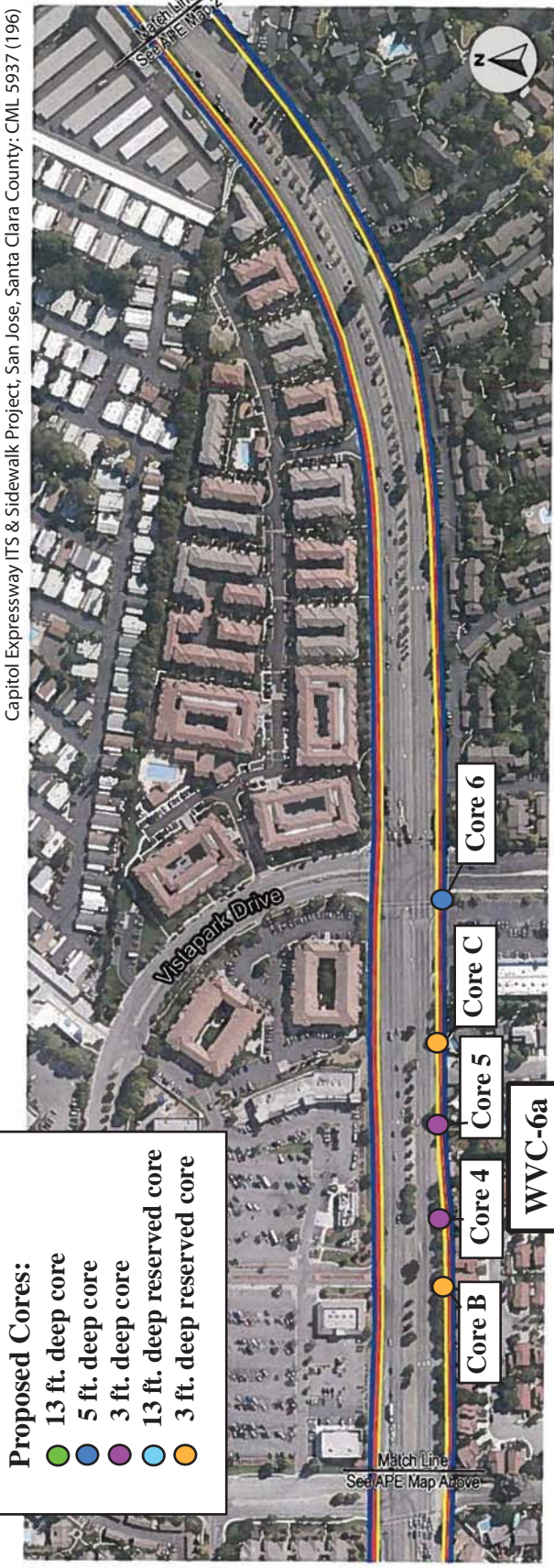
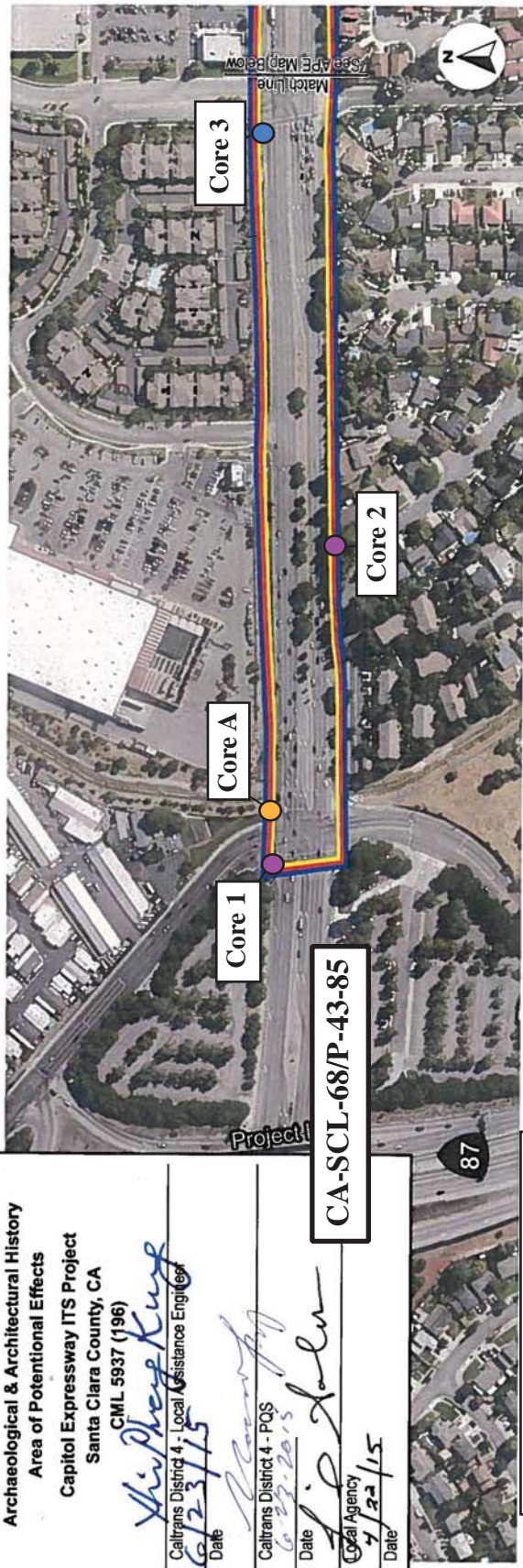
Date
7/23/15

Local Agency
7/23/15
 Date

CA-SCL-68/P-43-85

Proposed Cores:

- 13 ft. deep core
- 5 ft. deep core
- 3 ft. deep core
- 13 ft. deep reserved core
- 3 ft. deep reserved core



Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)

CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY (APE MAP 1 of 7)

Existing ROW (Right-of-Way)
 Archaeological APE
 Architectural History APE

NOTE: ALL WORK, BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT, WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.



Map 3a. APE with Proposed Coring Locations, and Approximate Archaeological Site and Possible Resource Locations



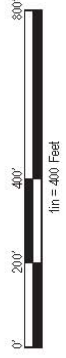
Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)



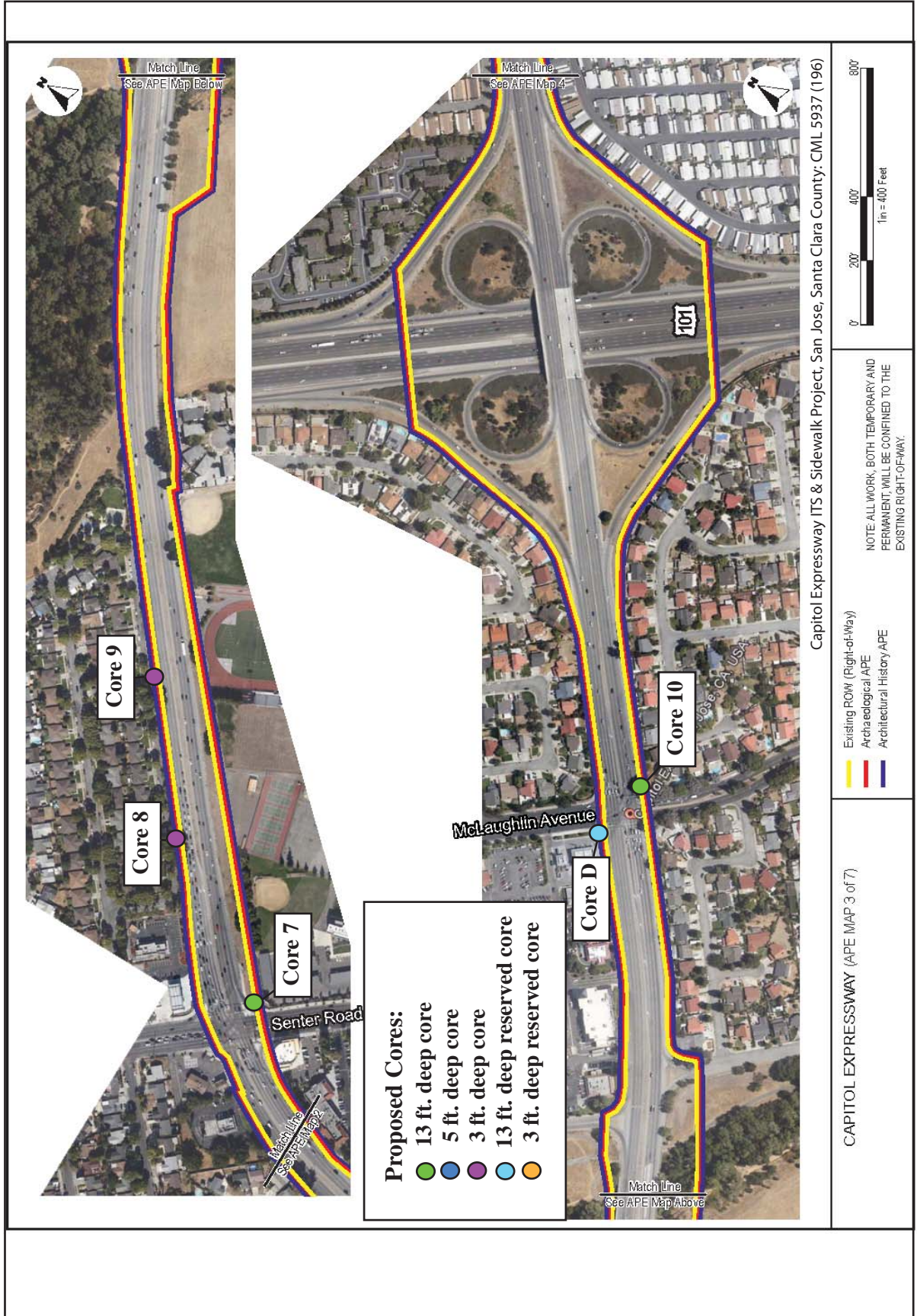
CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY (APE MAP 2 of 7)

- Existing ROW (Right-of-Way)
- Archaeological APE
- Architectural History APE

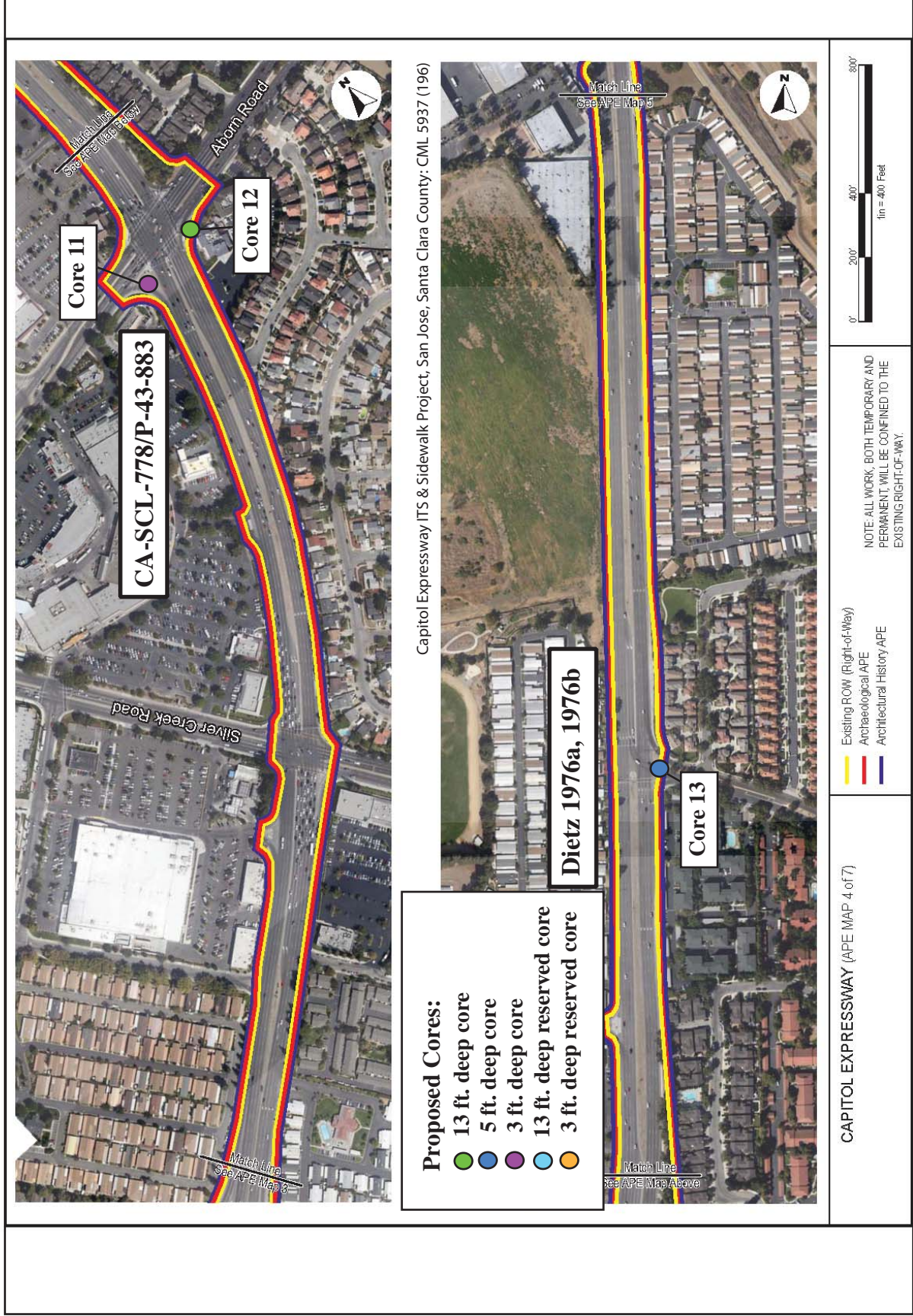
NOTE: ALL WORK, BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT, WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.



Map 3b. APE with Proposed Coring Locations, and Approximate Archaeological Site and Possible Resource Locations (no cores planned for this map and no resources)



Map 3c. APE with Proposed Coring Locations, and Approximate Archaeological Site and Possible Resource Locations



Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)

Proposed Cores:

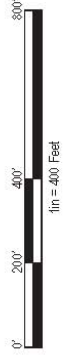
- 13 ft. deep core
- 5 ft. deep core
- 3 ft. deep core
- 13 ft. deep reserved core
- 3 ft. deep reserved core

Dietz 1976a, 1976b

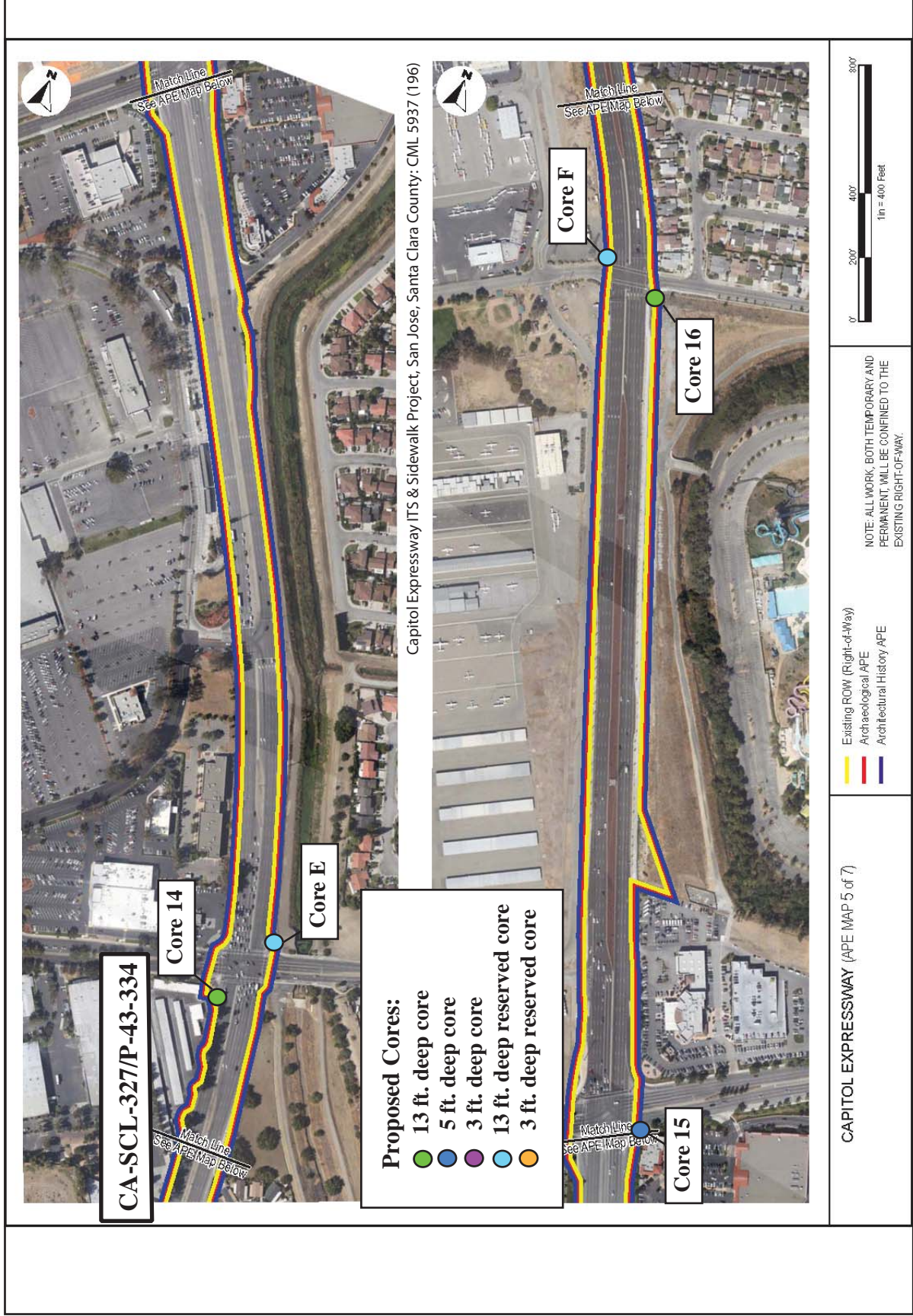
CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY (APE MAP 4 of 7)

- Existing ROW (Right-of-Way)
- Archaeological APE
- Architectural History APE

NOTE: ALL WORK, BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT, WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.



Map 3d. APE with Proposed Coring Locations, and Approximate Archaeological Site and Possible Resource Locations



CA-SCL-327/P-43-334

Core 14

Core E

- Proposed Cores:**
- 13 ft. deep core
 - 5 ft. deep core
 - 3 ft. deep core
 - 13 ft. deep reserved core
 - 3 ft. deep reserved core

Core 15

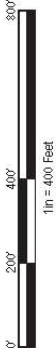
Core 16

Core F

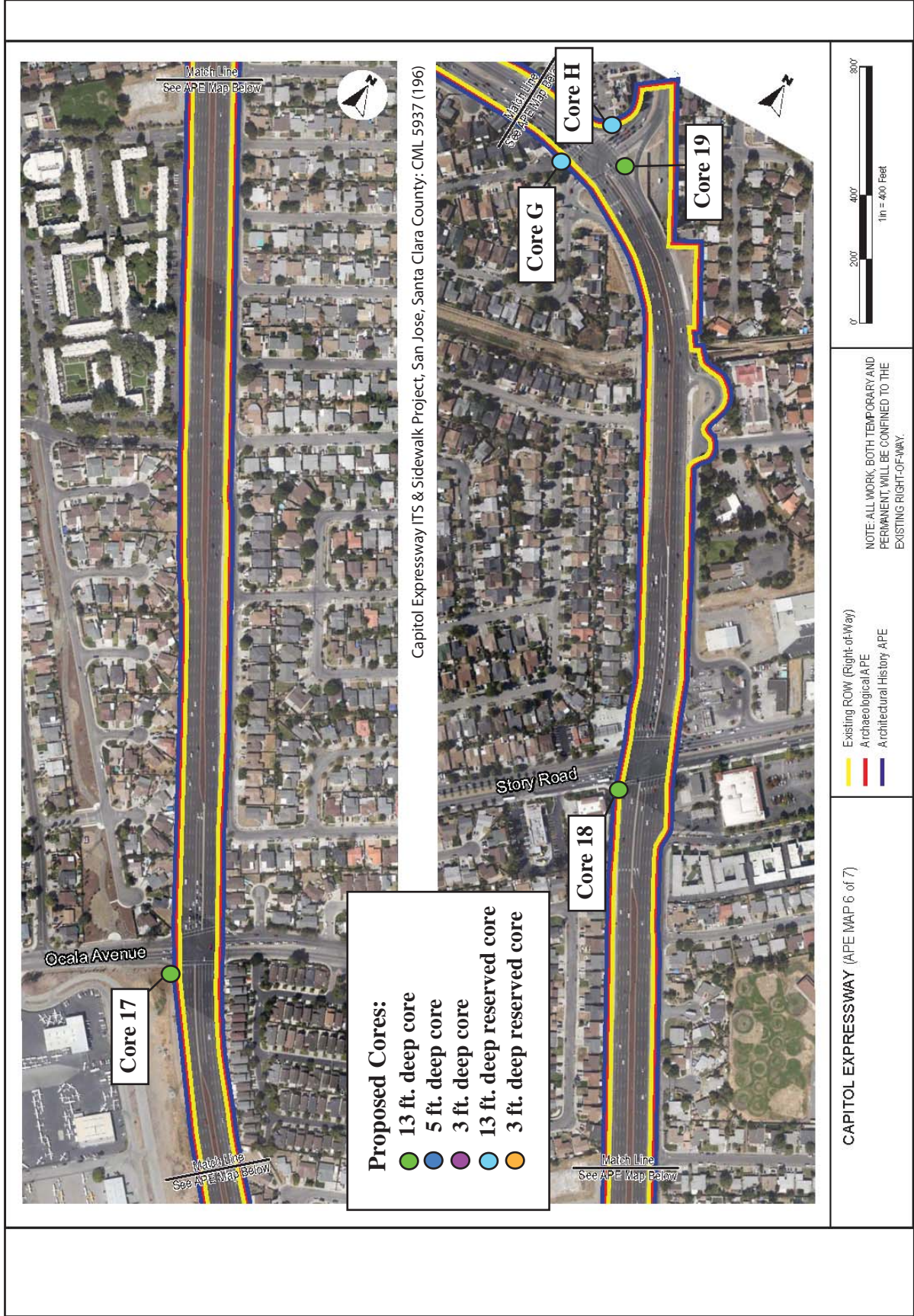
CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY (APE MAP 5 of 7)

- Existing ROW (Right-of-Way)
- Archaeological APE
- Architectural History APE

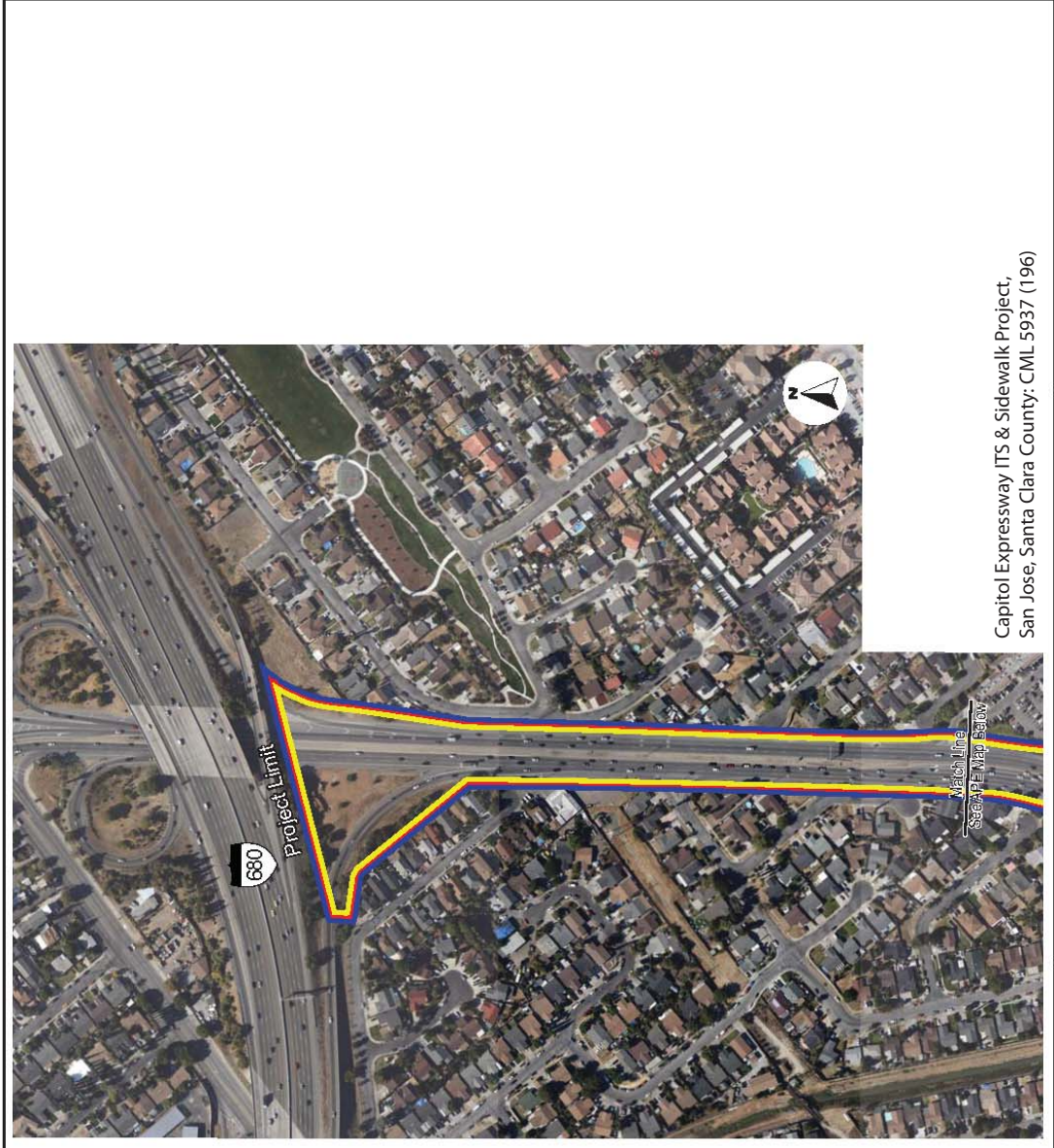
NOTE: ALL WORK, BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT, WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.



Map 3e. APE with Proposed Coring Locations, and Approximate Archaeological Site and Possible Resource Locations



Map 3f. APE with Proposed Coring Locations, and Approximate Archaeological Site and Possible Resource Locations



CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY (APE MAP 7 of 7)

- Existing ROW (Right-of-Way)
- Archaeological APE
- Architectural History APE

Map 3g. APE with Proposed Coring Locations, and Approximate Archaeological Site and Possible Resource Locations
(no cores planned more resources on this map)

Table 1. Proposed Cores for Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project

Core	Location*	Proposed Deepest Impacts/Comments	Depth
1	Northwest corner of Narvaez & Capitol	Conduit trenching. East of CA-SCL-68.	3 ft.
2	South side of Capitol east of Narvaez	Tree removal.	3 ft.+
3	Northwest corner of Copperfield and Capitol	Signal pole.	5 ft.
4	~650 ft. west of Vistapark on south side of Capitol	Tree removal. Near possible resource WVC 6a.	3 ft.+
5	~500 ft. west of Vistapark on south side of Capitol	Tree removal. Near possible resource WVC 6a.	3 ft.+
6	Southwest corner of Vistapark and Capitol	Signal pole.	5 ft.
7	Southeast corner of Senter & Capitol	Signal pole.	13 ft.
8	~600 ft. east of Senter on north side of Capitol	Tree removal.	3 ft.+
9	~1175 ft. east of Senter on north side of Capitol	Tree removal.	3 ft.+
10	Southeast intersection of McLaughlin & Capitol	Signal pole.	13 ft.
11	Southwest corner of Aborn & Capitol	Conduit trenching. Near CA-SCL-778.	3 ft.
12	Southeast corner of Aborn & Capitol	Signal pole.	13 ft.
13	Southeast corner of Neiman & Capitol	Signal pole.	5 ft.
14	Southwest corner of Quimby & Capitol	Signal pole. Near CA-SCL-327.	13 ft.
15	Southeast corner of Tully & Capitol	Signal pole.	5 ft.
16	Southeast intersection of Cunningham and Capitol	Signal pole.	13 ft.
17	Southwest corner of Ocala & Capitol	Signal pole.	13 ft.
18	Southwest corner of Story & Capitol	Signal pole.	13 ft.
19	Southeast corner of South Capitol & Capitol	Signal pole.	13 ft.
<i>Possible Cores</i>			
A	Northeast corner of Narvaez & Capitol	Conduit trenching. Sample if archaeological materials found in Core 1.	3 ft.
B	West of Core 4	Tree removal. Sample if archaeological materials found in Core 5.	3 ft.+
C	East of Core 5	Tree removal. Sample if archaeological materials found in Core 6.	3 ft.+
D	Northwest corner of McLaughlin & Capitol	Signal pole. Sample if archaeological materials found in Core 10.	13 ft.
E	Northeast corner	Signal pole. Sample if archaeological materials found in Core 14.	13 ft.
F	Northwest corner of Cunningham & Capitol	Signal pole. Sample if archaeological materials found in Core 16.	13 ft.
G	Southwest corner of South Capitol & Capitol	Signal pole. Sample if archaeological materials found in Core 19.	13 ft.
H	Northeast corner of South Capitol & Capitol	Signal pole. Sample if archaeological materials found in Cores 19 and G.	13 ft.

* For exact locations, see Map 3. +Impacts are planned for less depth, but core must go to provided depth to retain soil sample.

XPI PROPOSAL APPENDIX:
List of Intersection Modifications for Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project

Table A-1. Improvements to intersections within Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalks Project APE

Intersection	Proposed Improvements	Impact Depth	Proposed Core(s)
Narvaez	No new poles or mast arms.	N/A	
Bluefield	New 1-B pole (small pole) at NW corner only.	5 ft.	
Vistapark	New 1-B poles at NW and SW corner only.	5 ft.	Core 6
Snell	New large pole with mast arm SE corner only	13 ft.	
Seven Trees	New poles with mast arms at NW, NE, and SW corners only.	13 ft.	
Senter	Two new poles, 1-B and one large pole with mast arm SE corner only.	13 ft.	Core 7
McLaughlin	For now, new poles at NW and SE corners only	13 ft.	Core 10, Core D
Silver Creek	No new poles or mast arms	N/A	
Aborn	Only one large pole at SE corner.	13 ft.	Core 12
Nieman	New 1-B pole at SE corner.	5 ft.	Core 13
Quimby	New signal poles at NE and SW corners.	13 ft.	Core 14, Core E
Eastridge	No new poles or mast arms	N/A	
Tully	New 1-B pole at SE corner.	5 ft.	Core 15
Cunningham	New poles at NW and SE corners.	13 ft.	Core 16, Core F
Ocala	New poles at SW corner.	13 ft.	Core 17
Story	New poles at SW corner.	13 ft.	Core 18
Capitol	New poles at NW, SW, and NE corners.	13 ft.	Core 19, Cores G & H

* Capitol considered East-West from 87 to 101 and North-South from Silver Creek to Capitol Ave.

HPSR APPENDIX B:
Caltrans Bridge Inventory Listings



Structure Maintenance & Investigations



Historical Significance - State Agency Bridges

District 04

Santa Clara County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
37 0195	WINCHESTER BOULEVARD OC	04-SCL-280-R4.57-SJS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
37 0197	STEVENS CREEK	04-SCL-085-R22.95-MVW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	1998
37 0198	ROUTE 85/237 SEPARATION	04-SCL-085-R22.13-MVW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	1990
37 0199F	STEVENS CREEK (S85-W237)	04-SCL-085-R22.20-MVW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
37 0200F	STEVENS CREEK (W237-S85)	04-SCL-237-R0.35-MVW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
37 0201F	STEVENS CREEK (W237-S85)	04-SCL-237-R0.32-MVW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
37 0201L	STEVENS CREEK	04-SCL-237-R0.32-MVW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
37 0201R	STEVENS CREEK	04-SCL-237-R0.32-MVW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
37 0204	ROUTE 82/85 SEPARATION	04-SCL-082-18.82-MVW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
37 0205	DANA STREET OVERCROSSING	04-SCL-237-R0.61-MVW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
37 0206	DE ANZA BOULEVARD OC	04-SCL-280-9.43-CPO	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	1996
37 0207	MOUNTAIN VIEW OVERHEAD	04-SCL-085-R22.63-MVW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	1998
37 0208	HOMESTEAD ROAD OC	04-SCL-085-R18.86-CPO	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
37 0209	STELLING ROAD OC	04-SCL-280-9.94-CPO	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
37 0210	LAWRENCE EXPRESSWAY UC	04-SCL-280-7.12-SJS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	1991
37 0211	STEVENS CREEK BLVD UC	04-SCL-280-7.39-SCL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	1991
37 0212	BLANEY AVENUE OC	04-SCL-280-8.96-CPO	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
37 0213	MIDDLEFIELD ROAD OC	04-SCL-085-R23.19-MVW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
37 0214	DE LA CRUZ BLVD OC	04-SCL-082-11.38-SCL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
37 0215	CYPRESS AVENUE POC	04-SCL-280-5.11-SJS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1989	
37 0216	WOLFE ROAD OC	04-SCL-280-8.38-CPO	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
37 0217	HELLYER AVENUE OC	04-SCL-101-30.10	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
37 0218	CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY OC	04-SCL-101-31.70-SJS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	1978
37 0222	SAN ANTONIO STREET OC	04-SCL-101-R35.46-SJS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1993	
37 0225L	MAGDALENA AVENUE UC	04-SCL-280-14.10	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
37 0225R	MAGDALENA AVENUE UC	04-SCL-280-14.10	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
37 0226G	EAST CONNECTOR OC	04-SCL-085-R18.43-SUNV	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1971	
37 0227	ROUTE 85/280 SEPARATION	04-SCL-085-R18.41-SUNV	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	1971
37 0228F	S85-S280 CONNECTOR OC	04-SCL-085-R18.49-CPO	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
37 0229G	SOUTHEAST CONNECTOR OC	04-SCL-085-R18.35-CPO	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1971	
37 0230	SOUTH CONNECTOR UC	04-SCL-085-R18.35-SUNV	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1971	
37 0231F	S85-S280 CONNECTOR SEPARATION	04-SCL-085-R18.60-CPO	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
37 0232	NORTH CONNECTOR UC	04-SCL-085-R18.53-SUNV	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	1971
37 0233L	LA BARRANCA WAY UC	04-SCL-280-16.56-LAH	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
37 0233R	LA BARRANCA WAY UC	04-SCL-280-16.56-LAH	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
37 0234	PERMANENTE CREEK	04-SCL-280-12.93	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
37 0235	MORA DRIVE OC	04-SCL-280-13.12	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
37 0236L	ST JOSEPH AVENUE UC	04-SCL-280-12.79	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
37 0236R	ST JOSEPH AVENUE UC	04-SCL-280-12.79	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	



Structure Maintenance & Investigations



July 2015

Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

District 04

Santa Clara County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
37C0001	EMBARCADERO ROAD UC	ALMA ST	4. Historical Significance not determined	1936	
37C0005	UNIVERSITY AVENUE UC	AT UNIVERSITY AVE	4. Historical Significance not determined	1940	
37C0009	MARCELLA DITCH	JUST E/O MARCELLA AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1948	1998
37C0010	LLAGAS CREEK	JUST W/O HOLSCLAW RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1988	
37C0011	STEVENS CREEK	0.2 MI E/O STEVENS CYN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1922	1947
37C0012	CALABAZAS CREEK	AT VALLCO PKWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1978	
37C0013	SARATOGA CREEK	LAWRENCE EXPRESSWAY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
37C0014	LOS GATOS CREEK	NEAR EDELEN AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1956	
37C0015	LLAGAS CREEK	0.5 MI S FRASIER LAKE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1988	
37C0017	STEVENS CREEK	14.5 MI E OF SH 84	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1918	1955
37C0018	STEVENS CREEK (FREMONT)	0.2 MI W/O SR 85	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1911	1954
37C0019	SILVER CREEK	0.6 MI E OF I-680	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	2013
37C0020	COYOTE CREEK	0.35 W/O SH 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1948	1963
37C0026	ALMADEN EXPRESSWAY OH	AT UP RR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1990	
37C0027	GUADALUPE RIVER (GOLD ST)	0.4 MI N SH 237	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	1989
37C0028	ALMADEN EXPWY/ CURTNER AVE SEP	AT CURTNER AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960	1978
37C0029	GUADALUPE RIVER (TRIMBLE RD)	0.4 MI N/E OF SH 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	2003
37C0030	BELLA VISTA AVENUE OC	AT SARATOGA AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	
37C0031	LOS GATOS CREEK	NEAR SW EXPRESSWAY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
37C0033	COYOTE CREEK	0.8 MI W OF SR 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1917	
37C0036	SAN JOSE OH (UP RR)	AT SP RR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1962	
37C0041	GUADALUPE CREEK	NEAR COLEMAN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	1977
37C0042	COYOTE CR (CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY)	0.5 MI S/W OF SH 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	1969
37C0043	STEVENS CREEK	0.9 MI S/O MONTEBELLO RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
37C0044	GUADALUPE RIV (CAPITOL Expwy)	NEAR ALMADEN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
37C0045	CRISTO REY DRIVE OH	NEAR FOOTHILL BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
37C0046	SUNNYVALE EAST CHANNEL	0.3 MI E/O FAIR-OAKS AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
37C0047	SUNNYVALE EAST CHANNEL	0.3 MI E/O FAIR-OAKS AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
37C0049	UVAS CREEK	1.2 MI N HECKER PASS HWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
37C0051	MERIDIAN AVENUE UP (UP RR)	AT I-280	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
37C0052L	MERIDIAN AVENUE	S/O SR 280 INTCHNG	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
37C0052R	MERIDIAN AVENUE	S/O SR 280 INTCHNG	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
37C0053	LOS GATOS CREEK	0.01 MI N SH 17	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	1991
37C0055	STEVENS CREEK	BTWN SR 85 & SR 82	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1924	1953
37C0056	GUADALUPE RIVER (W ALMA AVE)	0.5 MI W ALMADAN AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1954	
37C0057	BERRYESSA CREEK	0.1 MI S CALAVERAS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1971	
37C0058	MATHILDA AVENUE OH	AT EVELYN AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	2012
37C0059	ADOBE CREEK	ADJACENT TO SH 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
37C0060	ADOBE CREEK	ADJACENT TO SH 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
37C0061	COYOTE CREEK	0.1 MI N/O BROKAW RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1952	
37C0064	SIMLA OH	AT I-280	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
37C0065	SCOTT BLVD OH	OVER UP TRACKS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	2004
37C0066	BOWERS AVENUE UP (CALTRAIN, UP RR, AMTRAK)	AT UP TRACKS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1974	



Structure Maintenance & Investigations



July 2015

Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

District 04

Santa Clara County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
37C0117	LOYOLA DR Overcrossing	AT FOOTHILL EXPWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
37C0119	WILDCAT CREEK	N/O ALLENDALE AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1979	
37C0120	SAN ANTONIO ROAD SOH	AT ALMA STREET	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
37C0121	BAILEY/CENTRAL SOH (UP RR & CALTRAIN)	AT CENTRAL EXPWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1971	
37C0122	WHISMAN ROAD SOH (UP RR & CALTRAIN)	AT CENTRAL EXPWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
37C0123	E MIDDLEFIELD ROAD OC	AT CENTRAL EXPWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1971	
37C0124	MATHILDA AVE OC	AT CENTRAL EXPWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
37C0125	SUNNYVALE AVENUE OC	CENTRAL EXPRESSWAY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
37C0126	MORSE AVENUE OC	CENTRAL EXPRESSWAY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
37C0127	BERRYESSA CREEK	0.3 MI W OF I-680	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
37C0129	LAFAYETTE STREET UP (CALTRAIN, UP RR, AMTRAK)	AT SP RR	4. Historical Significance not determined	1936	
37C0133	MATADERO CREEK	0.3 MI SOUTH OF I-280	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1978	
37C0134	YERBA BUENA CREEK	YERBA BUENA RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1981	
37C0135L	PENITENCIA CREEK	NEAR PENITENCIA CREEK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	
37C0135R	PENITENCIA CREEK	NEAR PENITENCIA CREEK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	
37C0136	SAN TOMAS AQUINO CREEK	AT SAN TOMAS EXPWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
37C0137	GUADALUPE RIVER (WILLOW ST)	NR MINNESOTA AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1917	1955
37C0138	SAN JOSE UP (CALTRAIN & UP RR)	0.05 MI NE OF SR 87	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
37C0140	SILVER CREEK	500' SOUTH OF LYNDAL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	2015
37C0141	GUADALUPE RIVER (CURTNER AVE)	NEAR ALMADEN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	
37C0142	COYOTE CREEK	1.1 MI N/E MONTEREY RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
37C0143	THOMPSON CREEK	NR CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
37C0144	SILVER CREEK	MCKEE ROAD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1951	1984
37C0145	COLEMAN AVE-DE LA CRUZ BLVD	NEAR DE LA CRUZ	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969	
37C0146	SANTA CLARA JUNCTION OH	N/E EL CAMINO REAL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
37C0147	DE LA CRUZ BLVD-COLMAN AVE	COLEMAN ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969	
37C0148	SARATOGA CREEK	N HOMESTEAD RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1962	
37C0149	LOS GATOS CREEK	NEAR SH 17	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
37C0151	PARK BLVD OC	SHERIDAN AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
37C0152	SHERIDAN AVE Overcrossing	NEAR ALMA STREET	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	1984
37C0153	OREGON EXPRESSWAY UNDERPASS	NEAR ALMA ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
37C0154	LAWRENCE EXPRESSWAY / STEVENS CREEK BL SEPARATION	STEVENS CRK BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
37C0156	COYOTE CREEK (BERRYESSA)	0.5 MI NORTH OF SR 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1971	
37C0157	LOS GATOS CREEK	NEAR BASCOM AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960	1982
37C0158	HICKS CREEK	2.3 MI S of Camden Avenue	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1919	1979
37C0159	ALAMITOS CREEK	0.4 MI S/O BERTRAM RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1935	1964
37C0160	ALAMITOS CREEK	AT BERTRAM ROAD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
37C0161	LLAGAS CREEK	0.5 MI SE WATSONVILLE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969	
37C0162	FISHER CREEK	0.35 MI SW SNTA TERESA B	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1947	1976
37C0163	LLAGAS CREEK	0.4 MI W/O BOWDEN AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1928	
37C0164	LLAGAS CREEK (OAK GLEN)	3.19 MI SE UVAS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	1976
37C0165	LLAGAS CREEK	0.04 MI E UVAS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1954	



Structure Maintenance & Investigations



July 2015

Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

District 04

Santa Clara County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
37C0700	GUADALUPE CREEK	AT COLEMAN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	
37C0701	COYOTE CREEK	0.5 MI W OF SH 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1933	
37C0702	PREVOST STREET UP (CALTRAIN, UP RR, AMTRAK)	0.2 MI S/O VIRGINA AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1936	1991
37C0704	DELMAS AVENUE UP (CALTRAIN, UP RR, AMTRAK)	BTWN FULR AV & JEROME ST	4. Historical Significance not determined	1936	
37C0705	ALAMITOS CREEK	EAST OF ALMADEN EXPY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1981	
37C0706	ALAMITOS CREEK	0.65 MI N HARRY RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1976	
37C0707	ARROYO CALERO CREEK	NEAR CAMDEN AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1985	
37C0708	LAGUNA SECA CREEK	0.4 MI SE/O METCALF RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1935	1936
37C0709	BASSETT STREET OH (VTA LRT)	AT FIRST ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1988	
37C0711	COYOTE CREEK (BAILEY AVE)	JUST WEST OF HWY 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2004	
37C0712	BAILEY AVENUE OH	5 MI NE/O SANTA TERESA BL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2006	
37C0713	COYOTE CREEK	ABUTS INTO S3 OF 37C0532	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
37C0714	AGNEW OVERFLOW	JUST WEST OF GOLD STREET	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	1972
37C0715	SILVER CREEK	0.2 MI N/O JULIAN ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2003	
37C0716	GUADALUPE RIVER (WILLOW GLEN WAY)	NEAR CREEK DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2006	
37C0717	GUADALUPE RIVER (SKYPORT)	0.5 MI S OF RTE 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
37C0718	GUADALUPE RIVER (AIRPORT PKWAY)	0.4 MI S OF RTE 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1988	
37C0719	COYOTE CREEK	0.1 KM S. OF DIXON LANDIN	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
37C0720	BLOSSOM HILL ROAD OC	0.5 MI SW OF RT101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1974	
37C0721	CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY OC	0.3 MI NE SNELL AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	1969
37C0722	GUADALUPE RIVER	BET WOZ & ALMADEN	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	1957
37C0723	LOS GATOS CREEK	BET PARK & SAN CARLOS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
37C0724	SOUTH MONTGOMERY STREET OH	200 FT W/SO.AUTUMN	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2003	
37C0725	SAN JOSE UP	75 FT W OF STOCKTON AVE	1. Bridge is on NRHP	1932	
37C0727	COYOTE CREEK	0.2 MI E/O JUNCTION AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1971	
37C0729	SILVER CREEK	10 FT SW OF CHECKERS DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2006	
37C0732	COYOTE CREEK	BTWN E 17TH & E 18TH ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1934	
37C0742	GUADALUPE RIVER (WEST SAINT JOHN)	BTWN AUTUMN ST & RIVER ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1935	
37C0752	PENITENCIA CREEK	0.2 MI E PENITENCIA CR RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1925	
37C0753	PENITENCIA CREEK	PENITENCIA CREEK RD.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
37C0757	PENITENCIA CREEK	PENITENCIA CREEK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1915	
37C0758	BERRYESSA CREEK	N MILPITAS BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1979	
37C0759	SAN FRANCISQUITO CREEK	WOODLAND & PALO ALTO AV	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1948	
37C0760	PENITENCIA CREEK	AT ABEL ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1962	
37C0761	PENITENCIA CREEK	AT ABEL ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	1985
37C0762	PENITENCIA CREEK	AT ABEL ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
37C0763	PENITENCIA CREEK	NEAR ABEL ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	1985
37C0764	PENITENCIA CREEK	NEAR ABBOTT AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960	
37C0765	FAIR OAKS AVENUE OH	SOUTH CENTRAL EXPWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
37C0766	MATADERO CREEK	TIPPAWINGO & JOSINA AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1929	1975
37C0768	MATADERO CREEK	K ST & LOMA VERDE AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1989	
37C0769	MATADERO CREEK	COLO AVE & LOMA VERDE AV	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1989	

HPSR APPENDIX C:
Extended Phase I Report

**RESULTS OF EXTENDED PHASE I INVESTIGATIONS FOR
CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY ITS & SIDEWALK PROJECT
SAN JOSÉ, SANTA CLARA COUNTY: CML 5937 (196)**



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October 2015

Location: San Jose East 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle

Cover photo: At Story and Capitol, Core 18 being sampled with Holman & Associates' Kevin Dobinson at left and ECA's Brent Cobb at right, looking northwest.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Results of the Extended Phase I (XPI) efforts for the Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalks Improvement Project in southeastern San José are presented here (Maps 1 and 2). Santa Clara County Roads & Airports Department (County) plans improvements to Capitol Expressway between Interstate 680 (I-680) in the northeast and Narvaez Avenue just east of State Route 87 (SR-87) in the southwest, approximately 8.2 miles. XPI sampling was conducted for the County as a requirement for a Caltrans Local Assistance project that involves Federal Highway Administration funding. Because the project involves federal funding, it is a “federal undertaking” and subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended. To comply, cultural resources studies for this project must be performed in accordance with the guidelines and procedures presented in Caltrans’s Environmental Handbook Volume 2, and in accordance with the 1 January 2014 First Amended Programmatic Agreement for Section 106 Compliance for Federal-Aid Highway Programs in California.

On 21-22 September 2015, Holman & Associates attempted to mechanically sample 19 cores 3 to 13 feet below surface within or abutting the area of direct impacts (ADI). Two core locations, Cores 7 and 12, could not be attempted because each contained a high concentration of underground utilities. Core 14 and 17 were refused at nine inches or less because of the layers of concrete, asphalt, and gravel base underlying the current pedestrian areas. Fourteen of the cores were completed and contained a sufficient sample to refine the projected archaeological sensitivity of the Capitol Expressway ADI. No archaeological deposits, cultural materials, or paleosols were identified. None of the reserved core locations were sampled.

Holman & Associates recommends no additional archaeological work. It is Caltrans’s policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. There remains a slight possibility that isolated archaeological deposits might exist within proposed improvements. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans policy to stop work in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find.

INTRODUCTION

Results of the Extended Phase I (XPI) efforts for the Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalks Improvement Project in southeastern San José are presented here (Maps 1 and 2). Santa Clara County Roads & Airports Department (County) plans improvements to Capitol Expressway between Interstate 680 (I-680) in the northeast and Narvaez Avenue just east of State Route 87 (SR-87) in the southwest, approximately 8.2 miles. XPI investigations were conducted for the County as a requirement for a Caltrans Local Assistance project that involves Federal Highway Administration funding. Because the project involves federal funding, it is a “federal undertaking” and subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended. To comply, cultural resources studies for this project must be performed in accordance with the guidelines and procedures in Caltrans Environmental Handbook Volume 2, and in accordance with the January 1, 2014 First Amended Programmatic Agreement for Section 106 Compliance for Federal-Aid Highway Programs in California.

The XPI work focused on sampling highly sensitive areas for buried prehistoric resources within the project footprint. Proposed improvements will extend to a maximum impact of 13 ft. (4m), with an irregular vertical APE beyond certain signal poles of 5 ft. (1.5m) at other light poles. Beyond intersections, new connecting conduit spanning at two locations will impact to 3 ft. (0.9m) below surface, and for those areas already containing previously installed conduit improvements, will be limited to replacing pull boxes (maximum depth 2 ft./0.6m) and adding three sections of sidewalks, bridging gaps where none exist (maximum depth 2 ft./0.6meters). The Project APE includes locations that are highly sensitive for prehistoric archaeological deposits either based on their proximity to recorded nearby archaeological sites or to creeks.

All fieldwork was supervised by the author who meets the standards established by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior as a Prehistoric and Historical Archaeologist. She was assisted by Kevin Dobinson (B.A.), who has more than 15 years of experience in California archaeology. Fieldwork was completed on 21 and 22 September 2015.

A County Encroachment Permit (No. EP59-150443) was obtained by Jamil Salas for Holman & Associates. All work was conducted within the City’s right-of-way using a small portable drilling rig to avoid the need for traffic control and to minimize inconvenience to drivers and pedestrians.

No Native American monitor was required because no prehistoric archaeological deposits were previously identified. Nor were any identified during this study. Arrangements to curate artifacts other than human remains and associated grave goods were not needed.

SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work examined specific areas within the Project APE that were identified in the ASR (Psota 2015a), and XPI Proposal (Psota 2015b) as having a moderate to high potential for Native American archaeological deposits within areas of direct impact (ADI; Map 4).

FIELDWORK

Nineteen locations were marked for USA consultation (Cores 1-19) with an additional eight potential backup cores also marked to avoid fieldwork delays (Cores A-H). After allowing one week for

agencies and utility companies time to mark their services, a private utility locator checked each location to refine utility markings, if necessary, and to mark additional utilities and services not marked by USA-related agencies. Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) was particularly backlogged with utility marking in part because of diverting personnel to repair their infrastructure impacted during recent California fires. John Vieira, a PG&E Gas Utility Inspector monitored sampling at Core 16 because of the close proximity to a transportation gas line.

Since there was limited space available within and adjacent to the ADI, mechanical sampling consisted of employing ECA's 54LT limited access tracked drilling rig for all cores (Cover Photo). The GeoProbe machine uses direct-push boring technology to extract 5cm/2-in. diameter columns of soil from the ground. Each column was compacted by the machine with the sample extracted from a boring hole encased in an acetate sleeve. Coring depths were 3 to 13 feet, the vertical ADI in most of these locations (Table 1; Map 3).

On 21 to 22 September 2015, mechanical coring was conducted by the author, assisted by Holman & Associates' archaeological Specialist Kevin Dobinson and Brent Cobb, from Environmental Control Associates or ECA. Each of the coring locations was mapped and a log maintained to document fill, native soils, and changes in stratigraphy (Map 3, Cover Photo, and Photos 1-6; Table 1). After documenting all coring samples, the holes were backfilled and then capped according to City's standards.

STUDY RESULTS

The XPI Proposal outlined a sampling strategy employing 19 proposed core locations and the eight potential back up cores (Map 3; Psota 2015b). Core 15 was removed from the project because the signal post is no longer proposed. Two locations, Cores 7 and 12, could not be cored because of a high density of existing buried utilities within the marked location (Photo 1). During XPI fieldwork, two cores, mechanical coring of Cores 14 and 15 were refused because of the complicated road base that now exists; the current pedestrian islands were constructed on top of the existing roadway creating layers of concrete, asphalt, and road base. Of the remaining 14 cores, Cores 1 through 4 were placed within the western portion of the area of direct impacts (ADI) with the native soil consisting of structured clay (Table 1, Photo 4). The native soils identified in Cores 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10 consisted of silt or silty clay with gravel or silt layers associated with saturation/flooding events (Photo 5). Cores 5 and 6 were situated near Canoas Creek, a former marsh. Cores 8, 9, and 10 were situated within 1400 ft. of the current channelized Coyote Creek. The remaining eastern samples, Cores 11, 13, 16, 18, and 19, sampled deeper areas and were comprised of clays that lightened in color with depth (Photo 6). At Cores 16 and 18, deposits encountered below nine feet were moist and quickly transitioning to water logged. These were attributed to subterranean streamflow for Thompson/Silver Creek.

Fourteen of the cores were completed and constituted a sufficient sample to refine the projected archaeological sensitivity of the Capitol Expressway ADI. No archaeological deposits, cultural materials, or paleosols were identified in any of the core samples including those closest to known Native American archaeological sites (Psota 2015b:Map 3). Core 1 contained no indications of CA-SCL-68, which was situated over 450 ft. east of the current NWIC eastern site boundary. That general area had been backhoe trenched to identify the limited subsurface deposits and monitored during several different improvements to SR-87. Nor was anything identified at Cores 4 and 5, the closest location to the informally recorded Native American resource designated WVC-6a. When Core Location 14 was not able to be sampled, both archaeologists surveyed the nearby exposed native soils adjacent to a concrete sound wall and around the

exposed roots of a large established tree (chest height diameter two ft.) for any indications that these impacts had disturbed any subsurface portions of CA-SCL-327. The core location was situated over 175 ft. east of the dark-brown rich midden covered with 27.5 in./70cm of alluvium (Whitlow 1978). Core 11 (three ft. deep) was situated approximately 600 ft. north of the present plotting of the deeply buried CA-SCL-778 identified 5.6 to 8.4 ft./170 to 255cm below surface. The redeposited resource that was not assigned a primary number or trinomial and investigated by Dietz (1976a, 1976b) did not extend across Capitol Expressway based on identified deposits recovered at Core 13. These core locations were selected for specific proposed improvements for the Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project and were not meant to address redefining site boundaries for any other nearby proposed improvements. Based on the negative findings, none of the reserved cores were sampled.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Holman & Associates recommends no additional archaeological work. It is Caltrans policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. There remains a slight possibility that isolated archaeological deposits might exist within proposed improvements. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans policy to stop work in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find.

REFERENCES

Dietz, Stephen A.

- 1976a *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Location of the Moss Creek Mobilehome Community Development in San José, California*. Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Mill Valley. Prepared for Vaughn Shahinian Associates, Sunnyvale.
- 1976b *Archaeological Test Excavations and Impact Evaluations for Moss Creek Mobilehome Community, San José, California*. Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Mill Valley. Prepared for Vaughn Shahinian Associates, Sunnyvale.

Psota, Sunshine

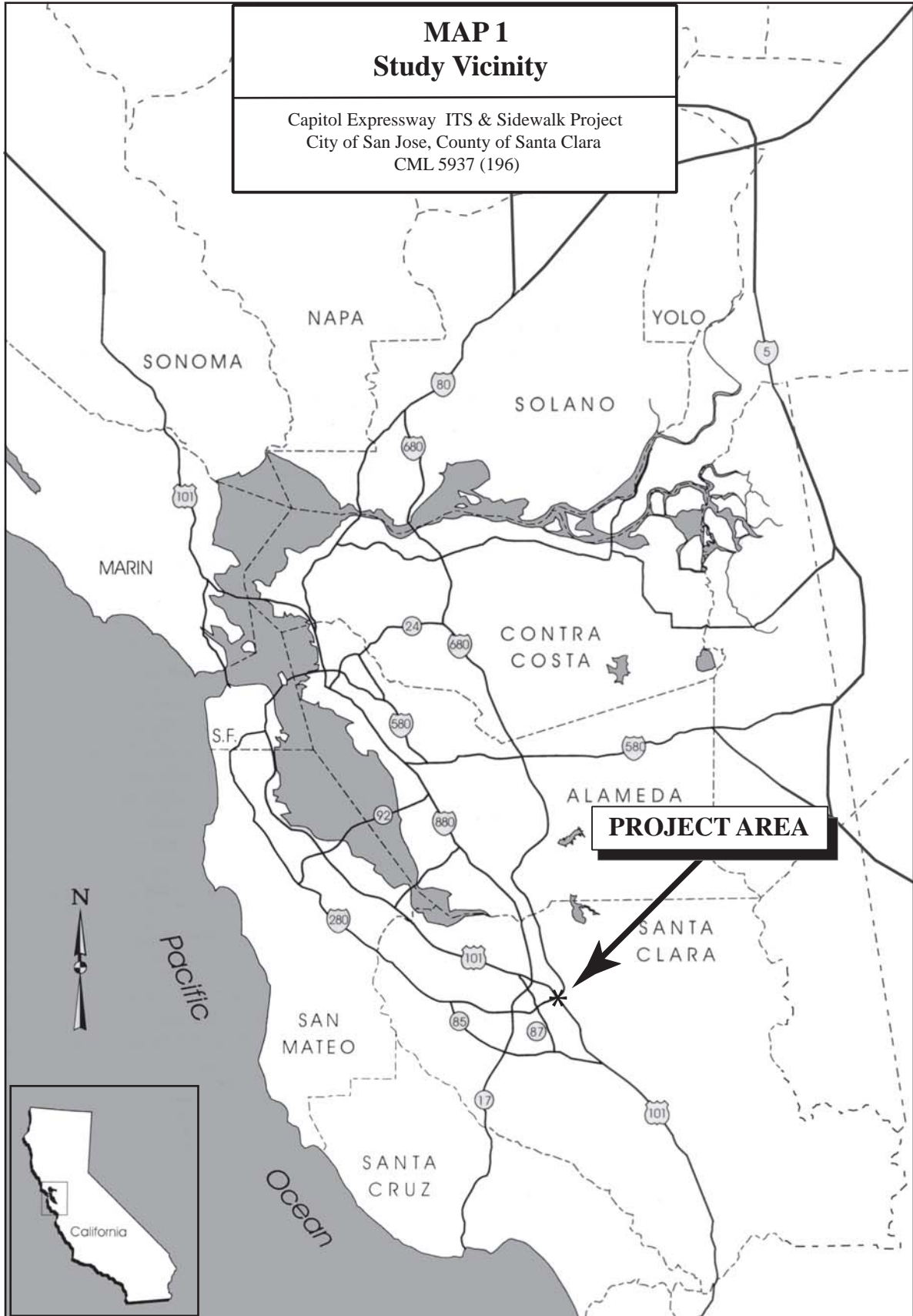
- 2015a *Archaeological Survey Report for the Capitol Expressway ITS and Sidewalk Project, San José, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)*. Holman & Associates, San Francisco. Prepared for Santa Clara County Roads & Airports Department, San José.
- 2015b *Extended Phase I Proposal for the Capitol Expressway ITS and Sidewalk Project, San José, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)*. Holman & Associates, San Francisco. Prepared for Santa Clara County Roads & Airports Department, San José.

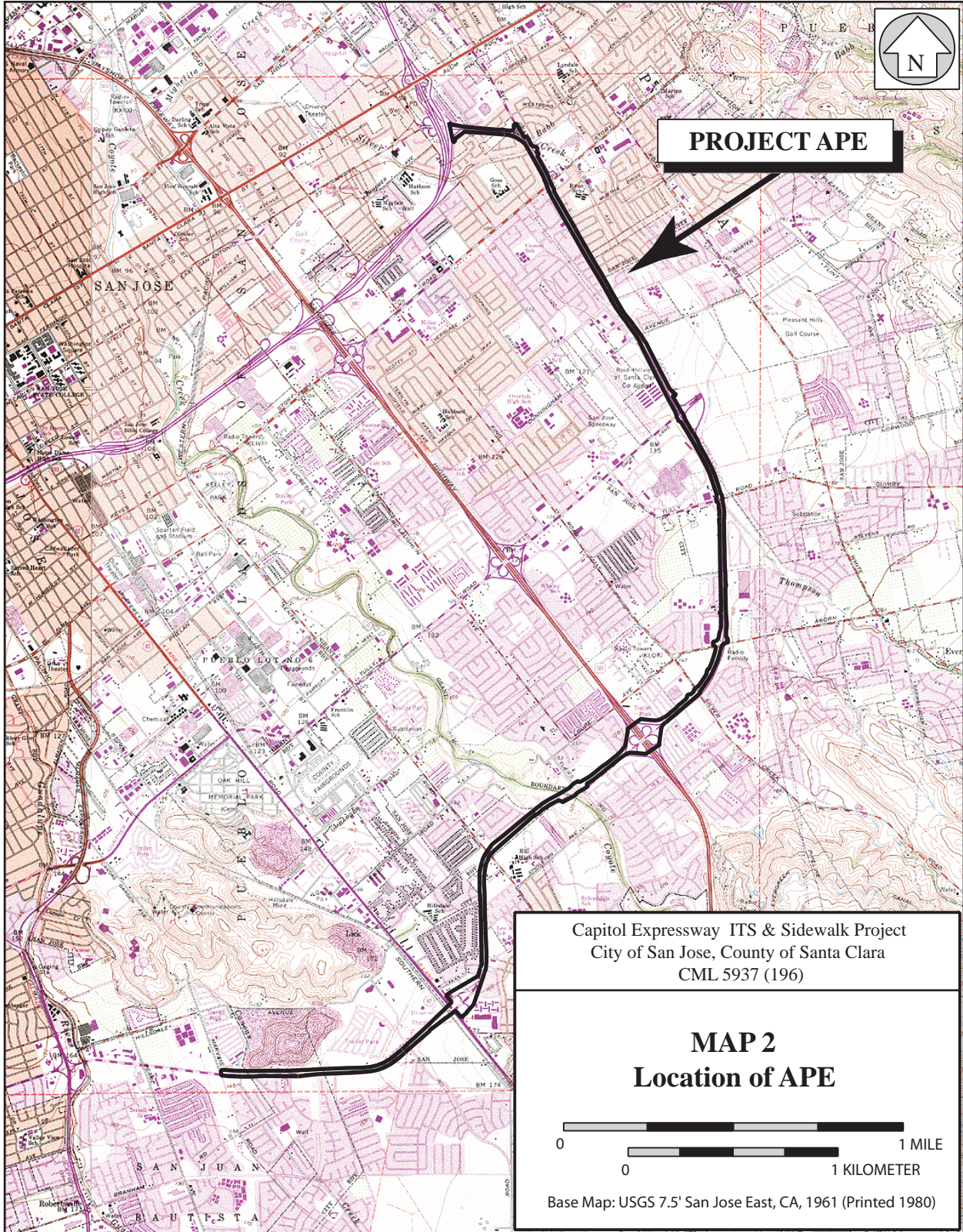
Whitlow, Jan W.

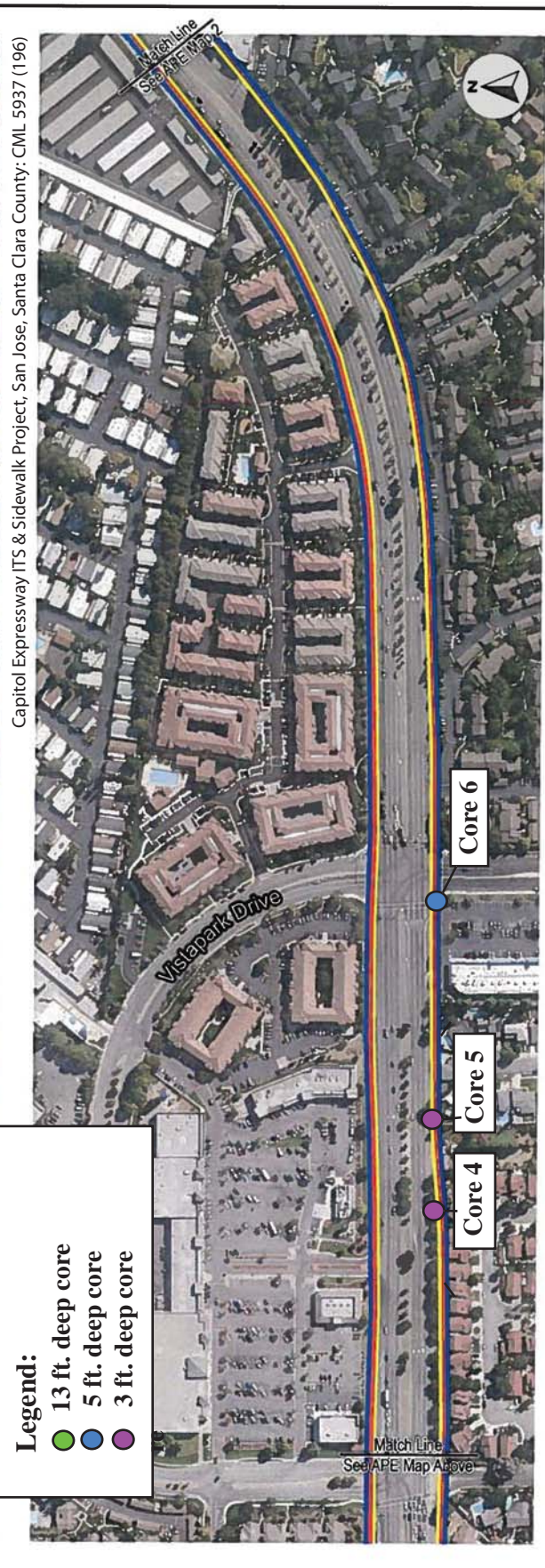
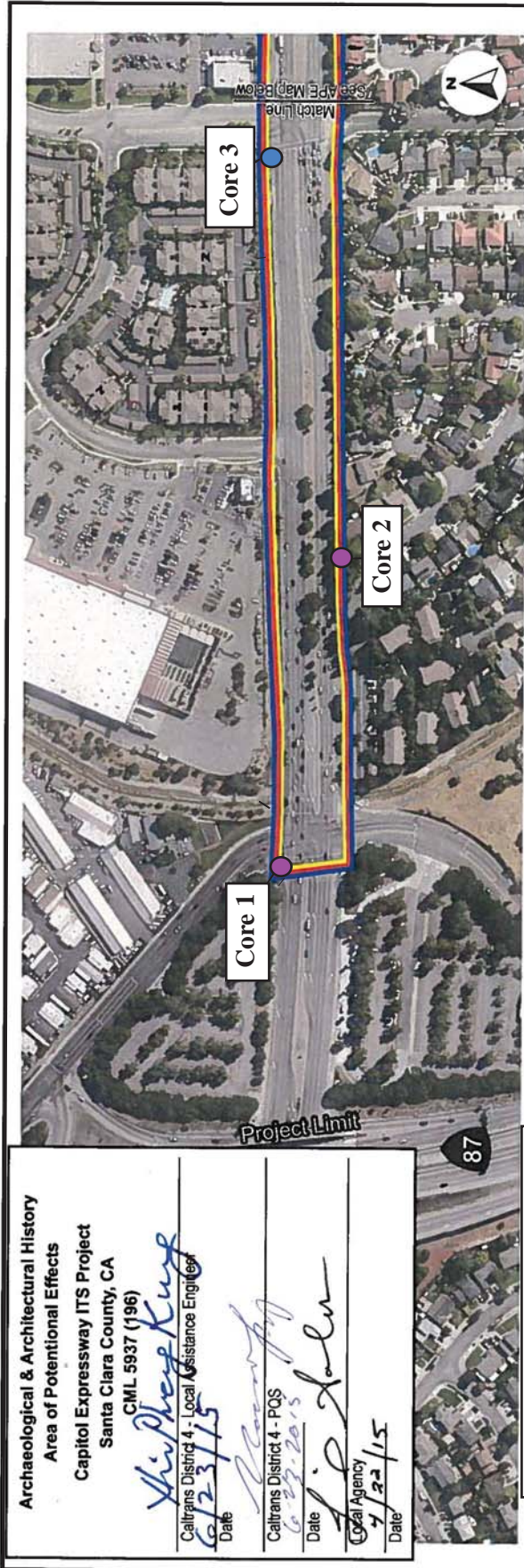
- 1978 *Archaeological Evaluation of Parcel APN 670-29-12*. Archaeological Resource Management, San José. Prepared for Public Storage, San José.

MAP 1 Study Vicinity

Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project
City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara
CML 5937 (196)







Legend:

- 13 ft. deep core
- 5 ft. deep core
- 3 ft. deep core

Archaeological & Architectural History
 Area of Potentional Effects
 Capitol Expressway ITS Project
 Santa Clara County, CA
 CML 5937 (196)

Shirley Kuy
 Caltrans District 4 - Local Assistance Engineer
 Date 7/23/15

[Signature]
 Caltrans District 4 - POS
 Date 7/23/15

Local Agency
 Date 7/23/15

Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)

CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY (APE MAP 1 of 7)

Existing ROW (Right-of-Way)
 Archaeological APE
 Architectural History APE

NOTE: ALL WORK, BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT, WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.



Map 3a. APE and Coring Locations

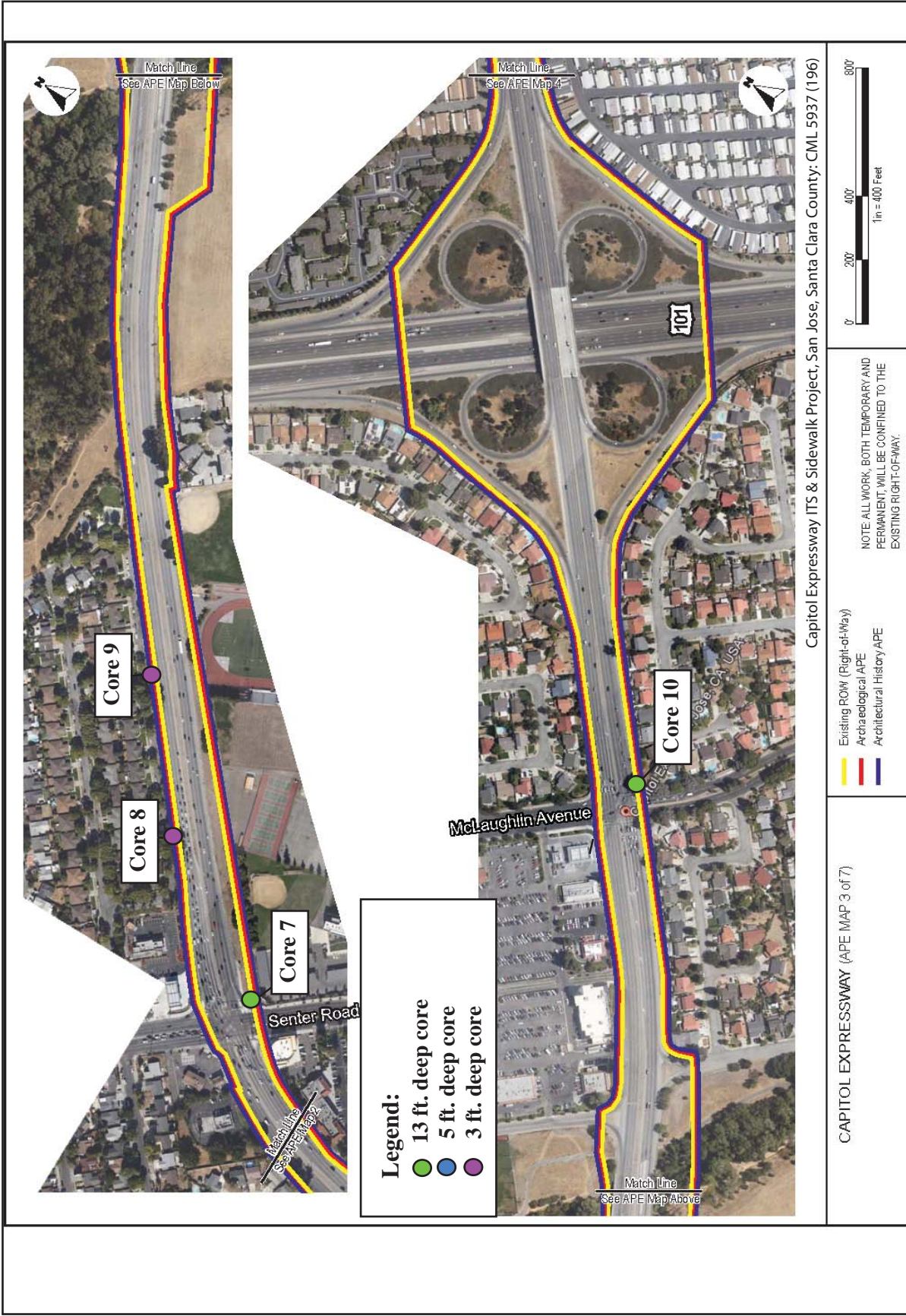


Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)



<p>CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY (APE MAP 2 of 7)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Existing ROW (Right-of-Way) — Archaeological APE — Architectural History APE 	<p>NOTE: ALL WORK, BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT, WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.</p>	
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Map 3b. APE and Coring Locations (no cores for this map)



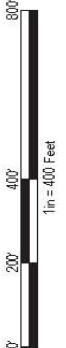
Legend:

- 13 ft. deep core
- 5 ft. deep core
- 3 ft. deep core

Existing ROW (Right-of-Way)
 Archaeological APE
 Architectural History APE

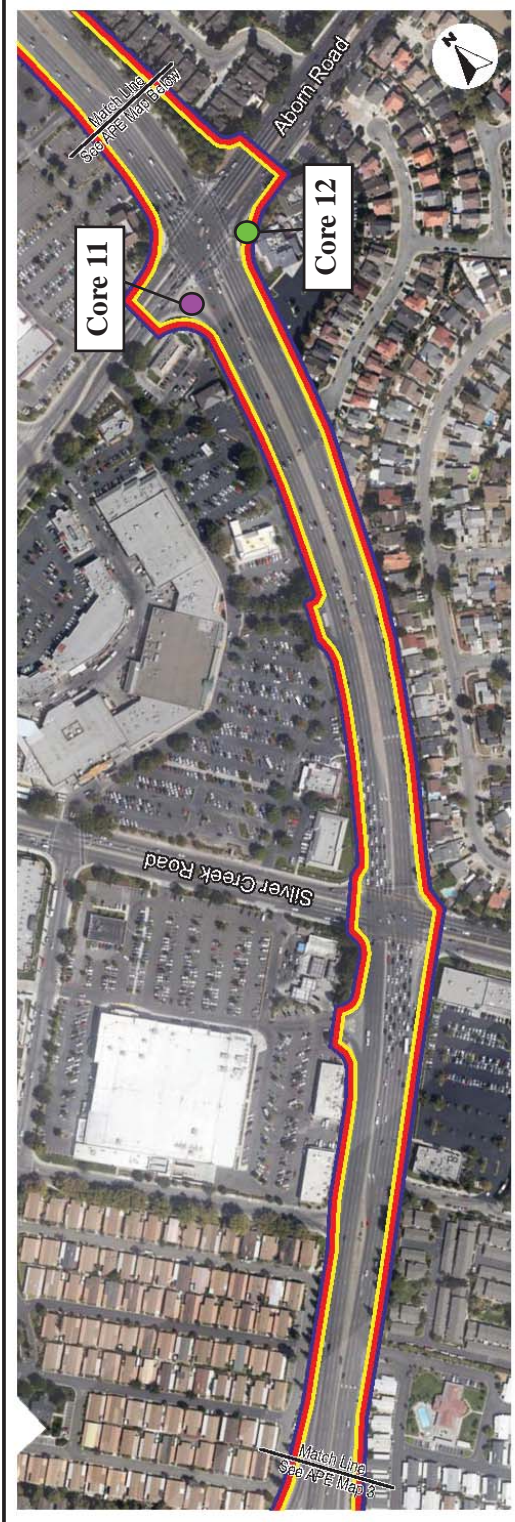
CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY (APE MAP 3 of 7)

NOTE: ALL WORK, BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.



Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)

Map 3c. APE and Coring Locations



Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)

Proposed Cores:

- 13 ft. deep core
- 5 ft. deep core
- 3 ft. deep core



<p>CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY (APE MAP 4 of 7)</p>	<p>NOTE: ALL WORK, BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT, WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.</p>	<p>0 200' 400' 800'</p> <p>1in = 400 Feet</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing ROW (Right-of-Way) Archaeological APE Architectural History APE 		

Map 3d. APE and Coring Locations



Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)

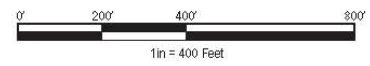


Legend:
 ● 13 ft. deep core
 ● 5 ft. deep core
 ● 3 ft. deep core

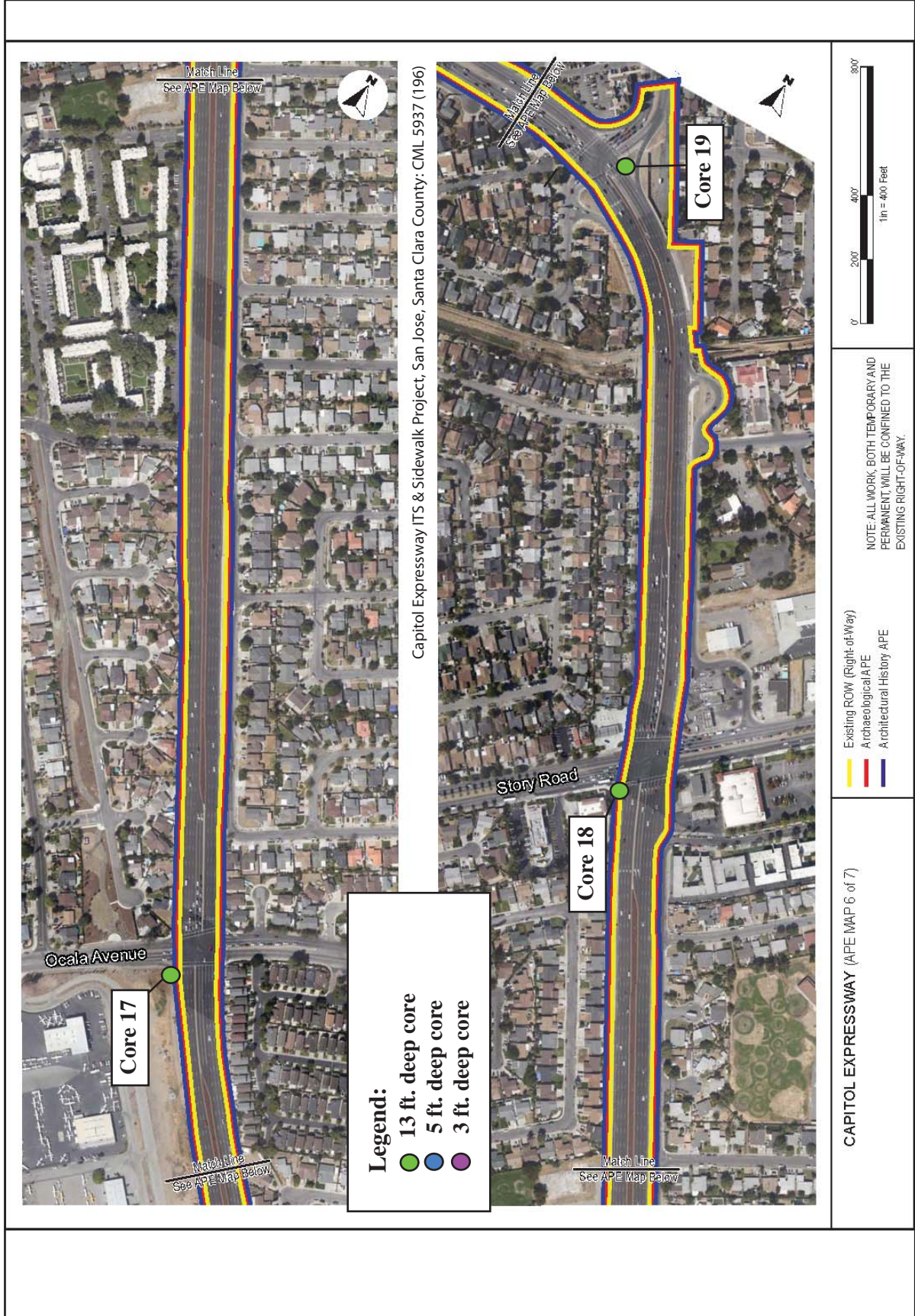
CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY (APE MAP 5 of 7)

- Existing ROW (Right-of-Way)
- Archaeological APE
- Architectural History APE

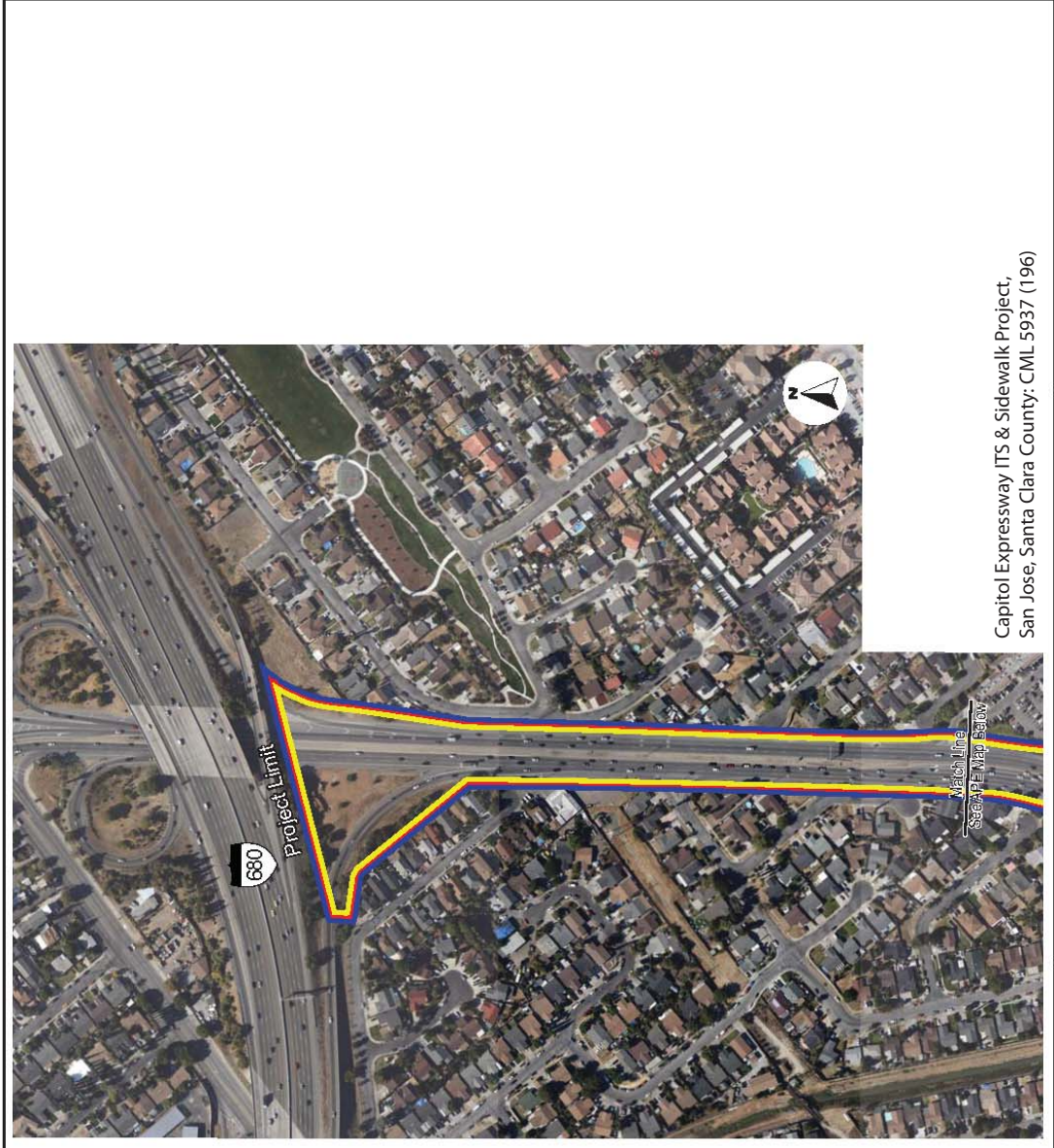
NOTE: ALL WORK, BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT, WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.



Map 3e. APE and Coring Locations



Map 3f. APE and Coring Locations

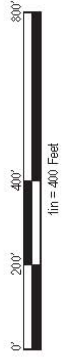


Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project,
 San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)

CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY (APE MAP 7 of 7)

- Existing ROW (Right-of-Way)
- Archaeological APE
- Architectural History APE

NOTE: ALL WORK, BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT, WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.



Map 3g. APE and Coring Locations (no cores on this map)

Table 1. Coring Results for Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project

Auger No./ Depth (ft.)	Depth (cm)	Material/Soil Description	Comments
1 0-4 ft.	0-6	Dark-brown clay with engineering gravels	Fill
	6-28	Concrete	
	28-62	Yellow/brown sand with engineering gravels	Fill
	62-79	Dark gray/brown clay, mottled with iron rich material; highly compacted and structured	Native soil
2 0-4 ft.	0-65	Dark brown/gray clay, highly compacted	Native soil; rootlet at 50cm
	65-104	Medium-gray clay mottled with brown.	
3 0-5 ft.	0-23	Brown clay with gravels, compacted	Fill
	23-31	Gray/brown clay with gravel; moderately compacted	Fill
	31-49	Brown/gray clay with pockets of gravels	Fill
	49-79	Yellow/brown clay	Fill
	79-102	Brown/gray clay; highly compacted	Native soil
	102-115	Gray/green clay, mottled, highly compacted and structured	
4 0-4 ft.	0-49	Tan/brown clay with layers of gravel	Fill
	49-75	Tan/gray silty sand with gravel	Fill
	75-92	Dark black/brown silty clay	Native soil
5 0-4 ft.	0-5	Dark-brown silty loam with gravels	Fill
	5-12	Dark brown/gray silty loam with gravels	
	12-55	Dark gray/brown clay	Native soil
	55-60	Rounded gravel layer with sandy clay	Flood event
	60-111	Dark gray/black silty clay, mottled with off-white decomposing mudstone	
6 0-4 ft.	0-15	Concrete sidewalk	
	15-25	Yellow sand with gravel	Fill
	25-47	Dark-gray clay, highly compacted	Native soil
	47-73	Light-gray silty clay	
	73-101	Light-gray clay	

4-5.5 ft.	0-24 24-51	Brown/gray/green clay, mottled Dark green/gray clay, mottled	
7 0-13 ft.			Too many utilities to safely core
8 0-5 ft.	0-4 4-12 12-32 32-89	Root mass Tan silty clay Tan silt Tan silty clay	Native soil – all alluvium with various episodic saturations
9 0-5 ft.	0-9 9-13 13-24 24-27 27-39 39-41 41-72	Tan silt Tan silty clay, crumbly layers Tan clayey silt with coarse sand-size gravels Tan/brown silty clay with 40% coarse sand-size gravels Tan clayey silt Tan silty clay, crumbly layers Yellow/tan clayey silt	Native soil – all alluvium with various episodic saturations
10 0-5 ft. 5-9 ft. 9-13 ft.	0-86 86-106 0-28 28-38 38-41 41-84 0-10 10-14 14-31 31-76	Tan silty clay loam, loosely compacted, with a few subrounded pea gravels Continued but more compacted and less loamy with depth Tan sandy clay, moderately compacted Continued but highly compacted Sandy lens with rounded and subrounded pea gravels Orange/tan silt clay, compacted Continued as above Tan sandy gravels (rounded and subrounded) Orange/tan sandy silt, moderately compacted Tan sand with small subrounded to subangular pea gravels (CCR), loosely compacted	Car part at 18 cm. Alluvium with various layers of saturation
11 0-3 ft.	0-31 31-41	Grey/brown compacted sand and gravel Tan clean sand with some small subrounded gravels	Fill Fill

	41-80	Dark-brown silty clay with increasing clay with depth. Mottled with decomposing sand/mud stone gravels	Native soil
	80-102	Medium yellow/brown clayey sand	
12 0-13 ft.			Too many electrical lines to safely core
13 0-2.5 ft.	0-25	Concrete underlain by clean sand and asphalt	
	25-78	Medium-brown clayey sand with gravel; compacted.	Fill
2.5-5 ft.	0-4	Continued	Fill
	4-70	Orange/greenish/brown clay with coarse grained sand size gravel throughout	Native soil
14 0-13 ft.	0-21	Layers of concrete.	Refusal at 23cm/9 inches. Pedestrian island was built on top of previous roadway infrastructure
15		Proposed signal pole has been removed from this location	
16 0-4 ft.	0-15	Concrete sidewalk	Monitored by John Vieira, Gas Utility Inspector, PG&E
	15-24	Sidewalk gravel base	
	24-27	Yellow/brown clay with pea gravel	Fill
	27-48	Dark-brown clay, compacted and structured	Original surface
4-8 ft.	0-9	Continued	
	9-24	Dark-brown clay mottled with yellow/tan clay	
	24-85	Orange/brown clay, decreasing orange with depth	
	85-107	Tan/brown silty clay; wet	
	107-116	Yellow/brown silty clay, compacted	
8-13 ft.	0-4	Continued	
	4-30	Orange/brown silty clay	
	30-47	Light tan/brown clayey silt, wet	
	47-67	Tan clay, compacted and structured	
17 0-5 ft.		Layers of concrete, asphalt and road base	Refusal at 15cm. Pedestrian island was built on top of previous roadway infrastructure
18 0-5 ft.	0-15	Concrete sidewalk	
	15-26	Clean sand	Fill

5-9 ft.	26-35	Dark brown/black clay	Native soil
	35-46	Medium-tan to dark-brown mottled silty clay	
	46-102	Medium-tan to dark-brown mottled clay, structured; lightening with depth	
	0-94	Medium yellow/brown silty clay; moist	
	94-103	Medium yellow/brown clayey sand; moist	
9-13 ft.	0-36	Continued, although transitioned to wet	
	36-101	Orange/gray/tan clay; wet	
19 0-4 ft.	0-15	Concrete from pedestrian island	Fill Native soil
	15-22	Gray gravel base	
	22-32	Dark-brown silty clay with subangular gravels	
	32-107	Dark-brown silty clay, transitioning to dark green/brown shade	



Photo 1.
Core 7, an example of a location that was previously heavily disturbed by electrical lines and a nearby drain system, and so could not be safely cored.



Photo 2.
Refusal at Core 17 within the walkway portion of a current pedestrian island.



Photo 3.
In progress photo of sampling at Core 14.

Photo 4.
Core 4 Top



Photo 5.
Core 9 Top



Photo 6.
Core 18 Top (from right
to left 0-13 ft.)



Overviews of soil profiles from the western portion of Project APE (Photo 4), the alluvial portion near Coyote Creek (Photo 5), and the eastern portion (Photo 6). Note samples are shown under different lighting conditions.

Report Detail: S-004213

Identifiers

Report No.: S-004213

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Voided	E-73 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Katherine Flynn

Year: 1976 (Jul)

Title: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Approximately 17+ Acres Located on Quimby Lane (letter report)

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Service

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 17 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	6/2/2014	hagell	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Verified		

Report Detail: S-004218

Identifiers

Report No.: S-004218

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Voided	E-78 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Katherine Flynn

Year: 1977 (Mar)

Title: Archaeological Reconnaissance of a 12.9 Acre Parcel Located on the South Side of Story Road at Capitol Expressway, San Jose, CA (letter report)

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Service

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 13 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified: 8/13/2015	hagell	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status: Verified		

Report Detail: S-004269

Identifiers

Report No.: S-004269

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Voided	E-132 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Stephen A. Dietz

Year: 1976 (Mar)

Title: An Archaeological Resource Assessment of the 15 Acre Parcel Located in San Jose, California (letter report)

Affiliation: Archaeological Consulting & Research Services, Inc.

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 15 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections:

General notes

See also S-22185.

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	6/2/2014	hagell	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Verified		

Report Detail: S-004337

Identifiers

Report No.: S-004337

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Voided	E-206 SCL
	Submitter	ARS 77-31

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Katherine Flynn

Year: 1977 (Apr)

Title: Job No. 1105, Massar Avenue at Georgina Avenue (ARS 77-31) (letter report)

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Service

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	Massar Avenue at Georgina Ave	San Jose		

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified: 5/11/2017	hagell	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
5/11/2017	hagell	edited other identifiers, title

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-004389

Identifiers

Report No.: S-004389

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Voided	E-259 SCL
	Submitter	Job No. 1103

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Katherine Flynn

Year: 1977 (Jun)

Title: Archaeological Reconnaissance of the McGinness Avenue Development (letter report)

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Service

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 10 ac.

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	8/28/2017	raelync	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Verified		

Report Detail: S-004457

Identifiers

Report No.: S-004457

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Voided	E-330 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Miley Paul Holman

Year: 1977 (Dec)

Title: A Field Reconnaissance of a Parcel Located off McGinnis Avenue in East San Jose, California (letter report)

Affiliation: Holman & Associates

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 3 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	McGinnis Avenue	San Jose		

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	11/30/2017	bentonb	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Verified		

Report Detail: S-004514

Identifiers

Report No.: S-004514

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Voided	E-392 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Maryanne Fazio and William Roop

Year: 1978 (May)

Title: Archaeological Reconnaissance of Property on Quimby Road (Job #1188) (letter report)

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Service

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 5 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	7/24/2012	grahams	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Database Complete		

Report Detail: S-004571

Identifiers

Report No.: S-004571

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Voided	E-452 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Miley Paul Holman

Year: 1978 (Sep)

Title: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Lands of Abbot and Sudderth in East San Jose, California (letter report)

Affiliation: Holman & Associates

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 10 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	7/27/2012	grahams	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Database Complete		

Report Detail: S-004582

Identifiers

Report No.: S-004582

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Voided	E-463 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Rob Edwards

Year: 1978 (Aug)

Title: Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Parcel, Capitol Expressway and Mervyn's Way(Juncture Silver and Babb Creek), San Jose, CA

Affiliation:

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 3 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	7/27/2012	grahams	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Database Complete		

Report Detail: S-004747

Identifiers

Report No.: S-004747

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Voided	E-635 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Robert Cartier

Year: 1979 (Sep)

Title: Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Lake Cunningham Park Project

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 100 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	11/30/2017	bentonb	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Database Complete		

Report Detail: S-004796

Report No. Voided

Identifiers

Report No.: S-004796

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Voided	E-685 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s):

Year:

Title: VOIDED: subsumed by P-43-000419 as recording event 'a'

Affiliation:

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes:

Inventory size:

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-43-000419	CA-SCL-000414/H	Picchetti Bros. Winery

No. resources: 1

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): Cupertino

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main
Last modified: 8/16/2017	bentonb

IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
	8/16/2017	bentonb	voided: subsumed by P-43-000419 as recording event 'a'

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-005253

Identifiers

Report No.: S-005253

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Other	E-727 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Robert Cartier

Year: 1979 (Nov)

Title: Archaeological Evaluation of APN 288-02-01 & 05, San Jose, CA

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 1.3 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	8/3/2012	grahams	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Database Complete		

Report Detail: S-005275

Identifiers

Report No.: S-005275

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Other	E-750 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Miley Paul Holman

Year: 1979 (Dec)

Title: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Parcel at the Corner of Story Road and McGinness Avenue (letter report)

Affiliation: Holman & Associates

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 2 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	Action taken
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	8/7/2012	grahams	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Database Complete		

Report Detail: S-007473

Identifiers

Report No.: S-007473

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Robert Cartier

Year: 1985 (Jun)

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Property on Kollmar Street in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara

Affiliation: Archeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c. 1 ac.

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	12/1/2017	bentonb	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Database Complete		

Report Detail: S-007504

Identifiers

Report No.: S-007504

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Basin Research Associates, Inc.

Year: 1983 (Jul)

Title: Archaeological Survey Report, Reid-Hillview Airport: 50 Tiedown Project, Located at Capitol Expressway, Tully Road, and Swift Avenue, City of San Jose

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates, Inc.

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c. 4 ac.

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
	Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main	
	Last modified: 9/5/2017	rinerg	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Verified		

Report Detail: S-007505

Identifiers

Report No.: S-007505

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Donna M. Garaventa, Larry S. Korobi, and John M. Findlay

Year: 1983 (Jul)

Title: Archaeological Survey Report, Reid-Hillview Airport: 120 Tiedown Project, Located at Capitol Expressway, Tully Road and Swift Avenue, City of San Jose, California

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates, Inc.

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c. 7 ac.

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	12/1/2017	bentonb	
IC actions:	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Database Complete		

Report Detail: S-007711

Identifiers

Report No.: S-007711

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Rebecca Loveland Anastasio

Year: 1985 (Oct)

Title: A Cultural Resources Assessment of Eastridge Mall Cinema, Located at Tully Road and Capitol Expressway, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California.

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates, Inc.

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 10 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	9/11/2012	grahams	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Database Complete		

Report Detail: S-007834

Identifiers

Report No.: S-007834

Other IDs:

Cross-refs: See also S-007835
See also S-008578

Citation information

Author(s): Robert Cartier

Year: 1985 (Dec)

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation of a Parcel at Tully and Quimby Roads in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 2 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
<i>Last modified:</i>	12/1/2017	bentonb	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
<i>Record status:</i>	Database Complete		

Report Detail: S-007835

Identifiers

Report No.: S-007835

Other IDs:

Cross-refs: See also S-007834
See also S-008578

Citation information

Author(s): Robert Cartier

Year: 1986 (Jan)

Title: Secondary Cultural Resource Evaluation of a Parcel at Tully and Quimby Roads in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Excavation, Field study

Inventory size: c 2 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address: Address

City

Assessor's parcel no.

Zip code

494-35-09

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 4/7/2005

nwic-main

Last modified: 12/1/2017

bentonb

IC actions: Date

User

Action taken

4/7/2005

jay

Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: S-008113

Identifiers

Report No.: S-008113

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Robert Cartier

Year: 1986 (May)

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation of a Parcel on Mervyn's Way in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara.

Affiliation: archeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 40000 sq ft

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address: Address

City

Assessor's parcel no.

Zip code

484-35-80 &82

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date User

Entered: 4/7/2005 nwic-main

Last modified: 9/12/2012 grahams

IC actions: Date User

4/7/2005 jay

Action taken

Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: S-008380

Identifiers

Report No.: S-008380

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Other	E-886 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s):

Year: 1980 (Sep)

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Proposed Development off Capitol Expressway and Ocala Avenue, #0313

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Excavation, Field study

Inventory size: c 10 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

One pestle/rubbing stone with clear pecking and rubbing surfaces found during survey.

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: Yes

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	Capitol Expressway and Ocala Avenue	San Jose		

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	10/12/2016	rinerg	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
	10/12/2016	rinerg	database incomplete - no author supplied
	10/12/2016	rinerg	marked 'verified'

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-008433

Identifiers

Report No.: S-008433

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Other	E-941 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Robert Cartier

Year: 1980

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation for Creekside Village in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara County of Santa

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 1.15 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	Terminus of Sundown Lane, east of McGinness and between Story Road and Murtha Drive	San Jose		

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main
Last modified:	9/25/2012	Intern3

IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: S-008517

Identifiers

Report No.: S-008517

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Other	E-1022 SCL

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): E. Breck Parkman

Year: 1979 (Jan)

Title: Archaeological Survey of a Parcel Near Southeastern Corner of Intersection of Story Road and McGinnis Avenue, San Jose (Job #1150) (letter report)

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Service

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 4 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	near SE Corner of Intersection of Story Rd & McGinnis Ave	San Jose		

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main
Last modified: 10/10/2012	grahams

IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-008578

Identifiers

Report No.: S-008578

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Voided	E1081 SCL
	Voided	E-1081 SCL

Cross-refs: See also S-007834
See also S-007835

Citation information

Author(s): Robert M. Harmon

Year: 1981 (Sep)

Title: An Archaeological Assessment of a Parcel of Land (parcel 1) on Tully Road (letter report).

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 2.82 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

See also S-7834 & S-7835.

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	Action taken
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	6/2/2014	hagell	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Verified		

Report Detail: S-008873

Identifiers

Report No.: S-008873

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Robert Cartier

Year: 1986 (Nov)

Title: Cultural Resources Evaluation of a Parcel at Story Road and Capitol Expressway in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara

Affiliation: Archeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 0.5 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address: Address

City

Assessor's parcel no.

Zip code

486-43-01

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 4/7/2005

nwic-main

Last modified: 10/16/2012

grahams

IC actions: Date

User

Action taken

4/7/2005

jay

Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: S-009544

Identifiers

Report No.: S-009544

Other IDs:

Cross-refs: See also S-010156

Citation information

Author(s): Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Margaret V. Farnsworth, Donna M. Garaventa, Stuart A. Guedon, and Michael D. Meyer

Year: 1987 (Nov)

Title: Historic Property Survey of the Proposed Capitol Expressway Commuter Lane Project, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates, Inc.

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size: c 9.7 li mi

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Sub-desig.: a

Author(s): Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Angela M. Banet, Margaret V. Farnsworth, Donna M. Garaventa, Stuart A. Guedon, and Michael D. Meyer

Year: 1988 (Jun)

Title: [revised] Historic Property Survey of the Proposed Capitol Expressway Commuter Lane Project, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates, Inc.

Report type(s): Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 71-129

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East, San Jose West

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	Action taken
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	1/29/2018	raelync	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
	10/17/2016	riner	voided/subsumed S-10156 into this report as citation 'a'.

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-009946

Identifiers

Report No.: S-009946

Other IDs:

Type	Name
IC Record Search Nb	6080-88-178

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Robert Cartier

Year: 1988 (May)

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Crossroads Center on Capitol Avenue in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara

Affiliation: Archeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 3 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified: 5/11/2017	hagell	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
5/11/2017	hagell	added other identifier

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-010519

Identifiers

Report No.: S-010519

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Robert Cartier

Year: 1988 (Sep)

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation of a Parcel on McGinness Avenue in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara

Affiliation: Aracheological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 1 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address: Address

City

Assessor's parcel no.

Zip code

484-33-84,85

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 4/7/2005

nwic-main

Last modified: 10/26/2012

grahams

IC actions: Date

User

Action taken

4/7/2005

jay

Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-012023

Identifiers

Report No.: S-012023

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Angela M. Banet, Donna M. Garaventa, and Sondra A. Jarvis

Year: 1990 (May)

Title: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Story Road Redevelopment Project Area, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates, Inc.

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 100 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	8/28/2017	raelync	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Verified		

Report Detail: S-013802

Identifiers

Report No.: S-013802

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Miley Paul Holman

Year: 1991 (Mar)

Title: Archaeological Archival Research and Field Inspection of the Evergreen Specific Plan Offsite Improvements to Roadways (letter report)

Affiliation: Holman & Associates

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 6.5 li mi

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

There was no surface evidence of the recorded archaeological sites. An unrecorded prehistoric site was reported in the vicinity of the project.

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-43-000200	CA-SCL-000189	SJE-2
P-43-000334	CA-SCL-000327	

No. resources: 2

Has informals: Yes

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified: 7/20/2016	paganob	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status: Verified		

Report Detail: S-013821

Identifiers

Report No.: S-013821

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Miley Paul Holman

Year: 1990 (Sep)

Title: Archaeological Field Inspection of the Quimby Road Properties, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)

Affiliation: Holman & Associates

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 15 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	12/5/2012	grahams	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Verified		

Report Detail: S-015933

Identifiers

Report No.: S-015933

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Robert Cartier

Year: 1993 (Aug)

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation of a Parcel of Land Located on Story Road and McGinnes Avenue, in the City of San Jose

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes:

Inventory size: c 1 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
	Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main	
	Last modified: 12/12/2012	grahams	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
<i>Record status:</i>	Verified		

Report Detail: S-022184

Identifiers

Report No.: S-022184

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Archaeological Resource Management

Year: 1999 (Feb)

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Northeast Parcel for the Evergreen Commons Project at Tully Road and Capitol Expressway in the City of San Jose

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 7 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	6/2/2014	hagell	
IC actions:	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Verified		

Report Detail: S-022185

Identifiers

Report No.: S-022185

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Archaeological Resource Management

Year: 1999 (Feb)

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Southeast Parcel for the Evergreen Commons Project at Tully Road and Capitol Expressway in the City of San Jose

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 10 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections:

General notes

See also S-4269.

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
<i>Last modified:</i>	6/2/2014	hagell	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
<i>Record status:</i>	Verified		

Report Detail: S-023109

Identifiers

Report No.: S-023109

Other IDs:

Type	Name
Voided	S-24983

Cross-refs: See also S-024983
See also S-044038

Citation information

Author(s): Ward Hill and Majorie Dobkin

Year: 1999 (Oct)

Title: Cultural Resources Assessment Report, Capitol Light Rail Project, Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates, Inc.

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Evaluation, Field study

Inventory size: c 120 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Sub-desig.: a

Author(s): Ward Hill

Year: 2000 (Dec)

Title: Cultural Resources Documentation Completed for the Capitol Light Rail Project, Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates, Inc.

Report type(s): Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Evaluation, Field study

Inventory size: c 20 ac

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 170-218

General notes

Additional citation 'a' documents the historic "Missina Barn"

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-43-001550		1328 North Capitol Ave.
P-43-001551		1298 North Capitol Ave.
P-43-001552		1288 North Capitol Ave.
P-43-001553		1201 North Capitol Ave.
P-43-001554		1155 North Capitol Avenue
P-43-001555		967 North Capitol Ave.
P-43-001556		907 North Capitol Avenue
P-43-001557		881 North Capitol Avenue
P-43-001558		681-721 North Capitol Avenue
P-43-001559		700 North Capitol Avenue
P-43-001560		680 North Capitol Avenue
P-43-001561		641 North Capitol Avenue
P-43-001562		598 North Capitol Avenue
P-43-001563		298 North Capitol Avenue
P-43-001564		632 North Capitol Avenue
P-43-001565		34 South Capitol Avenue
P-43-001566		56 South Capitol Avenue
P-43-001567		70 South Capitol Avenue
P-43-001568		190 South Capitol Avenue

Report Detail: S-023109

P-43-001569

2700 Florence Avenue

P-43-001570

Zoria Farms

No. resources: 21

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): Calaveras Reservoir, San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
<i>Last modified:</i>	7/26/2017	hagell	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
	4/17/2017	bentonb	subsumes S-24983 as additional citation 'a'
<i>Record status:</i>	Verified		

Report Detail: S-023382

Identifiers

Report No.: S-023382

Other IDs:

Cross-refs: See also S-018376

See also S-018377

See also S-023080

See also S-023364

Citation information

Author(s):

Year: 2000 (Mar)

Title: Cultural Resources Assessment, Historic Properties Affected or Potentially Affected by the South Bay Water Recycling Program Phase 2 Facilities, Modifications to Existing Segments SJ-1, SJ-2, SC-2, SC-5, M-1 and New Segments SJ-3, SJ-4, SJ-5, SJ-6, SJ-7, M-2, M-5, Cities of San Jose and Milpitas, Santa Clara County

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates, Inc.

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study, Other research

Inventory size: c 15 li mi

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

C-839, an unrecorded prehistoric midden site, is also within the project area.

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-43-000087	CA-SCL-000070/H	WVC-19
P-43-000325	CA-SCL-000318/H	Site 3 South
P-43-000348	CA-SCL-000342	APN 477-20-004
P-43-000966	CA-SCL-000799H	Hedding St. Bridge Site
P-43-001010	CA-SCL-000438H	ARS 76
P-43-001042	CA-SCL-000658	SCCCC-16

No. resources: 6

Has informals: Yes

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): Calaveras Reservoir, Lick Observatory, Milpitas, San Jose East, San Jose West, Santa Teresa Hills

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified: 5/4/2017	bentonb	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
10/22/2014	hagell	edited database
9/4/2015	hagell	Data incomplete: no author submitted

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-025265

Identifiers

Report No.: S-025265

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Miley Paul Holman and Matthew Clark

Year: 2000 (Dec)

Title: Archaeological Field Inspection of the Proposed Capitol Storage Center Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)

Affiliation: Holman & Associates

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 5 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	9/20/2017	bentonb	
IC actions:	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Verified		

Report Detail: S-025301

Identifiers

Report No.: S-025301

Other IDs:

Cross-refs: See also S-030609

Citation information

Author(s): Miley Paul Holman

Year: 2002 (Apr)

Title: Archaeological Field Inspection of the Proposed Eastridge Mall Revitalization Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)

Affiliation: Holman & Associates

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 70 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	9/20/2017	bentonb	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:	Verified		

Report Detail: S-029348

Identifiers

Report No.: S-029348

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Lorna Billat

Year: 2000 (Sep)

Title: Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility - Santa Clara County, Nextel Site # CA-0193A/Capitol Expressway (letter report)

Affiliation: Earth Touch Inc

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size: c 0.25 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address: Address

2402 Quimby Drive

City

San Jose

Assessor's parcel no.

Zip code

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 4/25/2005

leigh

Last modified: 10/4/2017

bentonb

IC actions:

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-030609

Identifiers

Report No.: S-030609

Other IDs:

Cross-refs: See also S-025301

Citation information

Author(s): Basin Research Associates, Inc

Year: 2004 (Sep)

Title: Archaeological Monitoring Closure Report, Eastridge Mall Redevelopment Project, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California.

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates, Inc

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Monitoring

Inventory size: c 80 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Animal bones, glass, ceramic fragments, square nails, pestles, bowl mortar fragments, and a chert core were found during monitoring.

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: Yes

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
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<i>Entered:</i> 11/2/2005	kellyn
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<i>Last modified:</i> 10/4/2017	bentonb
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IC actions:

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-031040

Identifiers

Report No.: S-031040

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Carolyn Losee

Year: 2005 (Dec)

Title: Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, Silverstone PG&E, T-Mobile SF-15049, 1555 Silverstone Place
San Jose, CA

Affiliation: Archaeological Resources Technology

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 0.25 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address: Address

1555 Silverstone Place

City

San Jose

Assessor's parcel no.

Zip code

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 1/31/2006

kellyn

Last modified: 10/4/2017

bentonb

IC actions:

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-031307

Identifiers

Report No.: S-031307

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Submitter	LSA Project #CBF530

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): E. Timothy Jones and Ben Matzen

Year: 2005 (Jul)

Title: A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Study for the San Jose Home Depot Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California (LSA #CBF530)

Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study, Other research

Inventory size: c 14.5 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address: Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
2855 Story Road	San Jose		

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
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Entered: 5/16/2006	kellyn
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Last modified: 8/28/2017	raelync
--------------------------	---------

IC actions:

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-031510

Identifiers

Report No.: S-031510

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Robert Cartier

Year: 2005 (Aug)

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Beschoff Project at Tully Road and Capitol Expressway in the City of San Jose

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 6.6 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address: Address

Tully Road at Capitol Expressway

City

San Jose

Assessor's parcel no.

491-04-046

Zip code

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date User

Entered: 6/27/2006 lisa

Last modified: 10/18/2017 bentonb

IC actions:

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: S-031519

Identifiers

Report No.: S-031519

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Robert Cartier

Year: 2005 (Dec)

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Proposed Lake Cunningham Skate Park Project in the City of San Jose

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size: c 4 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address: Address

Tully Road and White Road

City

San Jose

Assessor's parcel no.

Zip code

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 6/27/2006

lisa

Last modified: 10/18/2017

bentonb

IC actions:

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-031890

Identifiers

Report No.: S-031890

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Stuart Guedon

Year: 2005 (May)

Title: Archaeological Evaluation Report, Ocala Avenue and White Road Widening, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates, Inc.

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 2.8 li mi

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address: Address

Ocala Avenue and Aborn Road

City

San Jose

Assessor's parcel no.

Zip code

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 9/7/2006

lisa

Last modified: 7/22/2016

simsa

IC actions:

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-044038

Identifiers

Report No.: S-044038

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Other	FTA 030519A

Cross-refs: See also S-023109

Citation information

Author(s):

Year: 2010 (Jun)

Title: Cultural Resources Identification and Evaluation Report, Capitol Expressway Light Rail Transit Corridor, San Jose, Santa Clara County

Affiliation: ICF International

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Evaluation, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-43-000085	CA-SCL-000068	WVC-6
P-43-000334	CA-SCL-000327	
P-43-000883	CA-SCL-000778	SpeeDee Site

No. resources: 3

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 6/9/2014	LucidoJ	
Last modified: 2/6/2015	rinerg	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
2/6/2015	rinerg	no author available

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-047098

Identifiers

Report No.: S-047098

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Caltrans	4-SC CML 5937 (196)

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Sunshine Psota

Year: 2015 (Oct)

Title: Historic Property Survey Report Capitol Expressway Improvement Project, Santa Clara County, California CML 5937 (196)

Affiliation: Holman & Associates

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Sub-design.: a

Author(s): Sunshine Psota

Year: 2015 (Aug)

Title: Archaeological Survey Report for the Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)

Affiliation: Holman & Associates

Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 7-78

Sub-design.: b

Author(s): Sunshine Psota

Year: 2015 (Aug)

Title: Extended Phase I Proposal for the Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)

Affiliation: Holman & Associates

Report type(s): Archaeological, Management/planning

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 79-101

Report Detail: S-047098

Sub-desig.: c

Author(s): Sunshine Psota

Year: 2015 (Oct)

Title: Results of Extended Phase I Investigations for Capitol Expressway ITS & Sidewalk Project San Jose, Santa Clara
County: CML 5937 (196)

Affiliation: Holman & Associates

Report type(s): Archaeological, Excavation

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 102-122

General notes

Report incorrectly identifies the location as quad San Jose West- APE is in San Jose East.

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 1/16/2016

cabrala

Last modified: 9/13/2016

grahams

IC actions:

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-049257

Identifiers

Report No.: S-049257

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Submitter	2017-01/17-132
	Submitter	17-132

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Allen Estes, Christina Alonso, and Nazih Fino

Year: 2017 (Jun)

Title: Archaeological Testing Results and Recommendations: Evergreen Circle Project, Santa Clara County, California

Affiliation: William Self Associates, Inc

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Excavation

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-43-000225	CA-SCL-000215	SJSU Site #1A
P-43-000334	CA-SCL-000327	

No. resources: 2

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Santa Clara

USGS quad(s): San Jose East

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
		San Jose		

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
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Entered: 8/15/2017 vickeryn

Last modified: 11/28/2017 vickeryn

IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
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11/28/2017 vickeryn Removed "see-also's" S-4248, S-4772, S-8528, S-29294, S-34063

Record status:

Appendix C

Continued Native American Consultation

Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Type of List Requested

CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52) – Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2

General Plan (SB 18) - Per Government Code § 65352.3.

Local Action Type:

General Plan **General Plan Element** **General Plan Amendment**

Specific Plan **Specific Plan Amendment** **Pre-planning Outreach Activity**

Required Information

Project Title: Eastridge to BART Regional Connector: Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project

Local Government/Lead Agency: Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority

Contact Person: Samantha Swan

Street Address: 3331 North First Street, Building B-2

City: San Jose **Zip:** 95134-1927

Phone: 408-321-5785 **Fax:** _____

Email: samantha.swan@vta.org

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: Santa Clara **City/Community:** San Jose

Project Description:

Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) is continuing consultation on the approved Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project (approved project) within the City of San Jose. The approved project includes the extension of light rail by 2.4 miles along Capitol Expressway from the existing Alum Rock Light Rail Station to Eastridge Transit Center. VTA is proposing changes to the approved project that include an aerial guideway that would grade-separate the Ocala Avenue and Cunningham Avenue intersections, modifications to the relocations of Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) electrical transmission facilities, changes to the Eastridge Station platforms and track, and the reduction in the number of parking spaces at the Eastridge Park-and-Ride Lot.

Additional Request

Sacred Lands File Search - Required Information:

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): San Jose East

Township: 7S **Range:** 1E **Section(s):** 13

Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project

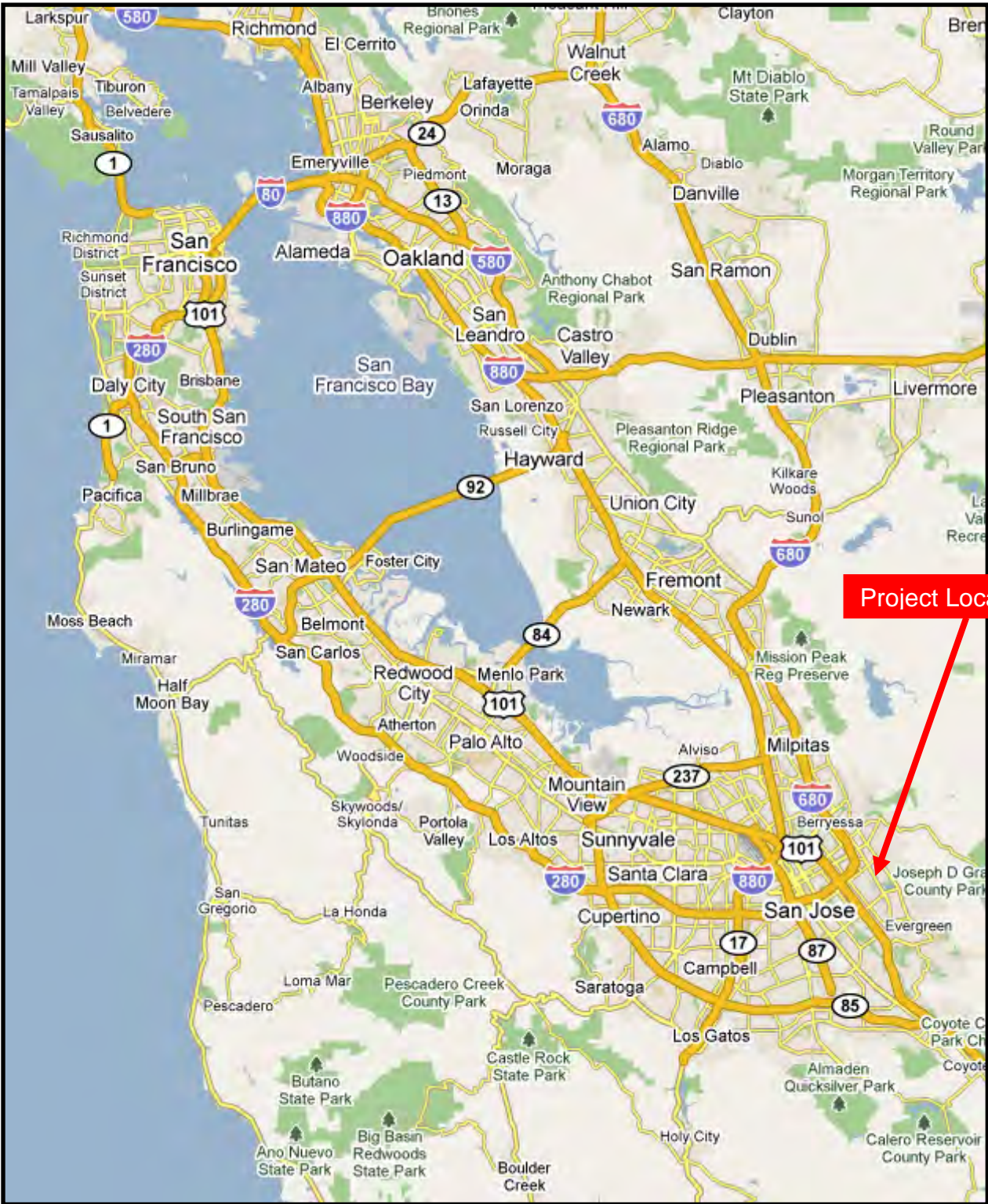


Figure 1
Regional Project Location Map



Figure 2
Proposed Changes to Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project Map

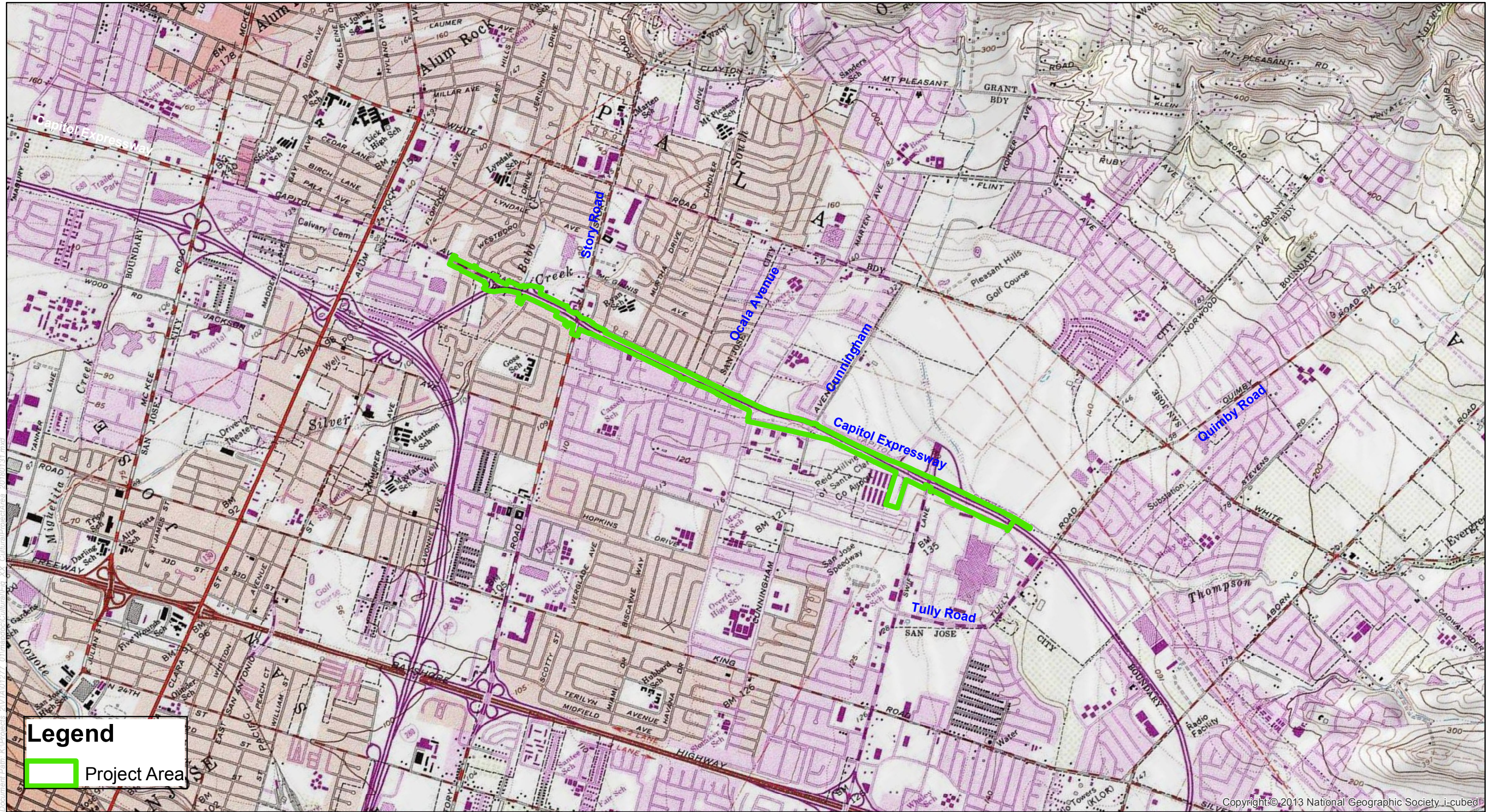


Figure 3
Project Area Map
USGS Quad: San Jose East

February 15, 2018

Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
P.O. Box 360791
Milpitas, CA 95036

Subject: Continuing Consultation and Formal Notificaiton under Assembly Bill 52 for the Eastridge to BART Regional Connector (formerly the Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project), San Jose, Santa Clara County

Ms. Rosemary Cambra,

The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) is continuing consultation on the Eastridge to BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit) Regional Connector: Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project (Project)¹ within the City of San Jose (Figure 1). This Project includes the extension of light rail by 2.4 miles along Capitol Expressway from the existing Alum Rock Light Rail Station to the Eastridge Transit Center in the City of San Jose (Figure 2). VTA is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As such, this letter serves as a formal notification under the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) process for the Project, as described under the CEQA Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subdivisions (b), (d), and Chapter 532 Statutes of 2014. At this time, VTA is not pursuing federal funding; therefore, previous documentation under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) has not been updated.

VTA's Board of Directors certified a Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in May 2005, a Final Supplemental EIR in August 2007, and a Subsequent Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration in March 2014 for the Project. VTA also prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in April 2004 and prepared a Supplemental Draft EIS in May 2012, but never completed the federal environmental process under NEPA. VTA is now preparing a second Subsequent Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration under CEQA that proposes the following changes to the Approved Project: an aerial guideway instead of an at-grade alignment that would grade-separate the Ocala Avenue and Cunningham Avenue intersections; modifications to the number, height, and location of Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) electrical transmission facilities that would be relocated between Ocala Avenue and south of Tully Road; a reduction from two to one platform at Eastridge Station and changes to the types of track; and a decrease in the number of parking spaces at the Eastridge Park-and-Ride Lot (Figure 3). In addition, VTA is considering several changes to the roadway geometry requested by the County of Santa Clara and City of San Jose.

The most recent consultation for this Project occurred in 2010. During this consultation, VTA received four comments that recommended archaeological monitoring during construction. Most of these comments indicated that the limits of archaeological monitoring conducted during

¹ Formerly the Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project (Approved Project).

construction should be focused on the area near Quimby Road, where a prehistoric archaeological site, CA-SCL-327, has been recorded. However, one comment did indicate that the limits of archaeological monitoring should extend to Cunningham Avenue. VTA will include a special condition in the Project's construction documents that will require archaeological monitoring between Cunningham Avenue and Quimby Avenue.

Literature searches were conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) in 2001 and 2004. At that time, three (3) archaeological sites were identified within the area of the Project. The Project was changed in 2009, which reduced the project footprint, and all of the identified archaeological sites were no longer located within the project area. On February 5, 2018, an updated review of the project area was conducted at the NWIC, and no new cultural resources were identified.

Searches of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) in 2001 and 2010 did not indicate that any additional Native American cultural resources were located within the project area. An updated search of the SLF is currently underway.

A draft technical memorandum for cultural resources, which analyzes the potential impacts of these design changes on archaeological resources, is currently underway. Preliminary results indicate that prior conclusions, that no resources would be affected, have not changed due to these recent design changes. The technical memorandum will be available for review upon request within the next one to two months.

VTA would like to continue consultation with you. VTA requests your participation in the identification and protection of cultural resources, sacred lands, or other heritage sites within the project area with the understanding that you or other members of the community might possess specialized knowledge of the area.

If you have any questions or concerns about the proposed changes to the Approved Project, please contact me, Samantha Swan, Senior Environmental Planner, by telephone at 408-321-5785, or e-mail at samantha.swan@vta.org. Thank you very much for your interest and assistance.

Sincerely,



Samantha Swan
Senior Environmental Planner

cc: Christina Jaworski, VTA
Tait Elder, ICF

Attachments:

Figure 1, *Regional Project Location Map*

Figure 2, *Proposed Changes to Capitol Expressway Light Rail Map*

Figure 3, *Project Area Map*

Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project

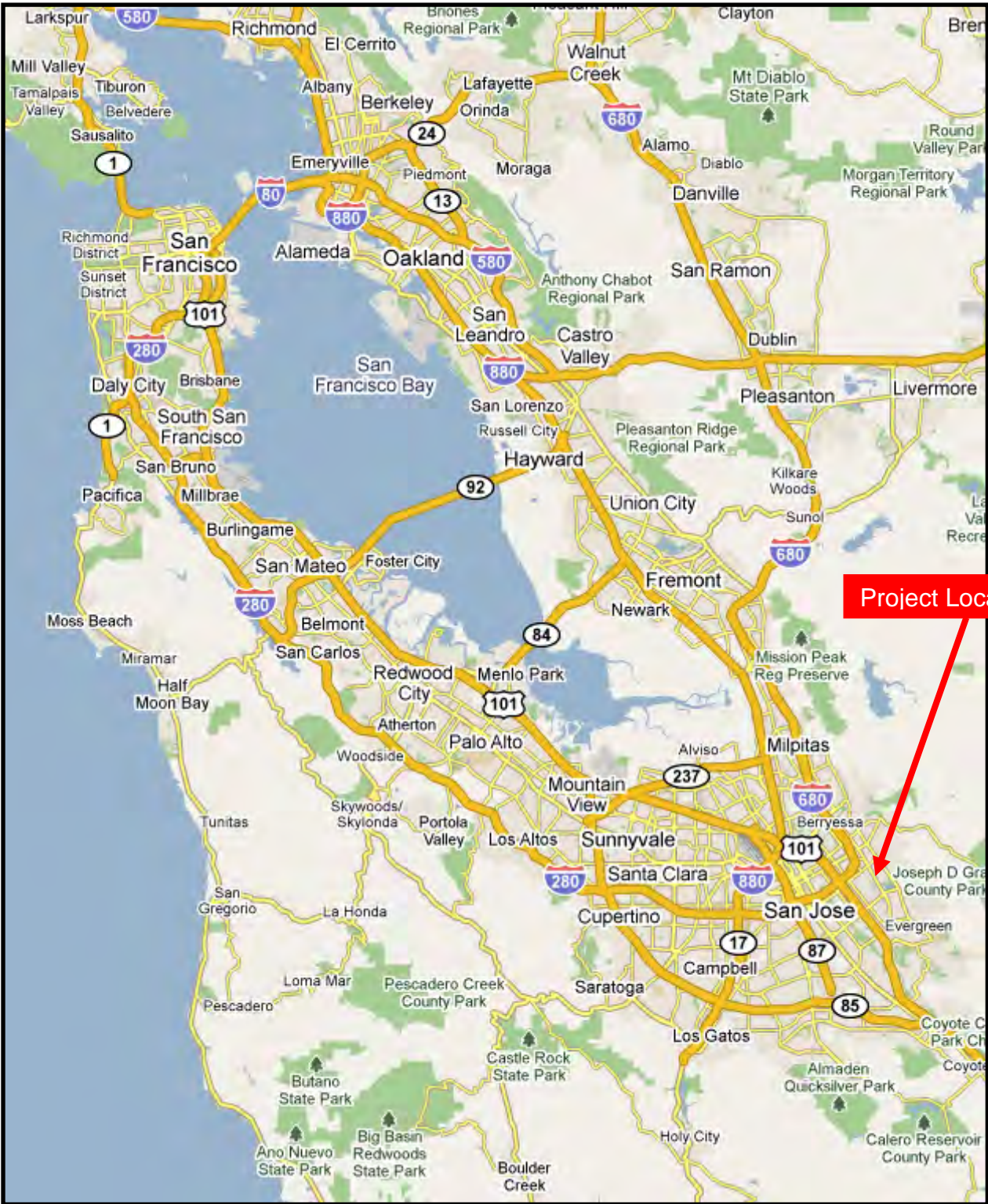


Figure 1
Regional Project Location Map

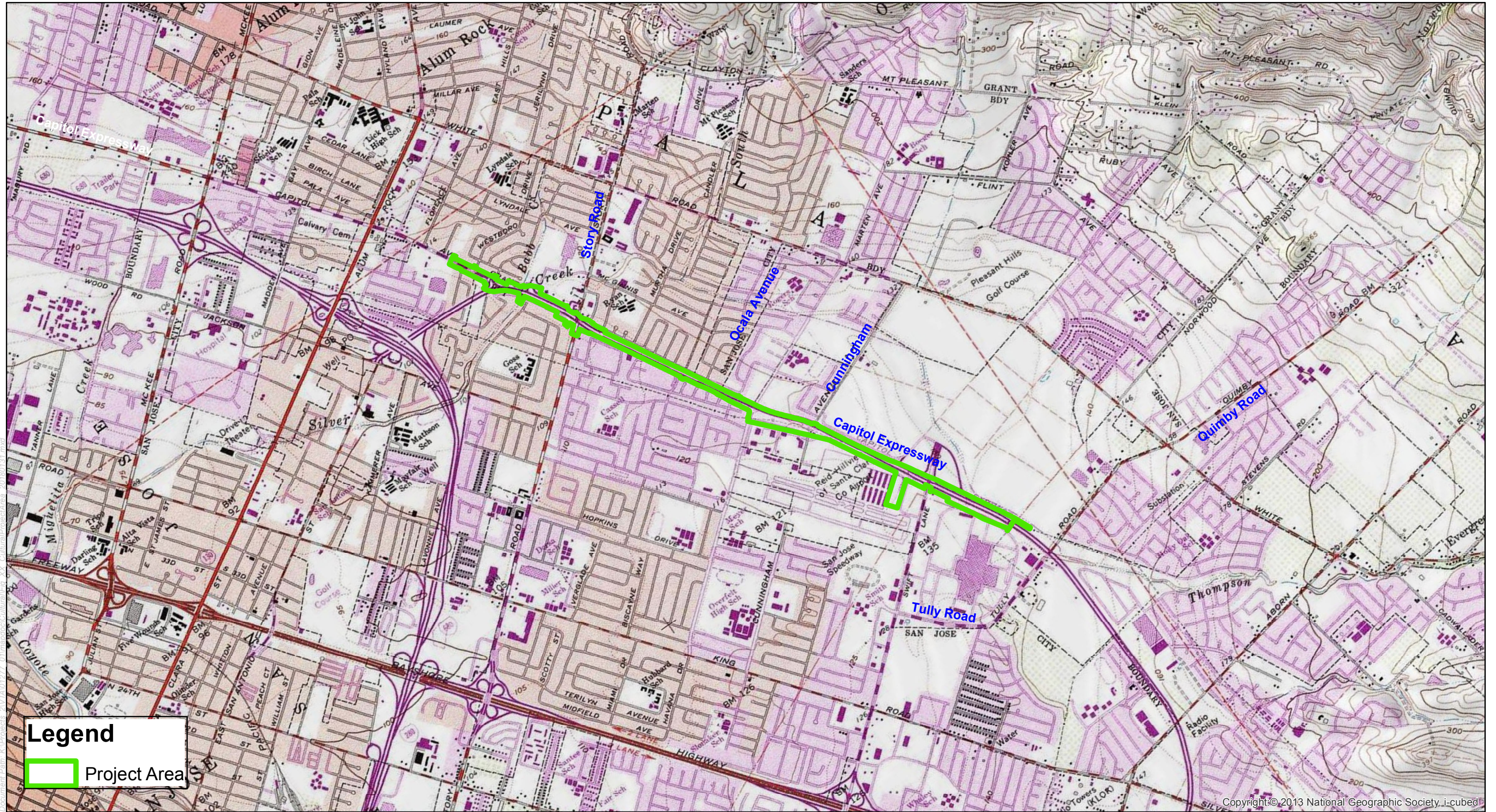


Figure 2
Project Area Map
USGS Quad: San Jose East



Figure 3
Proposed Changes to Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project Map

February 15, 2018

**Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band
Ms. Jean-Marie Feyling
19350 Hunter Court
Redding, CA 96003**

Subject: Continuing Consultation and Formal Notificaiton under Assembly Bill 52 for the Eastridge to BART Regional Connector (formerly the Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project), San Jose, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Freyling,

The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) is continuing consultation on the Eastridge to BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit) Regional Connector: Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project (Project)¹ within the City of San Jose (Figure 1). This Project includes the extension of light rail by 2.4 miles along Capitol Expressway from the existing Alum Rock Light Rail Station to the Eastridge Transit Center in the City of San Jose (Figure 2). VTA is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As such, this letter serves as a formal notification under the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) process for the Project, as described under the CEQA Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subdivisions (b), (d), and Chapter 532 Statutes of 2014. At this time, VTA is not pursuing federal funding; therefore, previous documentation under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) has not been updated.

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The most recent consultation for this Project occurred in 2010. During this consultation, VTA received four comments that recommended archaeological monitoring during construction. Most of these comments indicated that the limits of archaeological monitoring conducted during

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Literature searches were conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) in 2001 and 2004. At that time, three (3) archaeological sites were identified within the area of the Project. The Project was changed in 2009, which reduced the project footprint, and all of the identified archaeological sites were no longer located within the project area. On February 5, 2018, an updated review of the project area was conducted at the NWIC, and no new cultural resources were identified.

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If you have any questions or concerns about the proposed changes to the Approved Project, please contact me, Samantha Swan, Senior Environmental Planner, by telephone at 408-321-5785, or e-mail at samantha.swan@vta.org. Thank you very much for your interest and assistance.

Sincerely,



Samantha Swan
Senior Environmental Planner

cc: Christina Jaworski, VTA
Tait Elder, ICF

Attachments:

Figure 1, *Regional Project Location Map*

Figure 2, *Proposed Changes to Capitol Expressway Light Rail Map*

Figure 3, *Project Area Map*

Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project

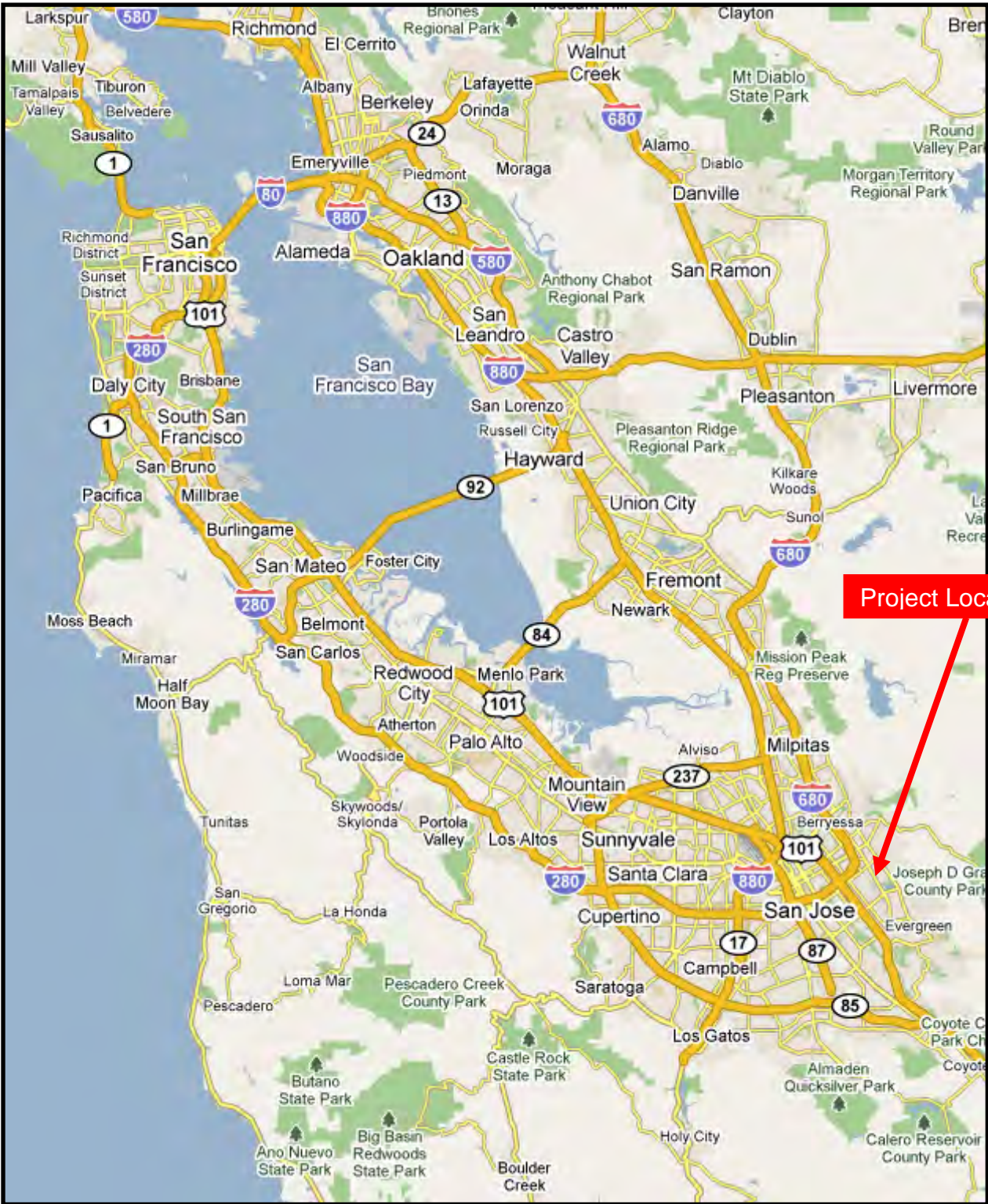


Figure 1
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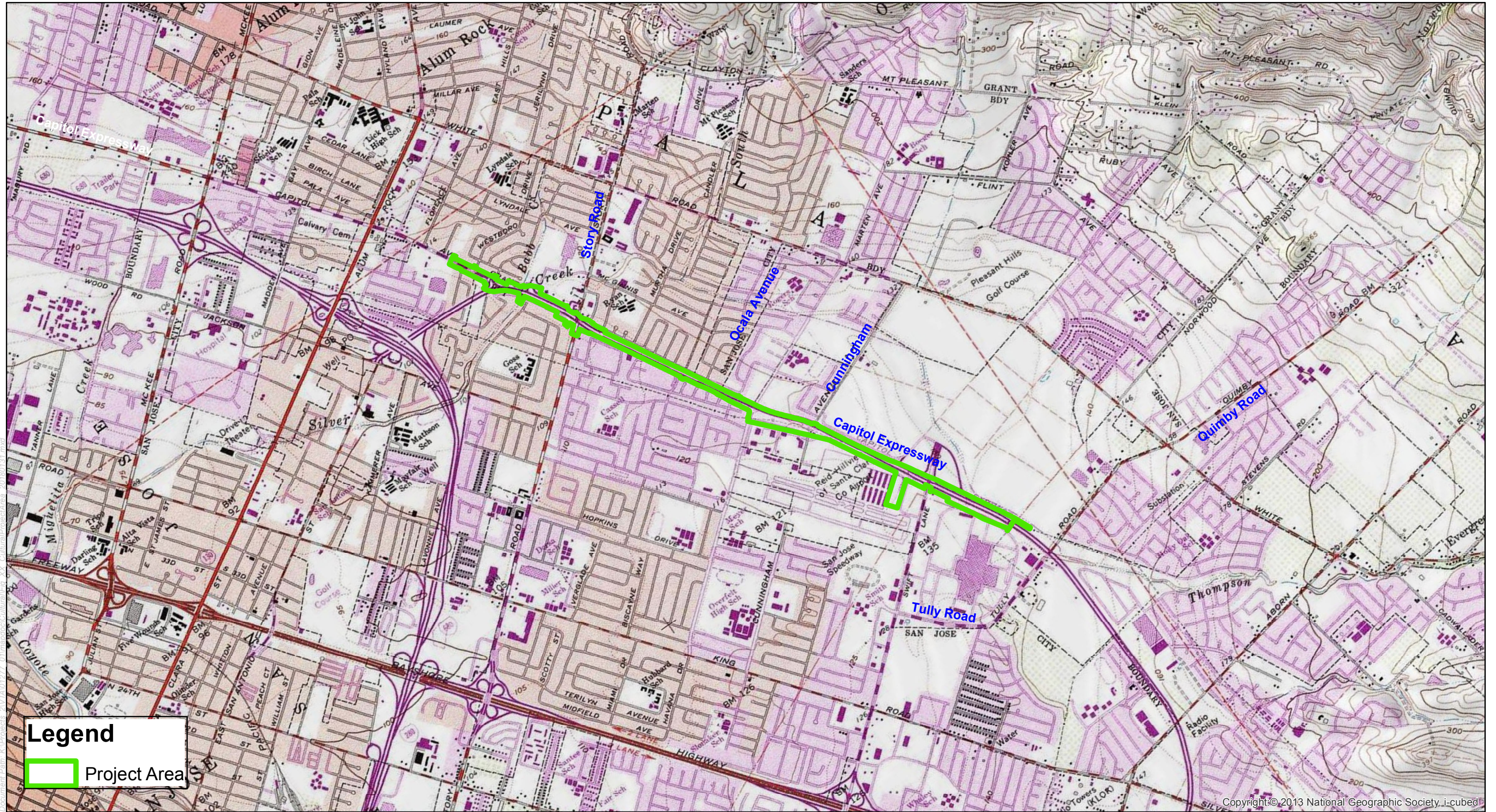


Figure 2
Project Area Map
USGS Quad: San Jose East



Figure 3
Proposed Changes to Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project Map

February 15, 2018

**The Ohlone Indian Tribe
Mr. Andrew Galvan
P.O. Box 3152
Fremont, CA 94539**

Subject: Continuing Consultation and Formal Notificaiton under Assembly Bill 52 for the Eastridge to BART Regional Connector (formerly the Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project), San Jose, Santa Clara County

Dear Mr. Galvan,

The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) is continuing consultation on the Eastridge to BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit) Regional Connector: Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project (Project)¹ within the City of San Jose (Figure 1). This Project includes the extension of light rail by 2.4 miles along Capitol Expressway from the existing Alum Rock Light Rail Station to the Eastridge Transit Center in the City of San Jose (Figure 2). VTA is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As such, this letter serves as a formal notification under the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) process for the Project, as described under the CEQA Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subdivisions (b), (d), and Chapter 532 Statutes of 2014. At this time, VTA is not pursuing federal funding; therefore, previous documentation under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) has not been updated.

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Samantha Swan
Senior Environmental Planner

cc: Christina Jaworski, VTA
Tait Elder, ICF

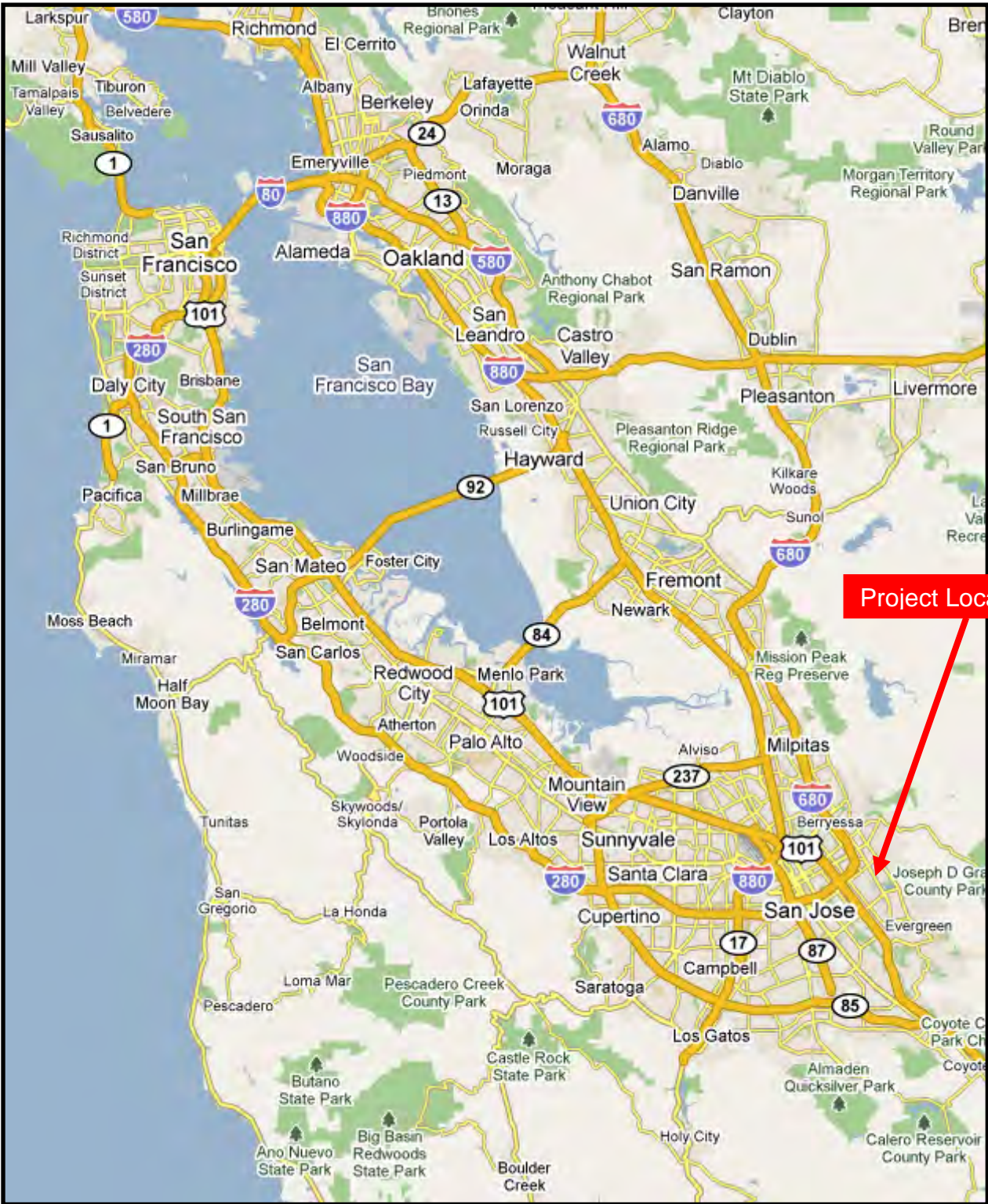
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Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project



Project Location

Figure 1
Regional Project Location Map

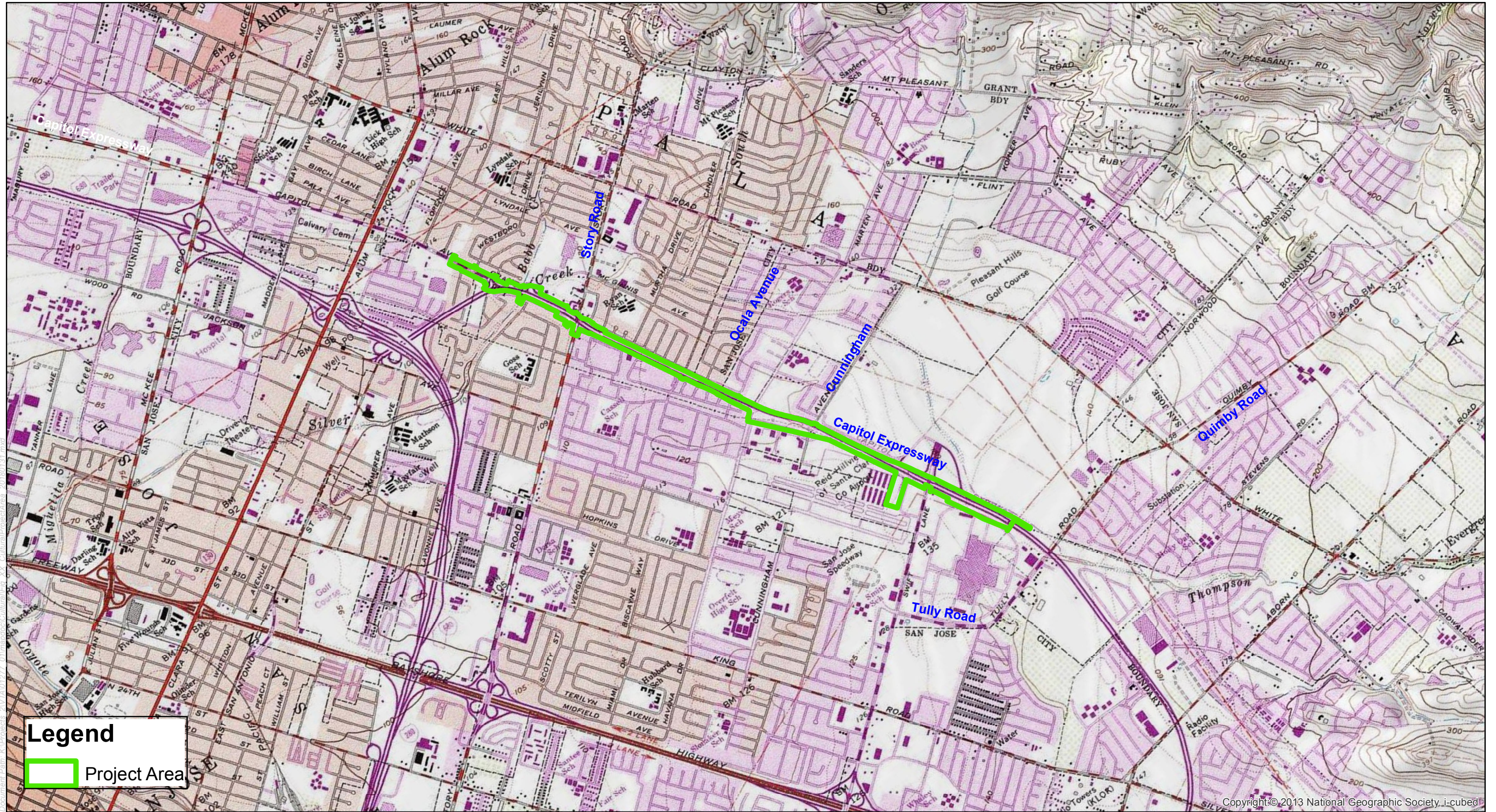


Figure 2
Project Area Map
USGS Quad: San Jose East

Document Path: K:\Projects_2\VT\TA01277_01\mapdoc\Cultural\Fig_XX_CulturalProjectArea_20180131.mxd

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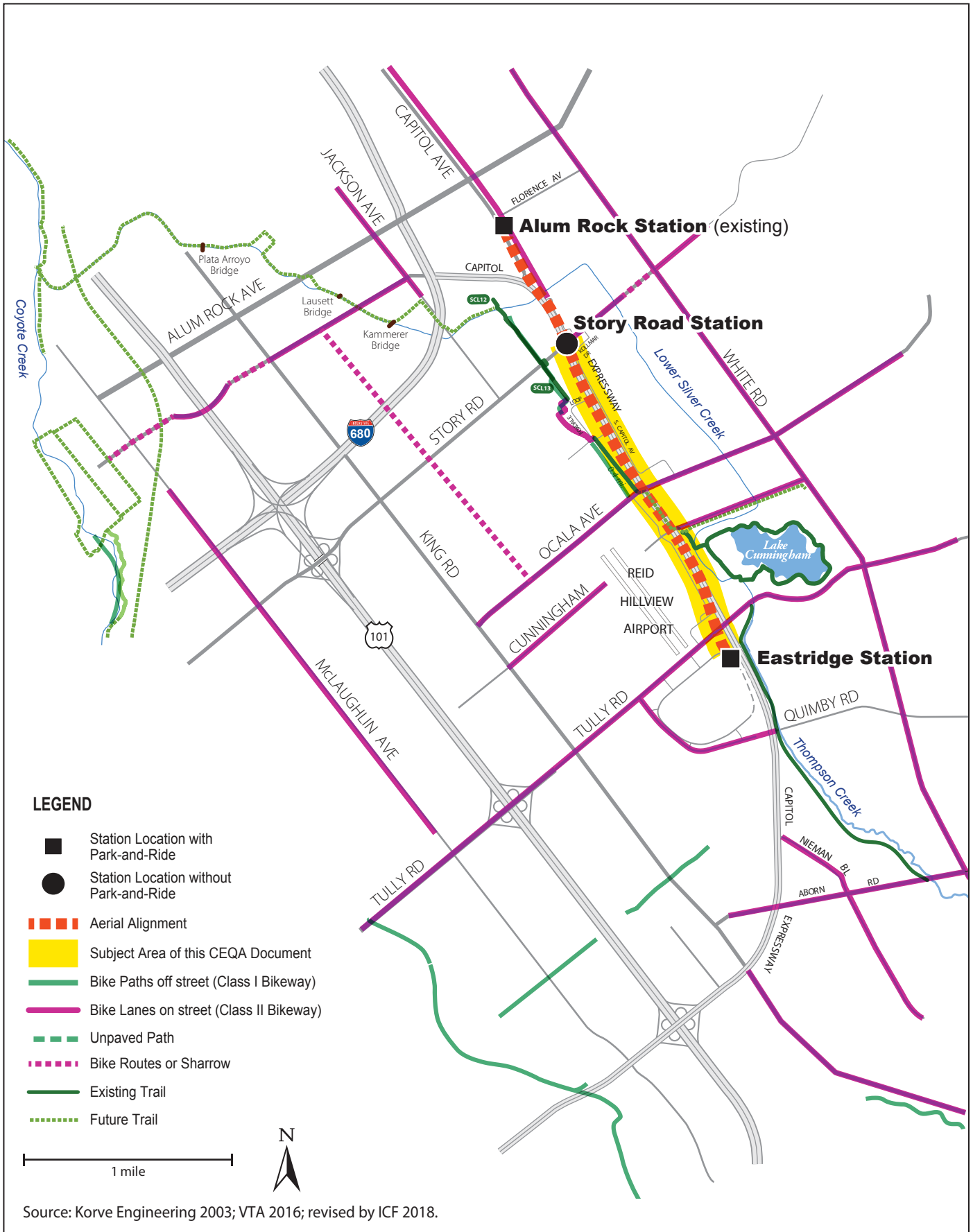


Figure 3
Proposed Changes to Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project Map

February 15, 2018

**Trina Marine Ruano Family
Ms. Ramona Garibay
16010 Halmar Lane
Lathrop, CA 95330**

Subject: Continuing Consultation and Formal Notificaiton under Assembly Bill 52 for the Eastridge to BART Regional Connector (formerly the Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project), San Jose, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Garibay,

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Sincerely,



Samantha Swan
Senior Environmental Planner

cc: Christina Jaworski, VTA
Tait Elder, ICF

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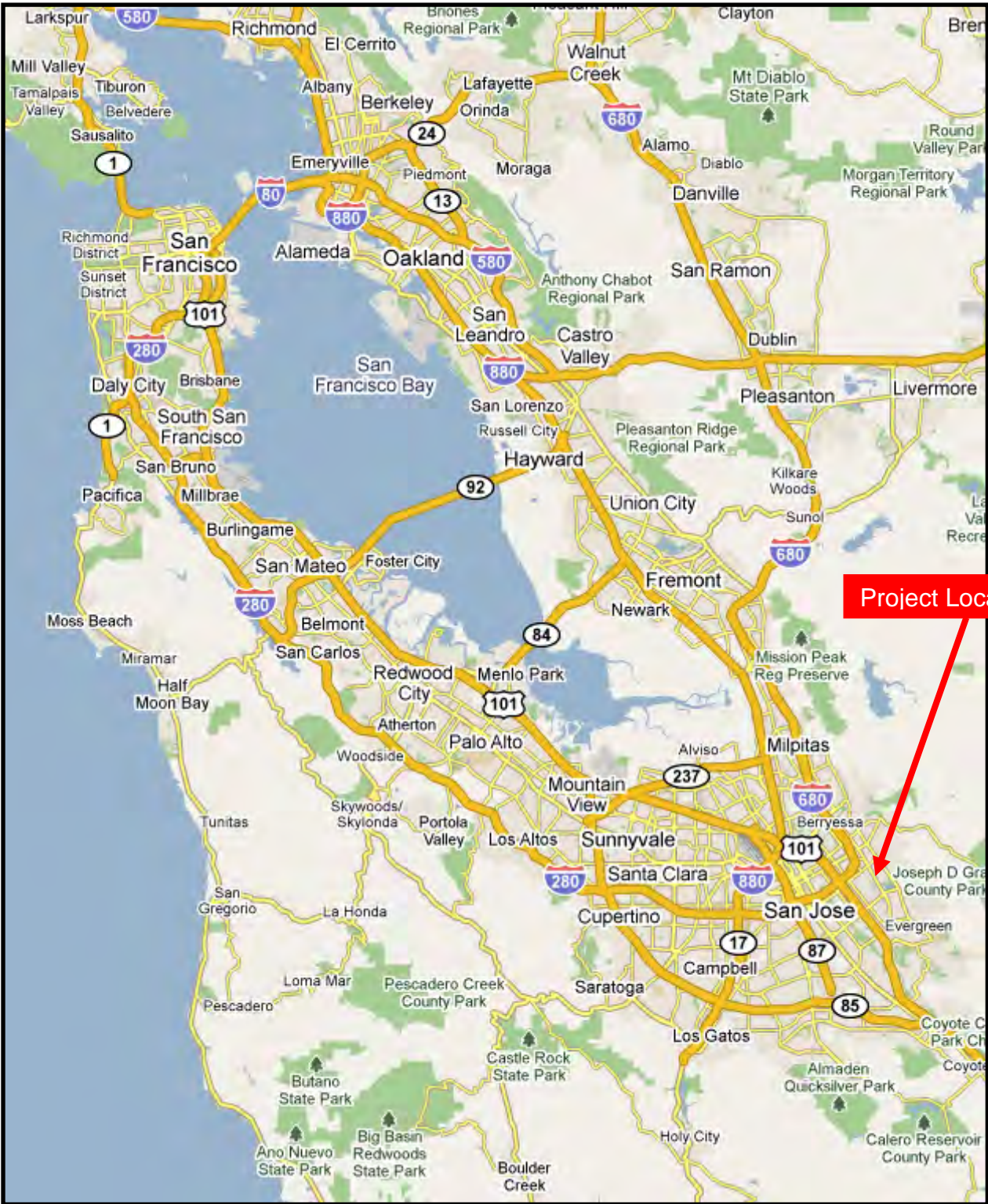


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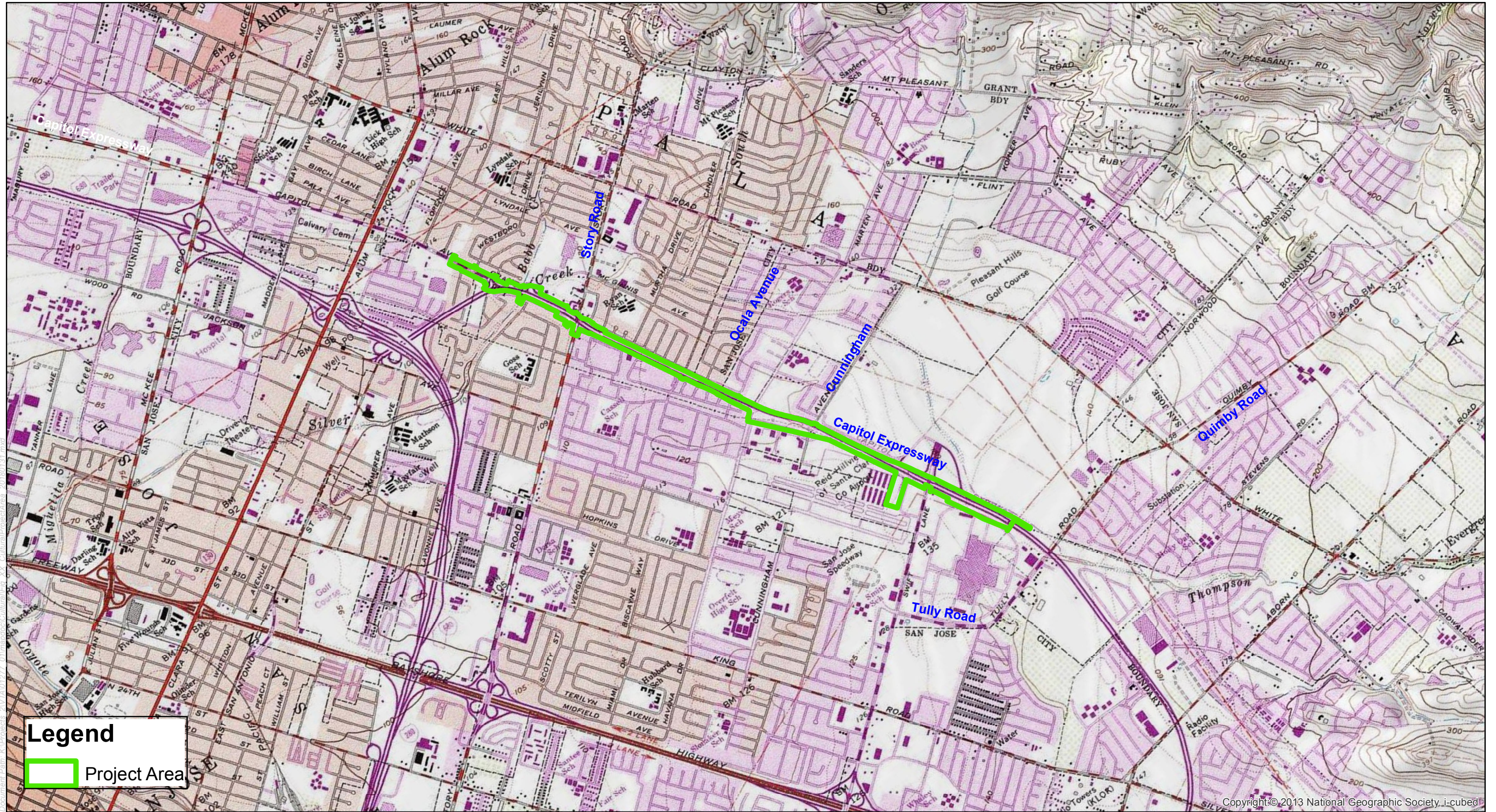


Figure 2
Project Area Map
USGS Quad: San Jose East



Figure 3
Proposed Changes to Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project Map

February 15, 2018

Ms. Jakki Kehl
720 North 2nd Street
Patterson, CA 95363

Subject: Continuing Consultation and Formal Notificaiton under Assembly Bill 52 for the Eastridge to BART Regional Connector (formerly the Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project), San Jose, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Kehl,

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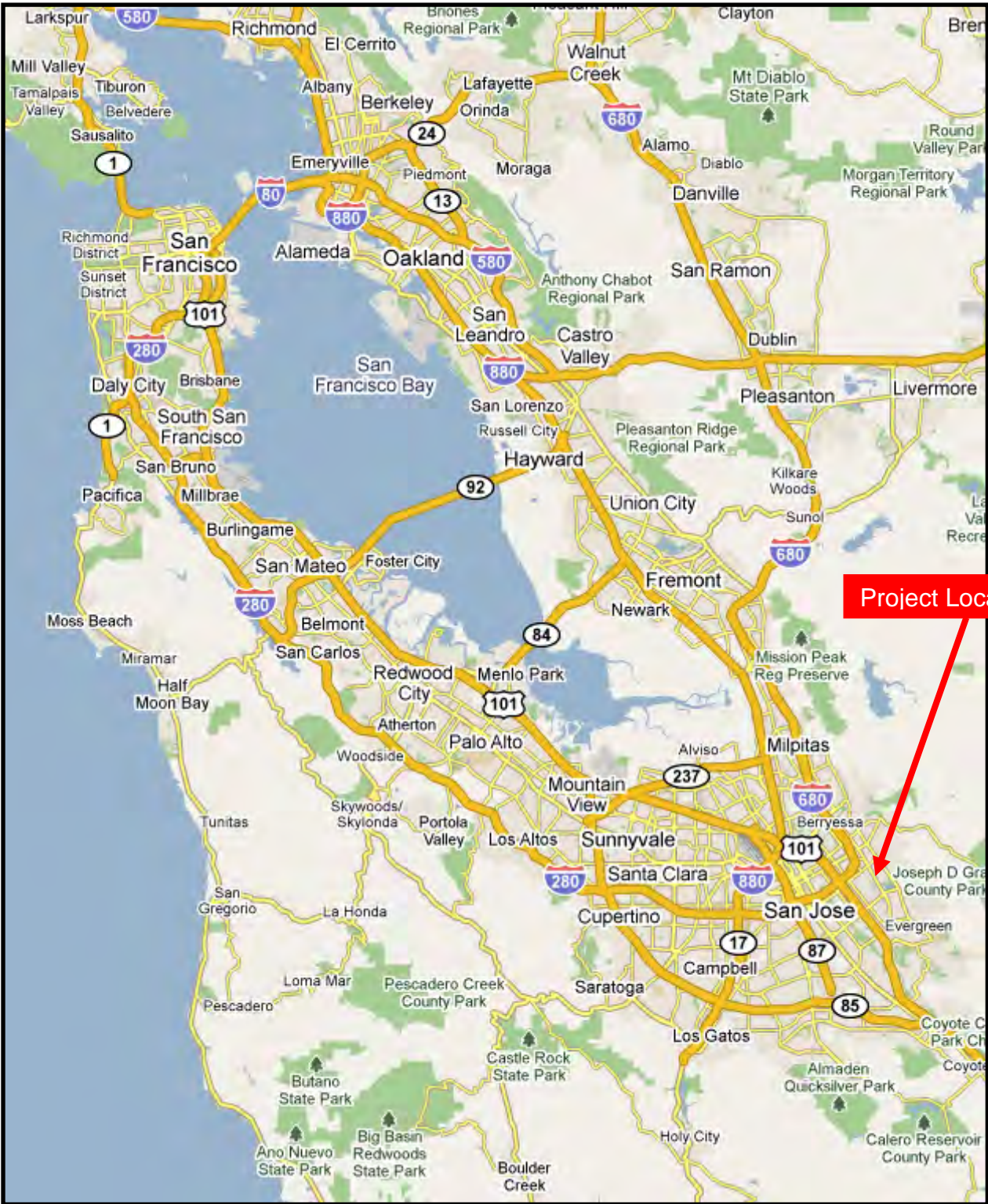


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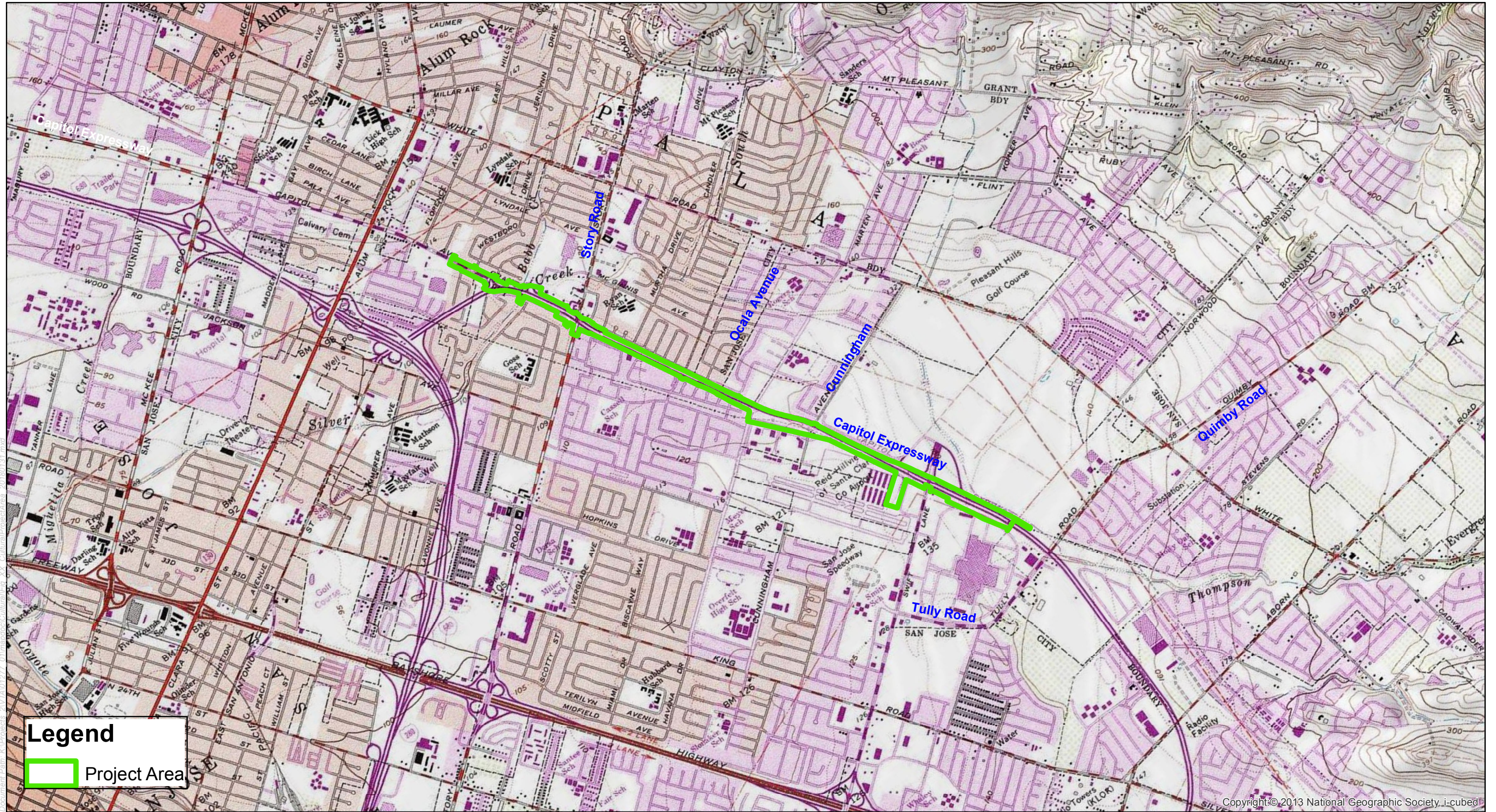


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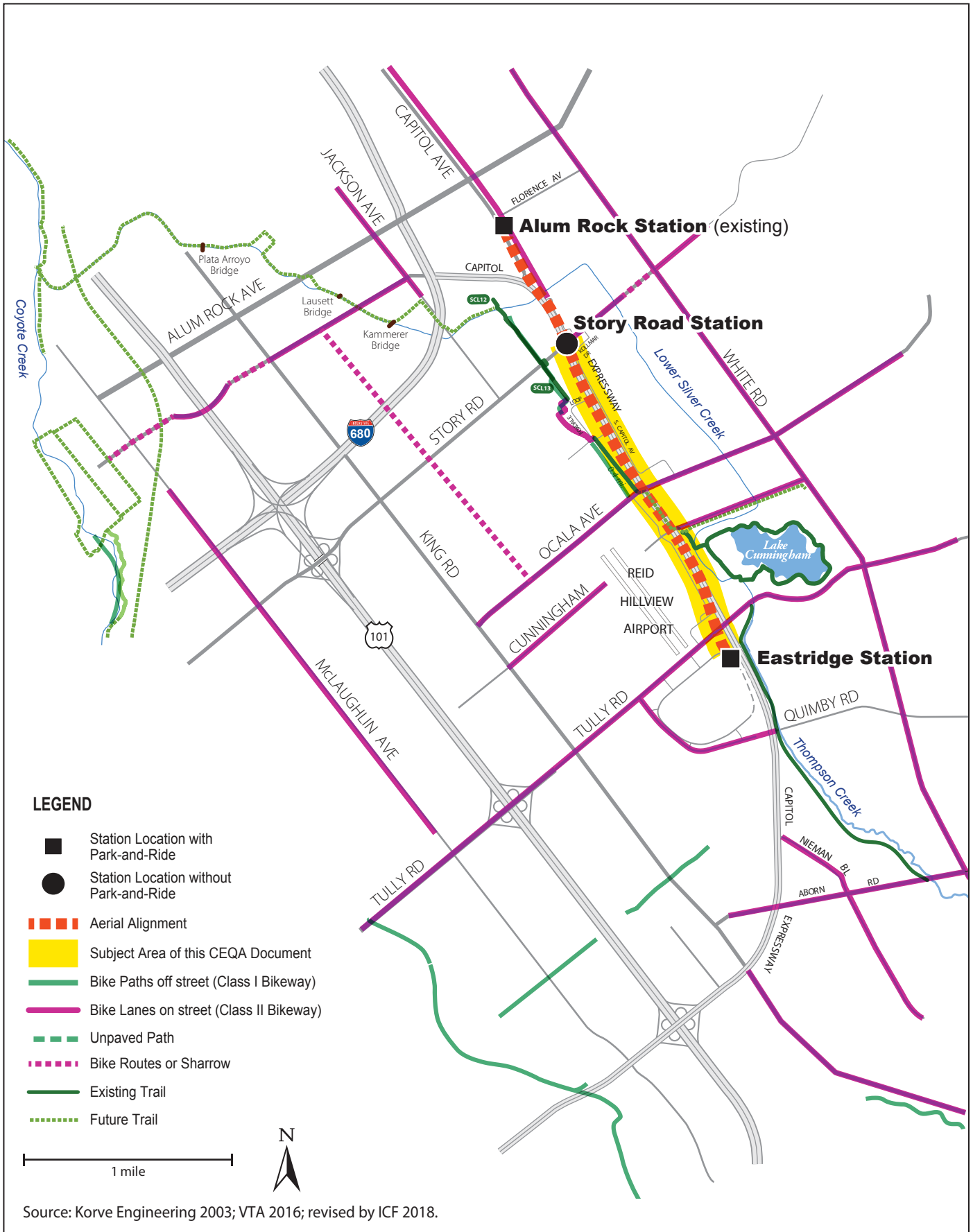


Figure 3
Proposed Changes to Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project Map

February 15, 2018

**Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Mr. Edward Ketchum
35867 Yosemite Avenue
Davis, CA 95616**

Subject: Continuing Consultation and Formal Notificaiton under Assembly Bill 52 for the Eastridge to BART Regional Connector (formerly the Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project), San Jose, Santa Clara County

Dear Mr. Ketchum,

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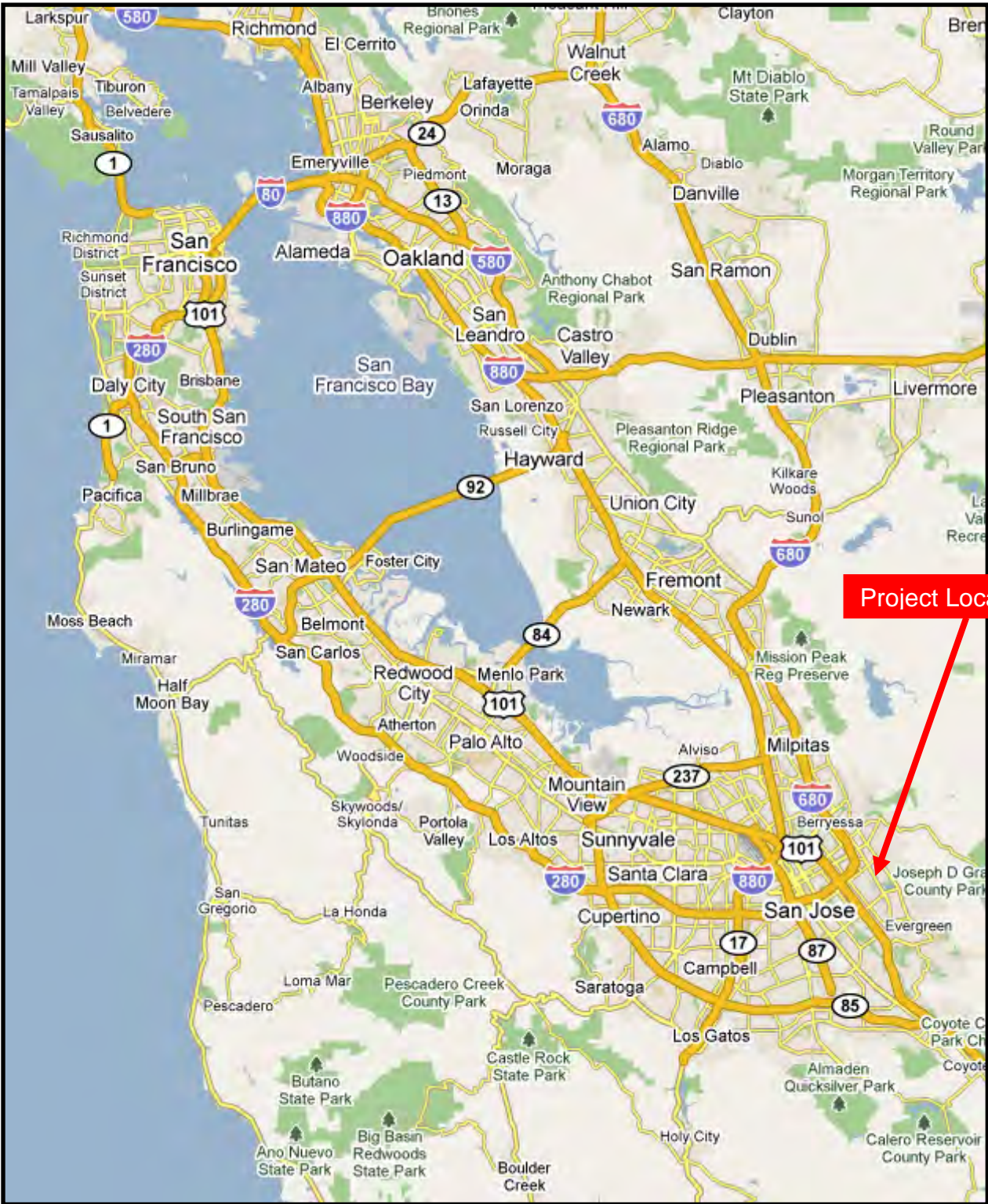


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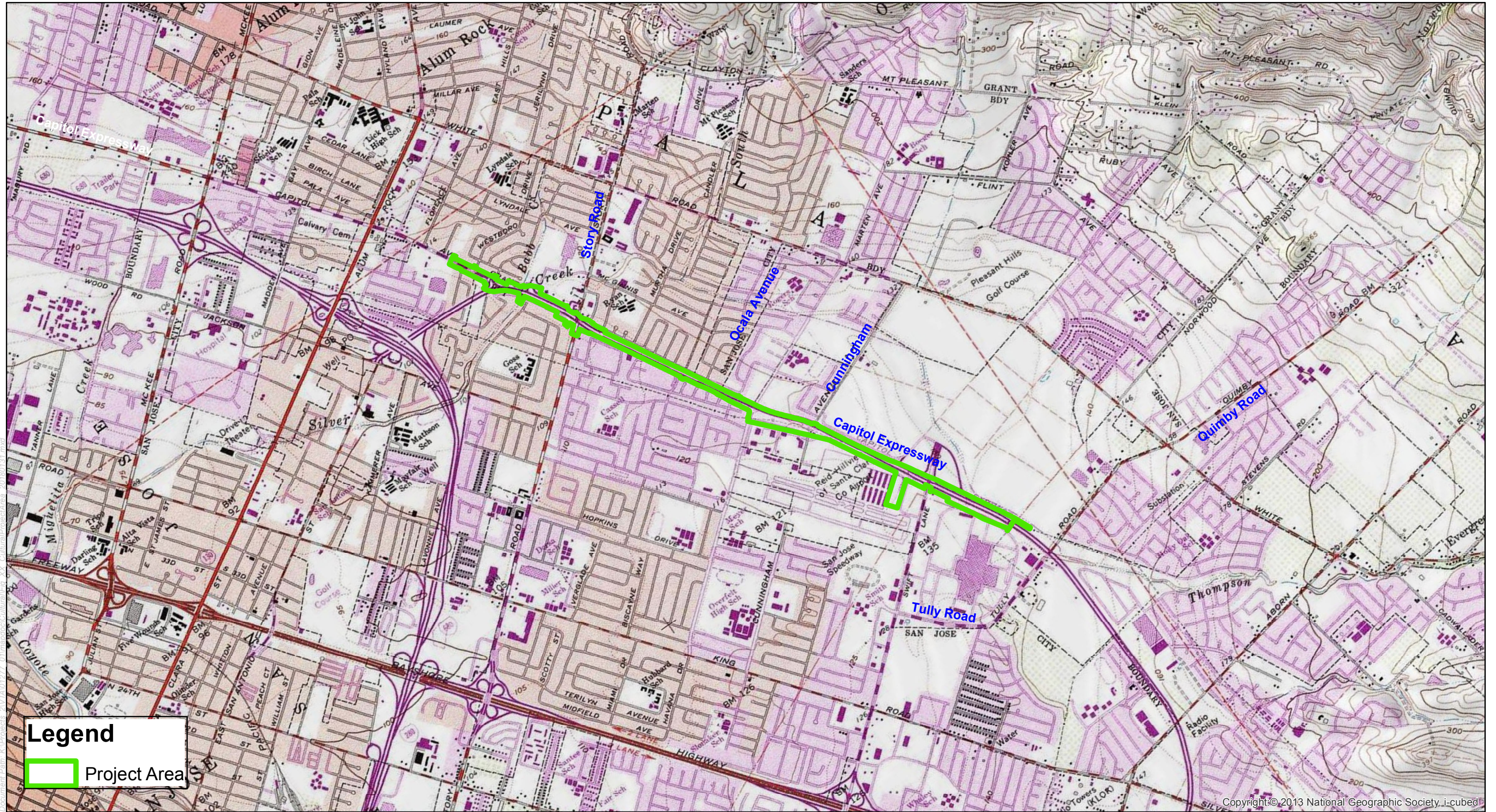


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USGS Quad: San Jose East



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Proposed Changes to Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project Map

February 15, 2018

**Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Mr. Valentin Lopez
3015 Eastern Avenue #40
Sacramento, CA 95821**

Subject: Continuing Consultation and Formal Notificaiton under Assembly Bill 52 for the Eastridge to BART Regional Connector (formerly the Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project), San Jose, Santa Clara County

Dear Mr. Lopez,

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Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project

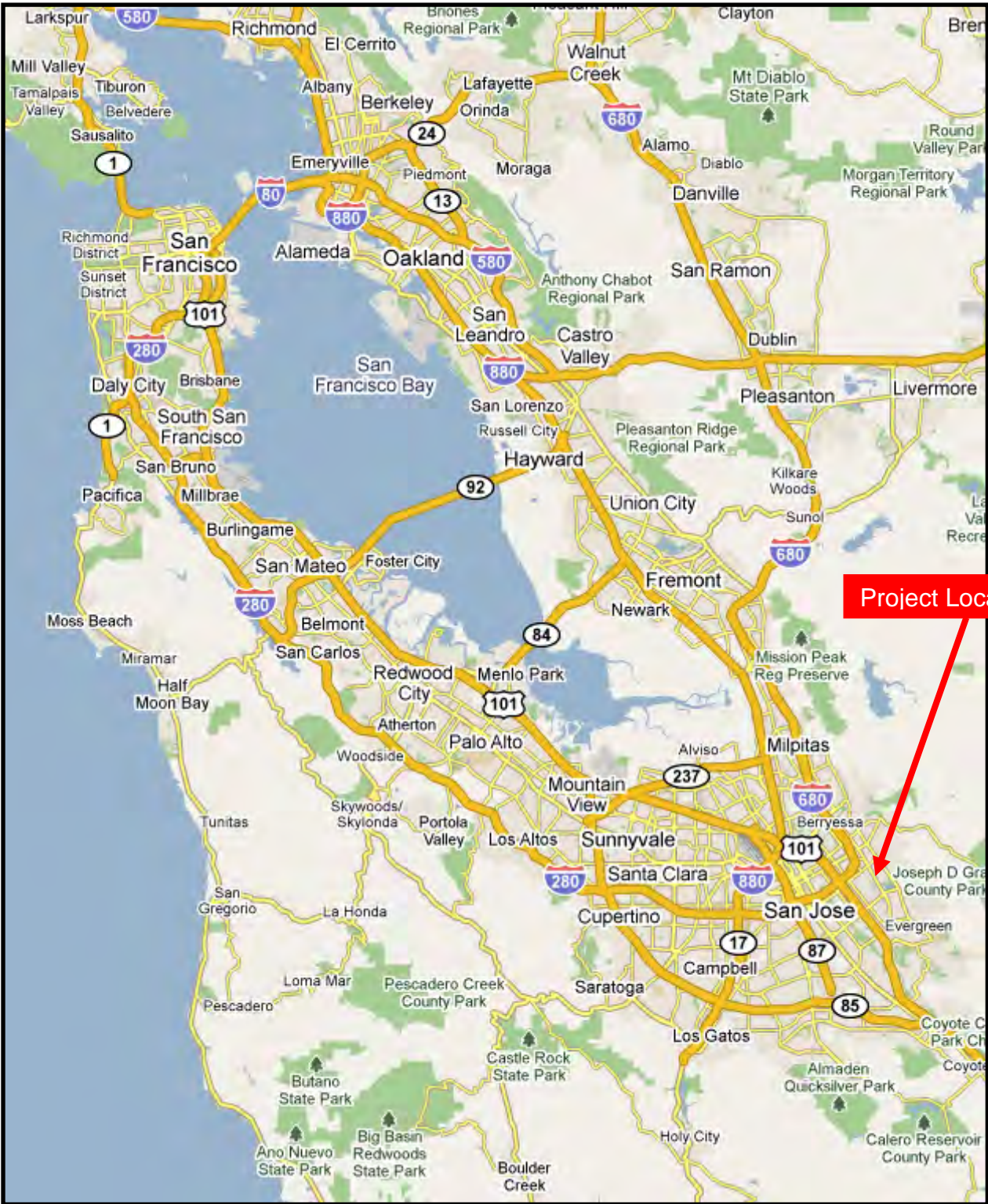


Figure 1
Regional Project Location Map

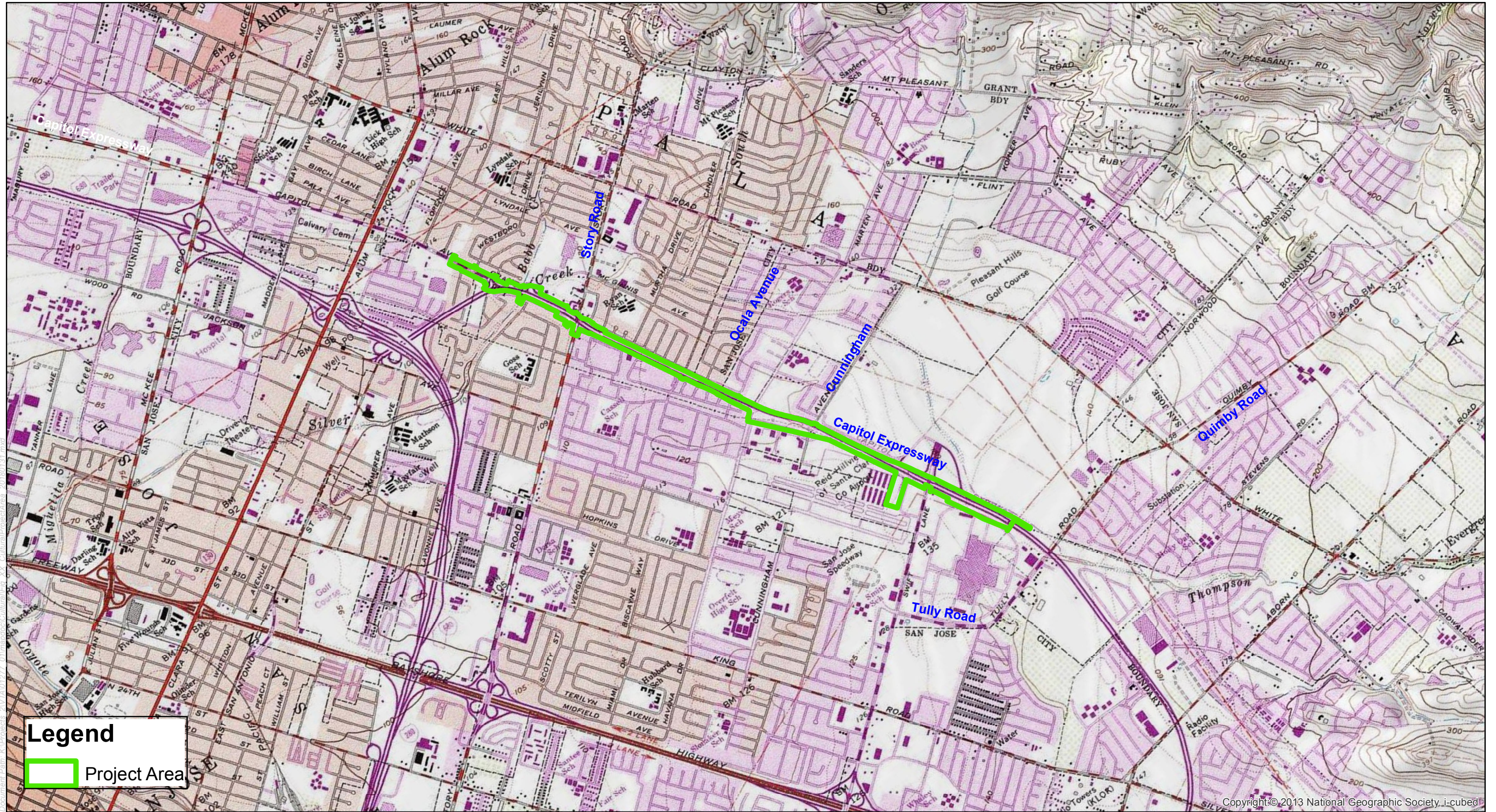


Figure 2
Project Area Map
USGS Quad: San Jose East



Figure 3
Proposed Changes to Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project Map

February 15, 2018

**Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ms. Ann Marie Sayers
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA 95024**

**Subject: Continuing Consultation and Formal Notificaiton under Assembly Bill 52 for
the Eastridge to BART Regional Connector (formerly the Capitol
Expressway Light Rail Project), San Jose, Santa Clara County**

Dear Ms. Sayers,

The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) is continuing consultation on the Eastridge to BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit) Regional Connector: Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project (Project)¹ within the City of San Jose (Figure 1). This Project includes the extension of light rail by 2.4 miles along Capitol Expressway from the existing Alum Rock Light Rail Station to the Eastridge Transit Center in the City of San Jose (Figure 2). VTA is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As such, this letter serves as a formal notification under the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) process for the Project, as described under the CEQA Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subdivisions (b), (d), and Chapter 532 Statutes of 2014. At this time, VTA is not pursuing federal funding; therefore, previous documentation under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) has not been updated.

VTA's Board of Directors certified a Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in May 2005, a Final Supplemental EIR in August 2007, and a Subsequent Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration in March 2014 for the Project. VTA also prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in April 2004 and prepared a Supplemental Draft EIS in May 2012, but never completed the federal environmental process under NEPA. VTA is now preparing a second Subsequent Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration under CEQA that proposes the following changes to the Approved Project: an aerial guideway instead of an at-grade alignment that would grade-separate the Ocala Avenue and Cunningham Avenue intersections; modifications to the number, height, and location of Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) electrical transmission facilities that would be relocated between Ocala Avenue and south of Tully Road; a reduction from two to one platform at Eastridge Station and changes to the types of track; and a decrease in the number of parking spaces at the Eastridge Park-and-Ride Lot (Figure 3). In addition, VTA is considering several changes to the roadway geometry requested by the County of Santa Clara and City of San Jose.

The most recent consultation for this Project occurred in 2010. During this consultation, VTA received four comments that recommended archaeological monitoring during construction. Most of these comments indicated that the limits of archaeological monitoring conducted during

¹ Formerly the Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project (Approved Project).

construction should be focused on the area near Quimby Road, where a prehistoric archaeological site, CA-SCL-327, has been recorded. However, one comment did indicate that the limits of archaeological monitoring should extend to Cunningham Avenue. VTA will include a special condition in the Project's construction documents that will require archaeological monitoring between Cunningham Avenue and Quimby Avenue.

Literature searches were conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) in 2001 and 2004. At that time, three (3) archaeological sites were identified within the area of the Project. The Project was changed in 2009, which reduced the project footprint, and all of the identified archaeological sites were no longer located within the project area. On February 5, 2018, an updated review of the project area was conducted at the NWIC, and no new cultural resources were identified.

Searches of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) in 2001 and 2010 did not indicate that any additional Native American cultural resources were located within the project area. An updated search of the SLF is currently underway.

A draft technical memorandum for cultural resources, which analyzes the potential impacts of these design changes on archaeological resources, is currently underway. Preliminary results indicate that prior conclusions, that no resources would be affected, have not changed due to these recent design changes. The technical memorandum will be available for review upon request within the next one to two months.

VTA would like to continue consultation with you. VTA requests your participation in the identification and protection of cultural resources, sacred lands, or other heritage sites within the project area with the understanding that you or other members of the community might possess specialized knowledge of the area.

If you have any questions or concerns about the proposed changes to the Approved Project, please contact me, Samantha Swan, Senior Environmental Planner, by telephone at 408-321-5785, or e-mail at samantha.swan@vta.org. Thank you very much for your interest and assistance.

Sincerely,



Samantha Swan
Senior Environmental Planner

cc: Christina Jaworski, VTA
Tait Elder, ICF

Attachments:

Figure 1, *Regional Project Location Map*

Figure 2, *Proposed Changes to Capitol Expressway Light Rail Map*

Figure 3, *Project Area Map*

Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project

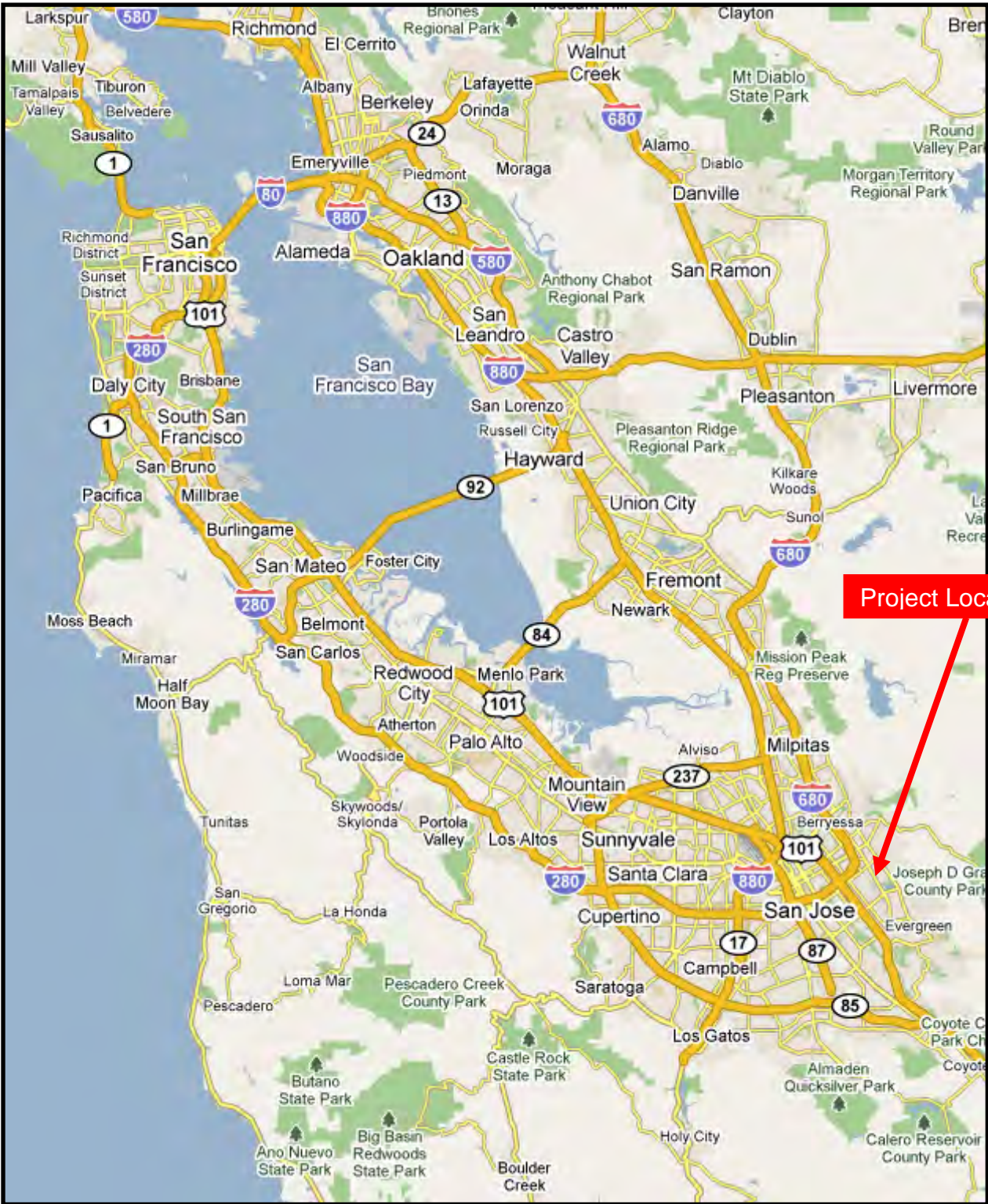


Figure 1
Regional Project Location Map

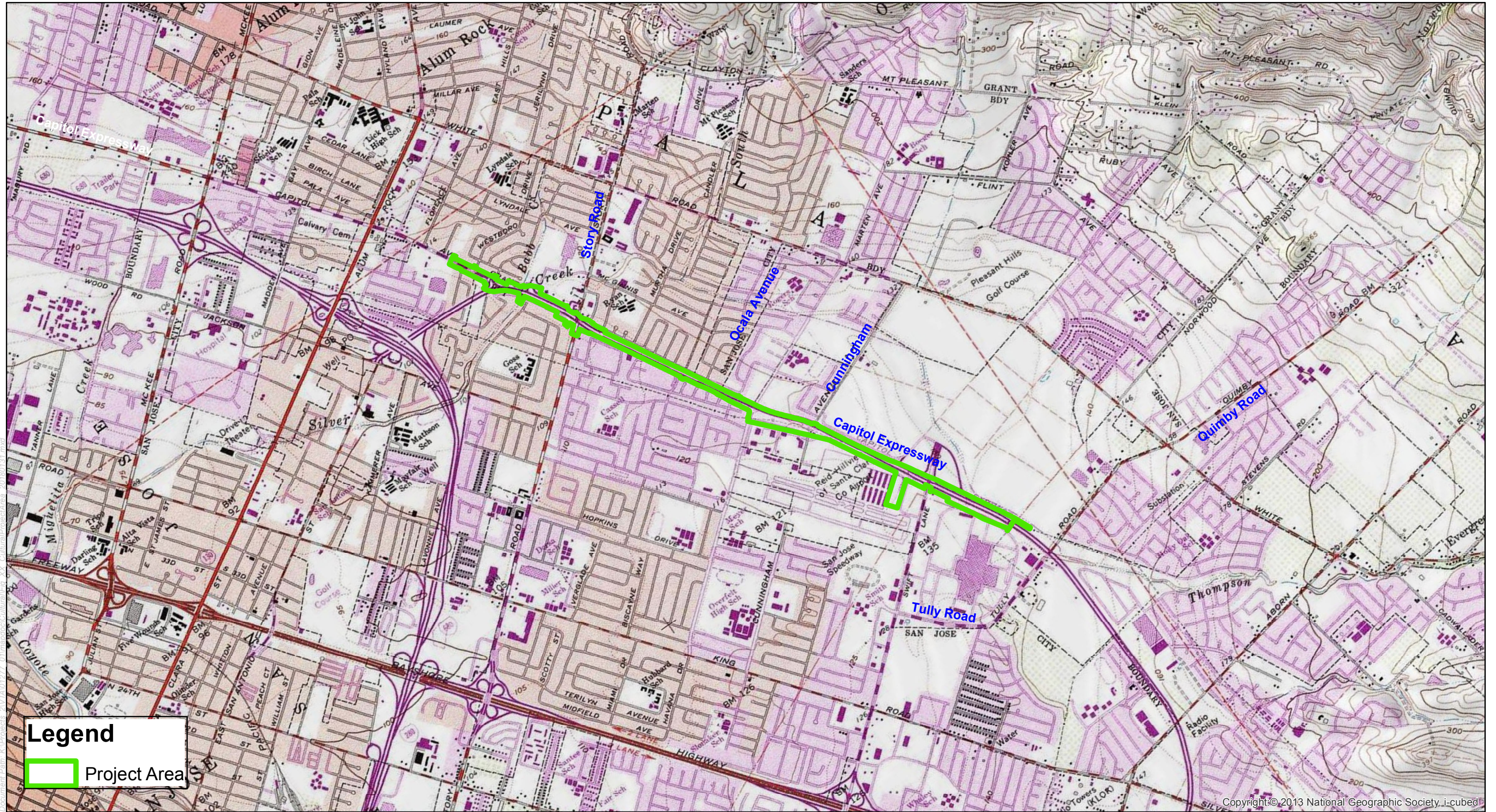


Figure 2
Project Area Map
USGS Quad: San Jose East



Figure 3
Proposed Changes to Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project Map

February 15, 2018

**Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band
Ms. Irene Zwierlein
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA 94062**

Subject: Continuing Consultation and Formal Notificaiton under Assembly Bill 52 for the Eastridge to BART Regional Connector (formerly the Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project), San Jose, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Zwierlein,

The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) is continuing consultation on the Eastridge to BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit) Regional Connector: Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project (Project)¹ within the City of San Jose (Figure 1). This Project includes the extension of light rail by 2.4 miles along Capitol Expressway from the existing Alum Rock Light Rail Station to the Eastridge Transit Center in the City of San Jose (Figure 2). VTA is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As such, this letter serves as a formal notification under the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) process for the Project, as described under the CEQA Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subdivisions (b), (d), and Chapter 532 Statutes of 2014. At this time, VTA is not pursuing federal funding; therefore, previous documentation under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) has not been updated.

VTA's Board of Directors certified a Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in May 2005, a Final Supplemental EIR in August 2007, and a Subsequent Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration in March 2014 for the Project. VTA also prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in April 2004 and prepared a Supplemental Draft EIS in May 2012, but never completed the federal environmental process under NEPA. VTA is now preparing a second Subsequent Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration under CEQA that proposes the following changes to the Approved Project: an aerial guideway instead of an at-grade alignment that would grade-separate the Ocala Avenue and Cunningham Avenue intersections; modifications to the number, height, and location of Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) electrical transmission facilities that would be relocated between Ocala Avenue and south of Tully Road; a reduction from two to one platform at Eastridge Station and changes to the types of track; and a decrease in the number of parking spaces at the Eastridge Park-and-Ride Lot (Figure 3). In addition, VTA is considering several changes to the roadway geometry requested by the County of Santa Clara and City of San Jose.

The most recent consultation for this Project occurred in 2010. During this consultation, VTA received four comments that recommended archaeological monitoring during construction. Most of these comments indicated that the limits of archaeological monitoring conducted during

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construction should be focused on the area near Quimby Road, where a prehistoric archaeological site, CA-SCL-327, has been recorded. However, one comment did indicate that the limits of archaeological monitoring should extend to Cunningham Avenue. VTA will include a special condition in the Project's construction documents that will require archaeological monitoring between Cunningham Avenue and Quimby Avenue.

Literature searches were conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) in 2001 and 2004. At that time, three (3) archaeological sites were identified within the area of the Project. The Project was changed in 2009, which reduced the project footprint, and all of the identified archaeological sites were no longer located within the project area. On February 5, 2018, an updated review of the project area was conducted at the NWIC, and no new cultural resources were identified.

Searches of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) in 2001 and 2010 did not indicate that any additional Native American cultural resources were located within the project area. An updated search of the SLF is currently underway.

A draft technical memorandum for cultural resources, which analyzes the potential impacts of these design changes on archaeological resources, is currently underway. Preliminary results indicate that prior conclusions, that no resources would be affected, have not changed due to these recent design changes. The technical memorandum will be available for review upon request within the next one to two months.

VTA would like to continue consultation with you. VTA requests your participation in the identification and protection of cultural resources, sacred lands, or other heritage sites within the project area with the understanding that you or other members of the community might possess specialized knowledge of the area.

If you have any questions or concerns about the proposed changes to the Approved Project, please contact me, Samantha Swan, Senior Environmental Planner, by telephone at 408-321-5785, or e-mail at samantha.swan@vta.org. Thank you very much for your interest and assistance.

Sincerely,



Samantha Swan
Senior Environmental Planner

cc: Christina Jaworski, VTA
Tait Elder, ICF

Attachments:

Figure 1, *Regional Project Location Map*

Figure 2, *Proposed Changes to Capitol Expressway Light Rail Map*

Figure 3, *Project Area Map*

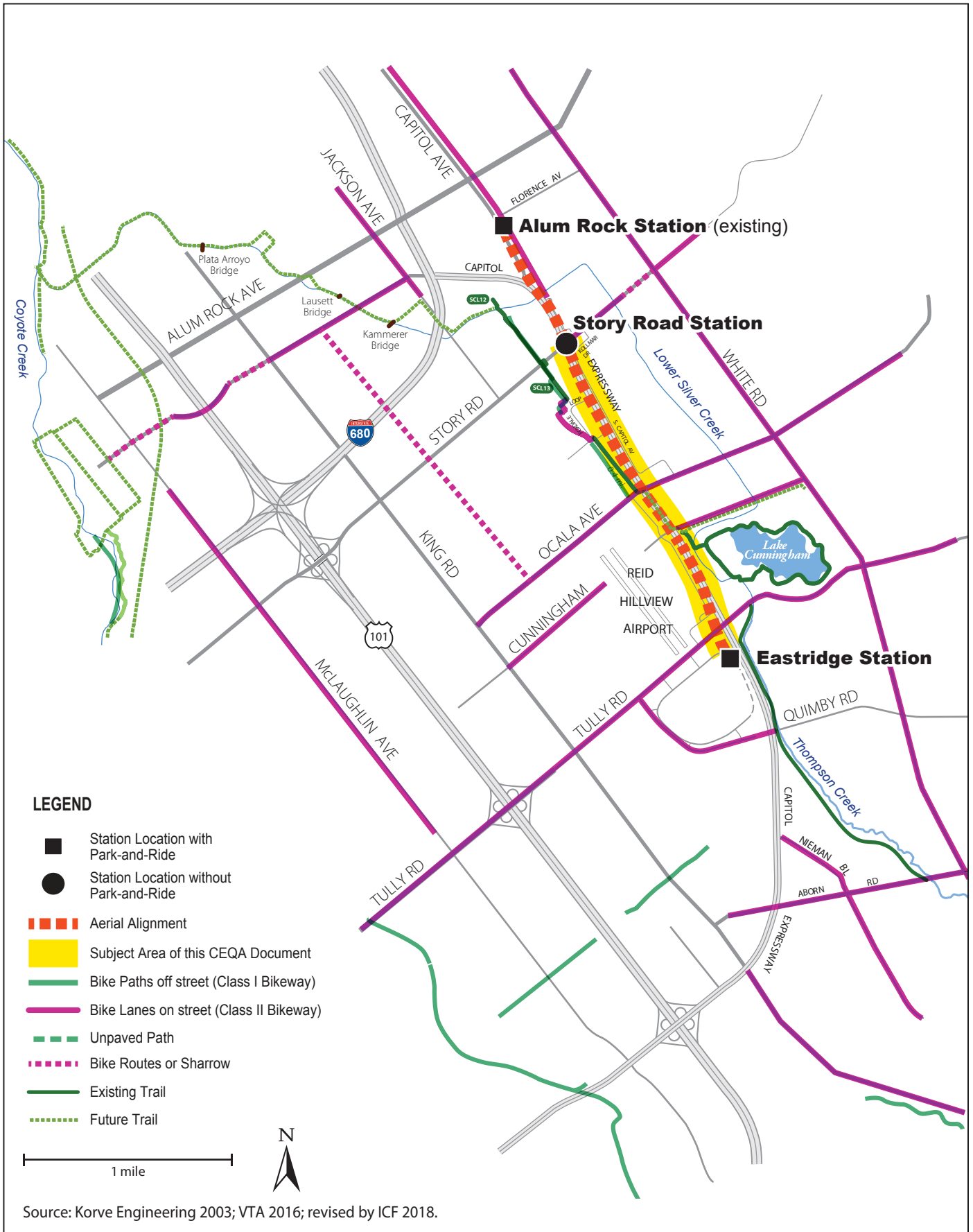


Figure 2
Proposed Changes to Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project Map

Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project

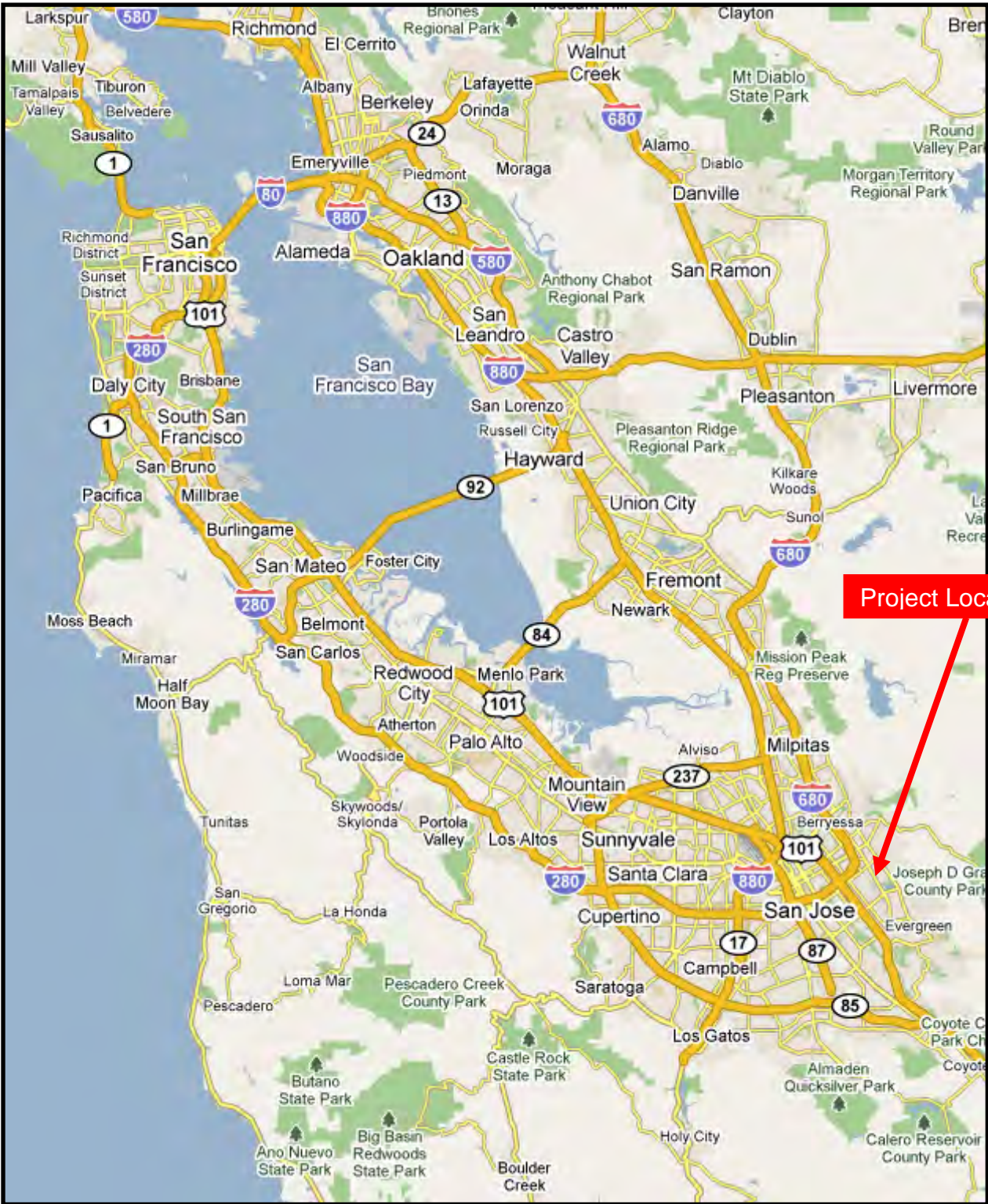
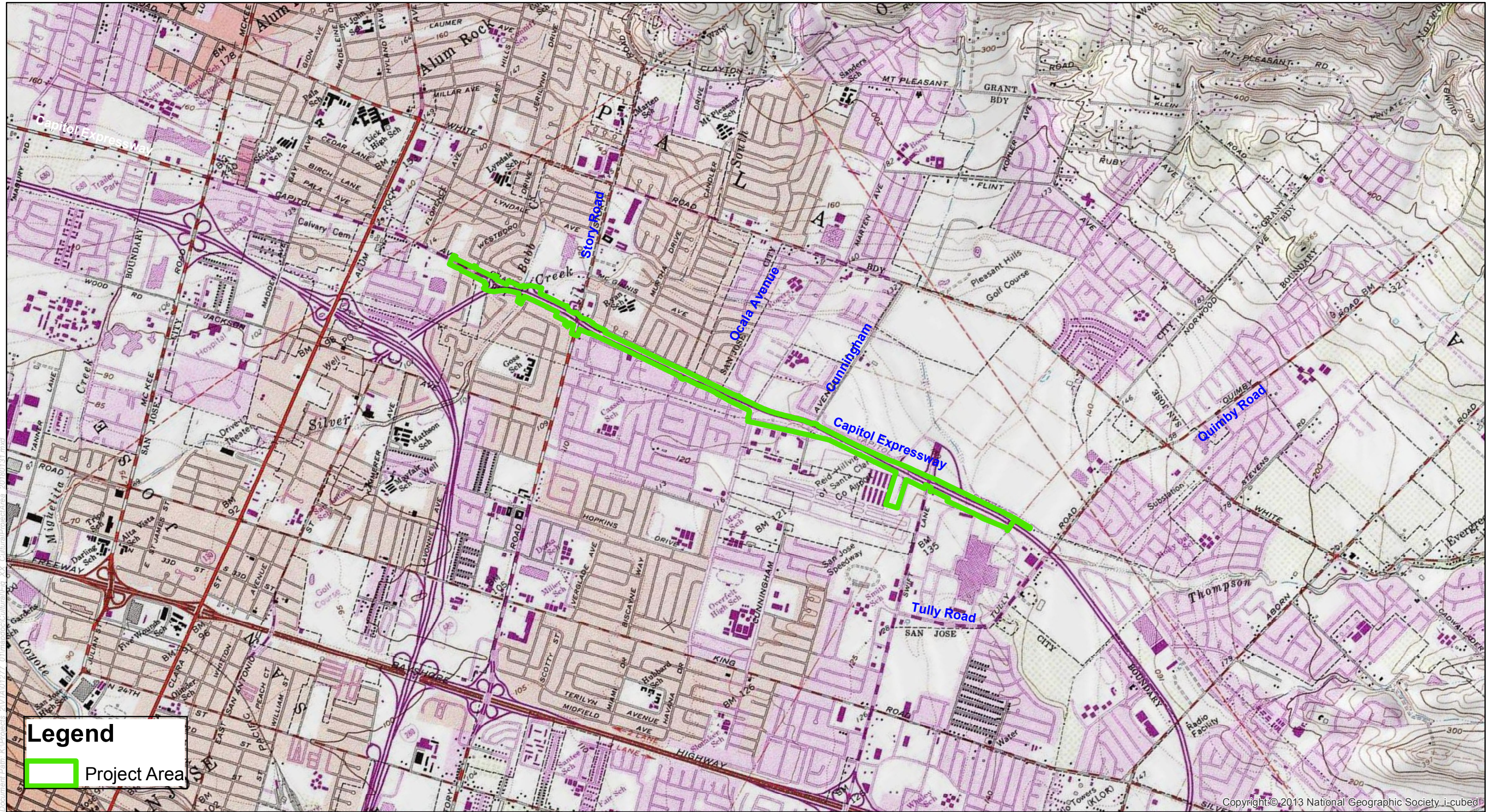


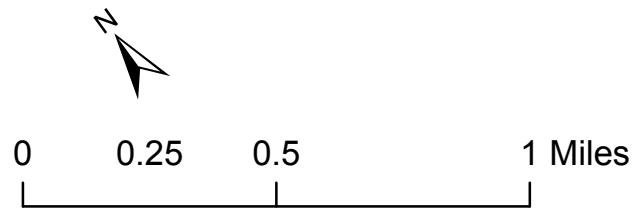
Figure 1
Regional Project Location Map



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Figure 3
Project Area Map
USGS Quad: San Jose East



April 5, 2018

North Valley Yokuts Tribe
Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA 95236

Subject: Continuing Consultation and Formal Notificaiton under Assembly Bill 52 for the Eastridge to BART Regional Connector (formerly the Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project), San Jose, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Perez,

The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) is continuing consultation on the Eastridge to BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit) Regional Connector: Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project (Project)¹ within the City of San Jose (Figure 1). This Project includes the extension of light rail by 2.4 miles along Capitol Expressway from the existing Alum Rock Light Rail Station to the Eastridge Transit Center in the City of San Jose (Figure 2). VTA is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As such, this letter serves as a formal notification under the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) process for the Project, as described under the CEQA Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subdivisions (b), (d), and Chapter 532 Statutes of 2014. At this time, VTA is not pursuing federal funding; therefore, previous documentation under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) has not been updated.

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Sincerely,



Samantha Swan
Senior Environmental Planner

cc: Christina Jaworski, VTA
Tait Elder, ICF

Attachments:

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Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project

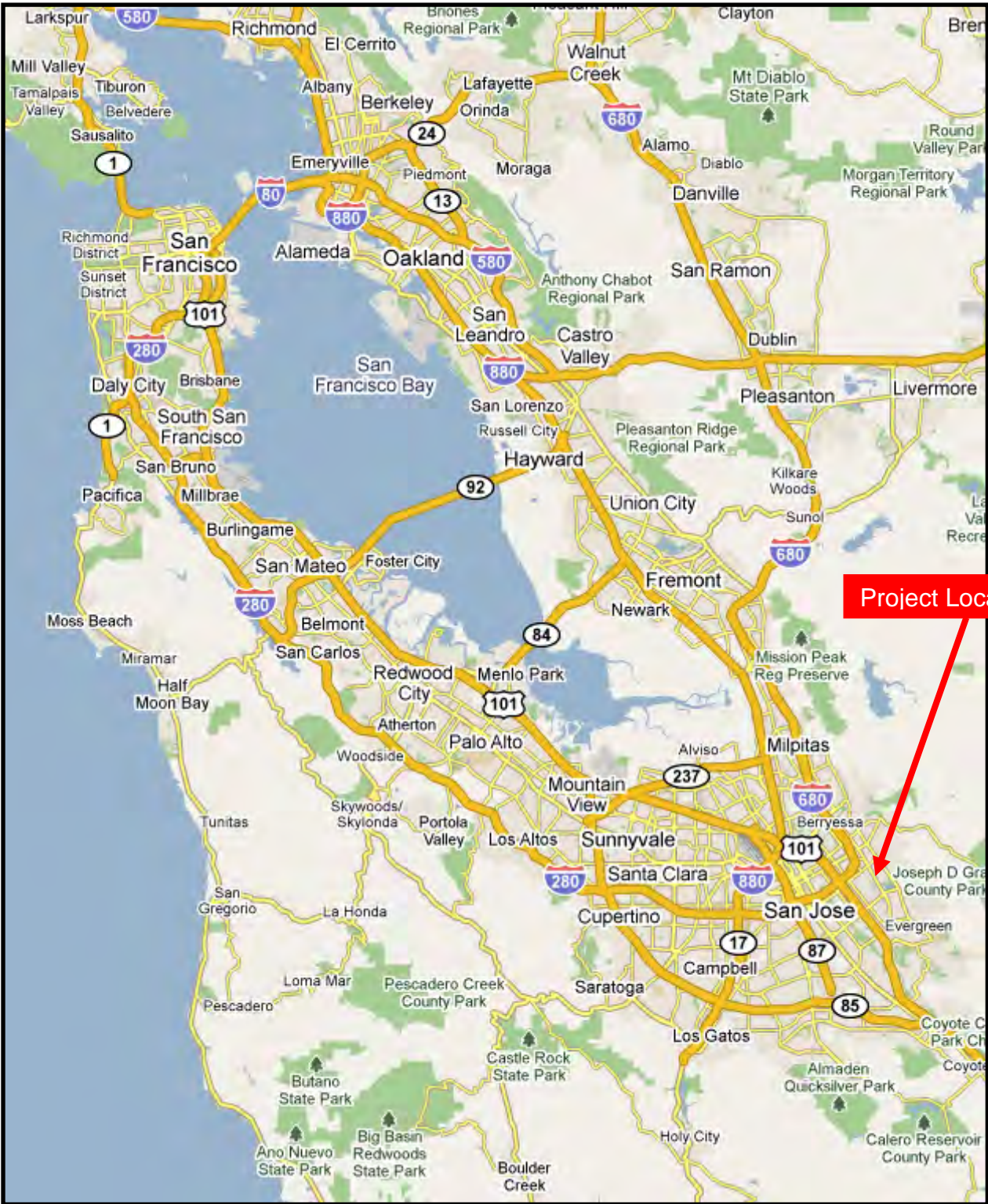
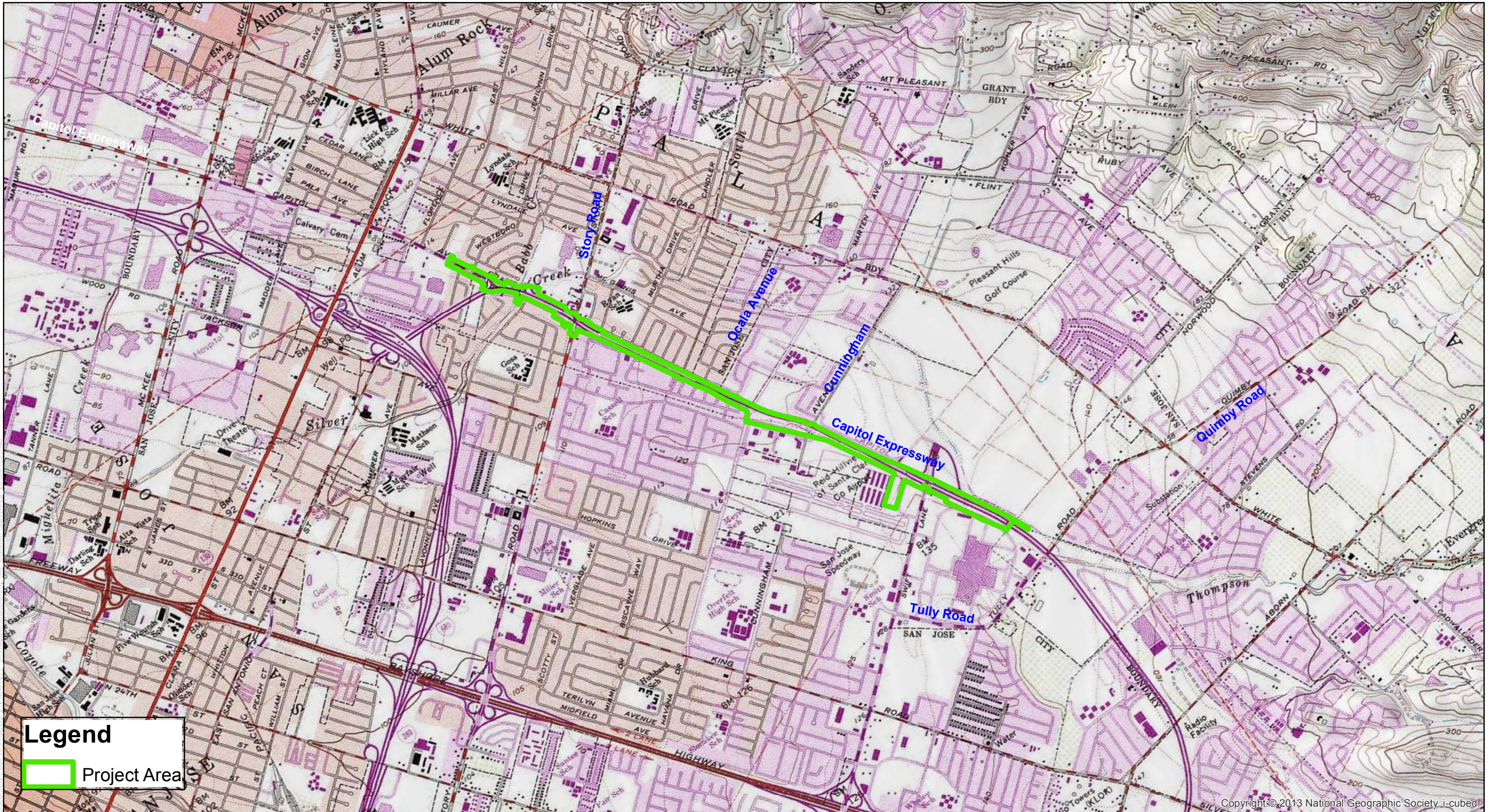
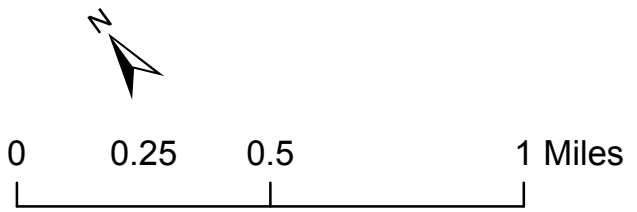


Figure 1
Regional Project Location Map



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Legend
Project Area



Project Area Map
USGS Quad: San Jose East

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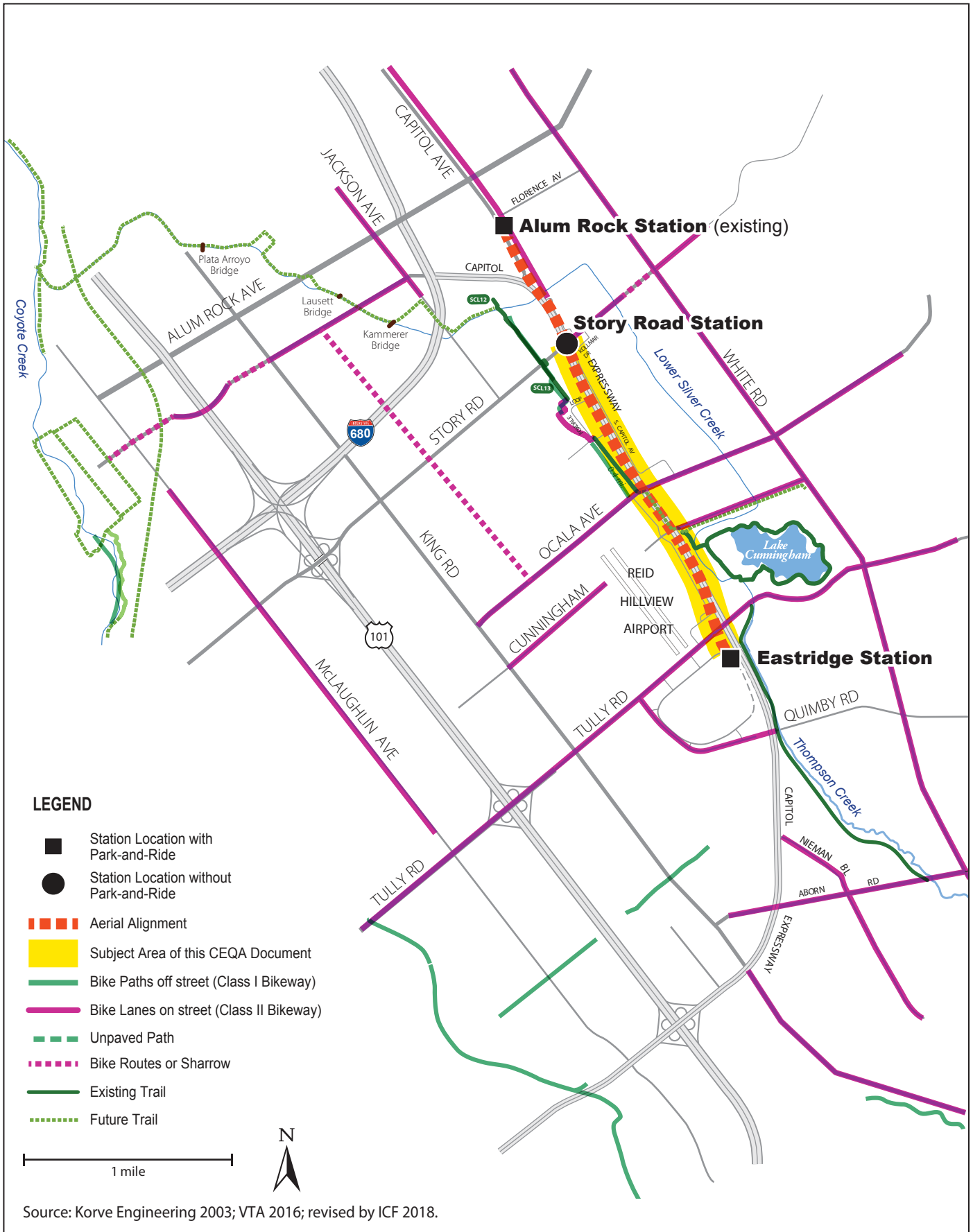


Figure 3
Proposed Changes to Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project Map

**Eastridge-BART Regional Connector Project (Capitol Expressway LRT)
Native American Call Log – April 2018**

Information provided to those contacted:

This is a light-rail extension project formerly called the Capitol Expressway Light Rail Project. It is an extension of our existing light rail line down Capitol Expressway down to Eastridge Mall. This Project has been around for many years. Several years ago, SHPO reviewed and concurred with our Finding of No Historic Properties Affected. Since then, the Project has changed with minor modifications mainly to the vertical alignment (at grade to aerial). The cultural resources memo concludes that no known sites would be affected; they are outside the APE. The analysis states that, based on an updated records search, the project changes would not alter the conclusions in the prior reports – that the Project would not affect known or unknown archaeological resources.

Contact Name	Phone Number	Date/Time Called	Contacted?	Response
Rosemary Cambra	408.205.9714 510.581.5194 408.314.1898	4/11/18 11am	No.	No answer – mailbox full. Did not leave a message.
Jean-Marie Feyling	530-243-1633	4/11/18 at 12:40PM	Yes.	She had no questions or comments.
Andrew Galvan	510.882.0527	4/11/18 11am	No.	No answer – left a message to call me back.
Ramona Garibay	510.972.0645	4/11/2018 at 12:30PM	No.	No answer – left a message to call me back.
Jakki Kehl	510.701.3975	4/11/18 1:25PM	No.	No answer – left a message to call me back.
Edward Ketchum	The NAHC did not provide a phone number	N/A	No.	N/A
Valentin Lopez	916.743.5833	4/11/18 11:15am	No.	No answer – left a message to call me back.
Katherine Erolinda Perez	209.887.3415	4/11/18 11:15am	Yes.	She had no comments based on the information provided (summarized above).
Ann Marie Sayers	831.637.4238	4/11/18 11:50am	Yes.	She had no comments based on the information provided (summarized above).
Irenne Zwierlein	NAHC: 650.851.7747 650.851.7489	4/11/18 at 12:00pm	No.	Left message with my contact information with a woman who answered the phone. She said Irenne would call me back.





March 28, 2017

Ann Calnan
Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority
3331 North First Street, Bldg. B-2
San Jose, CA 95134-1927

RE: Capitol Expressway Corridor Project – Biological Resources Update (HTH #4015-01)

Dear Ms. Calnan:

This report provides an update of the biological resources information for the Capitol Expressway Corridor Project. It is our understanding that the Project's Revised Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is based on biological resources information collected during the period 2001–2006, and that the Federal Transit Administration has requested that this information be updated to reflect current conditions. To update this information, we conducted a brief review of recent information on special-status species occurrences based on the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB¹), Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan² (VHP), and other relevant documents, and conducted a brief reconnaissance survey of the Project alignment to assess existing conditions, noting any differences between existing conditions and those previously mapped on the Project site.

On March 23, 2017, H. T. Harvey & Associates wildlife ecologist Craig Fosdick, M.S., conducted a reconnaissance survey of the Project alignment to assess existing conditions. In particular, Mr. Fosdick noted any substantial differences between existing conditions and habitats that were mapped for the previous assessment. While the focus of the survey was to update existing habitat conditions and evaluate the occurrence of sensitive habitats and sensitive species, Mr. Fosdick also looked for raptor nests (active and inactive), western pond turtles (*Actinemys marmorata*), and the presence of nesting birds on the Capitol Expressway bridge over Silver Creek.

General Habitat Conditions

In most areas, existing habitat conditions were found to be generally unchanged from those described and mapped in the previous report. Figures 1a and 1b depict current habitat conditions. Freshwater marsh habitat is still present as previously mapped along Thompson Creek, and ruderal/burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) habitat is still present in a number of areas on the west side of Capitol Expressway between Ocala Avenue and Tully Road, and on the east side of Capitol Expressway between Cunningham Avenue and Tully Road. Ruderal/streambank habitat is still present in most areas along Silver Creek both upstream and downstream of Capitol Expressway. However, several habitat differences were noted between the previous mapping and existing conditions:

¹ California Natural Diversity Database. Accessed 3/23/17.

² Final Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan. ICF International 2012.

- The extent of ruderal/burrowing owl habitat has been reduced substantially at several locations. Some areas that provided grassy or weedy habitat suitable for burrowing owl nesting, roosting, and/or foraging during the period 2001-2006 currently support bare dirt and gravel without any burrows. Much of the area located between Capitol Expressway and John Montgomery Drive (Photos 1 and 2), between Tully Road and Swift Lane, and northwest of the intersection of Swift Lane and Swift Avenue (Photo 3) currently consists of bare/graveled, unvegetated areas that do not provide suitable burrowing owl habitat. The most substantial change has been the replacement of ruderal/burrowing owl habitat on the southwest corner of Tully Road and Capitol Expressway with an auto dealership.



Photo 1. Looking northeast along John Montgomery Drive; this area was previously mapped as ruderal/burrowing owl habitat, but most of it is currently barren/graveled.



Photo 2. Looking southeast along John Montgomery Drive toward the intersection of Cunningham Avenue and Capitol Expressway; this area was previously mapped as ruderal/burrowing owl habitat, but most of it is currently barren/graveled.



Photo 3. Looking west at an area northwest of the intersection of Swift Lane and Swift Avenue; this area was previously mapped as ruderal/burrowing owl habitat, but most of it is currently barren/graveled.

- The majority of habitat along Silver Creek on either side of Capitol Expressway, near the north end of the study area, is consistent with the “ruderal/streambank” habitat as described in the EIS. However, several willows (*Salix* sp.) are growing on the south bank of the creek, west of Capitol Expressway (Photo 4). These willows are young and have likely become established (and were possibly planted) since 2006. The number and density of willows in this area are not sufficient to characterize the community as “riparian” at this time, though eventually these willows are expected to mature into riparian woodland.



Photo 4. Silver Creek west of Capitol Expressway, showing ruderal habitat on the north bank to the right and some young willows on the south bank to the left.

- The EIS mapped the grassy area on the east side of Capitol Expressway between Cunningham Avenue and Tully Road as “Ruderal/Burrowing Owl and California Red-legged Frog Upland Habitat”. This grassy area

currently appears as it did during the period 2001-2006, and in our opinion, it still provides ruderal/burrowing owl habitat. However, as discussed under “Special-status Wildlife Species” below, we have removed the “California Red-legged Frog” habitat designation, as we do not expect the frog to occur in the study area (much as the EIS concluded that it was likely absent).

Special-status Plant Species

No changes in habitat conditions or the known distributions of special-status plant species have occurred since 2006 that would suggest that any special-status plant species are expected to occur in the Project site. Therefore, the conclusions of the EIS that no special-status plants occur on the Project site are still valid.

Special-status Wildlife Species

California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) and California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*). The EIS was not entirely clear with regard to the potential for occurrence of the California red-legged frog, federally listed as threatened and a California species of special concern, and the California tiger salamander, which is both federally and state listed as threatened, on the Project site. The habitat map in the EIS indicated that the grassy area on the east side of Capitol Expressway between Cunningham Avenue and Tully Road was “Ruderal/Burrowing Owl and California Red-legged Frog Upland Habitat”, and the discussion of aquatic habitat included both of these species in the list of “special-status species that could occur in aquatic habitat”. However, the EIS also concluded that the potential for occurrence of both of these species in the Project area was low.

Both of these species have been extirpated from the majority of the urbanized valley floor due to development, the alteration of hydrology of its aquatic habitats, and the introduction of non-native predators such as non-native fishes and bullfrogs³ (*Lithobates catesbeiana*). VHP modeling does not indicate any potential habitat for the California tiger salamander in the Project vicinity. The VHP models the reach of Silver Creek adjacent to the Project site, between Tully Road and Cunningham Avenue, as “primary habitat” for the California red-legged frog. However, the creek does not provide suitable breeding habitat for the frog due to the abundance of non-native predators, and there are no high-quality breeding habitats nor any records of California red-legged frogs in the Project vicinity. Therefore, we do not expect red-legged frogs to disperse to the Project site, and California red-legged frogs and California tiger salamanders are both determined to be absent from the Project site. As a result, we concur that the EIS’s determination that the Project will not impact these species is still applicable.

Western pond turtle. In the EIS, the discussion of aquatic habitat included the western pond turtle in the list of “special-status species that could occur in aquatic habitat” but indicated that the potential for occurrence of western pond turtles on the site is low. The VHP maps the reach of Thompson Creek south and west of Lake Cunningham as “primary habitat” for the western pond turtle. Mr. Fosdick did not observe any western pond turtles in either Thompson Creek or Silver Creek during his reconnaissance survey, but this species could occur in either creek. Western pond turtles are known to occur in permanent or ephemeral aquatic habitats such as rivers, streams, lakes,

³ H. T. Harvey & Associates 1997. Santa Clara Valley Water District California Red-legged Frog Distribution and status.

ponds, lagoons, and marshes, as well as artificial aquatic habitats such as reservoirs, stock ponds, gravel pits, and sewage treatment plants. Turtles use these aquatic habitats for both foraging and dispersing, with known dispersal distances along stream corridors of over 3.1 miles.⁴ Stagnant or slack-water relatively deep pools within these aquatic habitats that contain suitable basking and hiding spots (such as exposed and subsurface woody debris, exposed rocks, rooted or undercut banks, emergent vegetation, and branches at the water surface) are important habitat elements for this species, and western pond turtles seem to avoid aquatic habitats that lack these habitat elements⁵. Although neither creek contains optimal habitat for the western pond turtle, some of the habitat elements preferred by western pond turtles are present in these creeks. As a result, it is our opinion that western pond turtles could occur in Thompson Creek or Silver Creek, at least in low numbers. However, the magnitude of Project impacts on this species would be very low, if any impact were to occur at all, given the low number of western pond turtles that may be present in or near the Project area. As a result, it is our opinion that the Project will not result in a significant impact on western pond turtles.

Nevertheless, we understand that the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority is proposing preconstruction surveys to ensure that impacts to individual western pond turtles do not occur during construction. A qualified biologist will conduct a survey just prior to (i.e., the day of) initiation of any construction in non-developed habitat that occurs within 100 feet of Thompson or Silver Creek. If any individual western pond turtles are detected within the Project's impact areas, the individuals will be moved to suitable habitat within the nearest creek, at least 300 feet outside the Project area.

Burrowing owl. Burrowing owls occurred historically (i.e., through the 1990s and early 2000s) in a number of locations around the Reid-Hillview Airport and Lake Cunningham. However, as noted in the VHP, numbers have declined substantially in recent years. The Santa Clara Valley Habitat Agency conducts annual surveys of burrowing owls, and the Habitat Agency's Geobrowser reflects areas where burrowing owls have nested within the past 3 years, as well as a 0.5-mile buffer around nesting sites. Based on the Habitat Agency's surveys, it is our understanding that no burrowing owls have been recorded nesting within the Project area or its vicinity since 2013.

Mr. Fosdick did not observe any burrowing owls during his brief reconnaissance survey, and some of the habitat mapped as ruderal/burrowing owl habitat in the EIS has since been developed or altered, as noted above. Based on our updated mapping, potential burrowing owl habitat within the study area totals 2.47 acres. California ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), which provide burrows that owls could use as nesting or roosting sites, were observed within the ruderal habitat on the east side of Capitol Expressway between Cunningham Avenue and Tully Road during the reconnaissance survey; none were observed on the west side of Capitol Expressway, although no thorough survey for ground squirrels or burrows was conducted. Because there is no evidence that burrowing owls currently nest, or have nested since 2013, on or near the Project site, there is a low probability that owls are currently using the site at all.

⁴ Holland, D. C. 1994. The western pond turtle: Habitat and history.

⁵ Abel, J. 2010. Western pond turtle summer habitat use in a coastal watershed.

Because burrowing owls do not currently nest on or near the site, and have not nested in the vicinity in 3 or more years, the existing baseline condition is that breeding burrowing owls are absent from the Project site. As a result, it is our opinion that the Project will not result in a significant impact on burrowing owl habitat. The ruderal habitat that is impacted by the Project is ostensibly suitable for the species, and it is possible that occasional migrant or wintering owls may roost or forage on the site. However, because burrowing owls are more abundant and widespread in the South Bay in winter than during the breeding season (S. Rottenborn, pers. obs.), suitable habitat for migrants and wintering owls is unlikely to be limiting South Bay burrowing owl populations. Therefore, impacts to potential, but unoccupied, burrowing owl habitat resulting from this Project will not adversely affect baseline regional burrowing owl populations. Thus, impacts on burrowing owl habitat are less than significant, and the compensatory mitigation for habitat impacts described in the EIS as part of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 should not be necessary.

Nevertheless, ostensibly suitable habitat is present on the Project site, and there is some potential for burrowing owls to occur in the Project area, at least as occasional migrants or winter visitors. Therefore, the portion of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 from the EIS requiring preconstruction surveys consistent with those described in Chapter 6, Condition 15 of the VHP should be applied to avoid impacts on individual burrowing owls. Implementation of the preconstruction surveys in VHP Condition 15 would reduce potential impacts to burrowing owls to less than significant levels.

Nesting raptors and other birds. Mr. Fosdick did not observe any raptor nests, inactive or active, in the Project site or in the Project vicinity. The northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), identified in the EIS as possibly nesting within the Project vicinity, is not expected to occur as a breeder. This species nests in extensive wet meadows and/or extensive freshwater marshes, neither of which occurs in sufficient acreage in the Project vicinity to provide suitable habitat. The great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), and Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) are raptors that could nest in the Project vicinity.

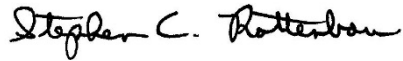
A number of other (non-raptor) bird species could also nest in the Project area. Old cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonata*) nests were observed on the underside of the Tully Road bridge over Thompson Creek, and black phoebes (*Sayornis nigricans*) were observed at this bridge and likely nest under the bridge. Northern rough-winged swallows (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) and barn swallows (*Hirundo rustica*) were observed at the Capitol Expressway bridge over Silver Creek; it is possible that they, as well as cliff swallows and black phoebes, nest under this bridge. Trees and shrubs in and adjacent to the study area could support nests of a number of other species as well. Most native birds, including their nests, eggs, and young, are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code. We concur that implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2, as described in the EIS, will reduce impacts to nesting birds to less than significant levels.

Other biological resources issues. The EIS describes potential impacts resulting from conflicts with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan, concluding that the Project will not conflict with such a plan. The EIS also describes the loss of urban trees and includes Mitigation Measures BIO-3 and BIO-4 to mitigate such impacts. We concur that both of these impacts were adequately described in the EIS, and that conditions affecting these impacts have not changed since the EIS was prepared.

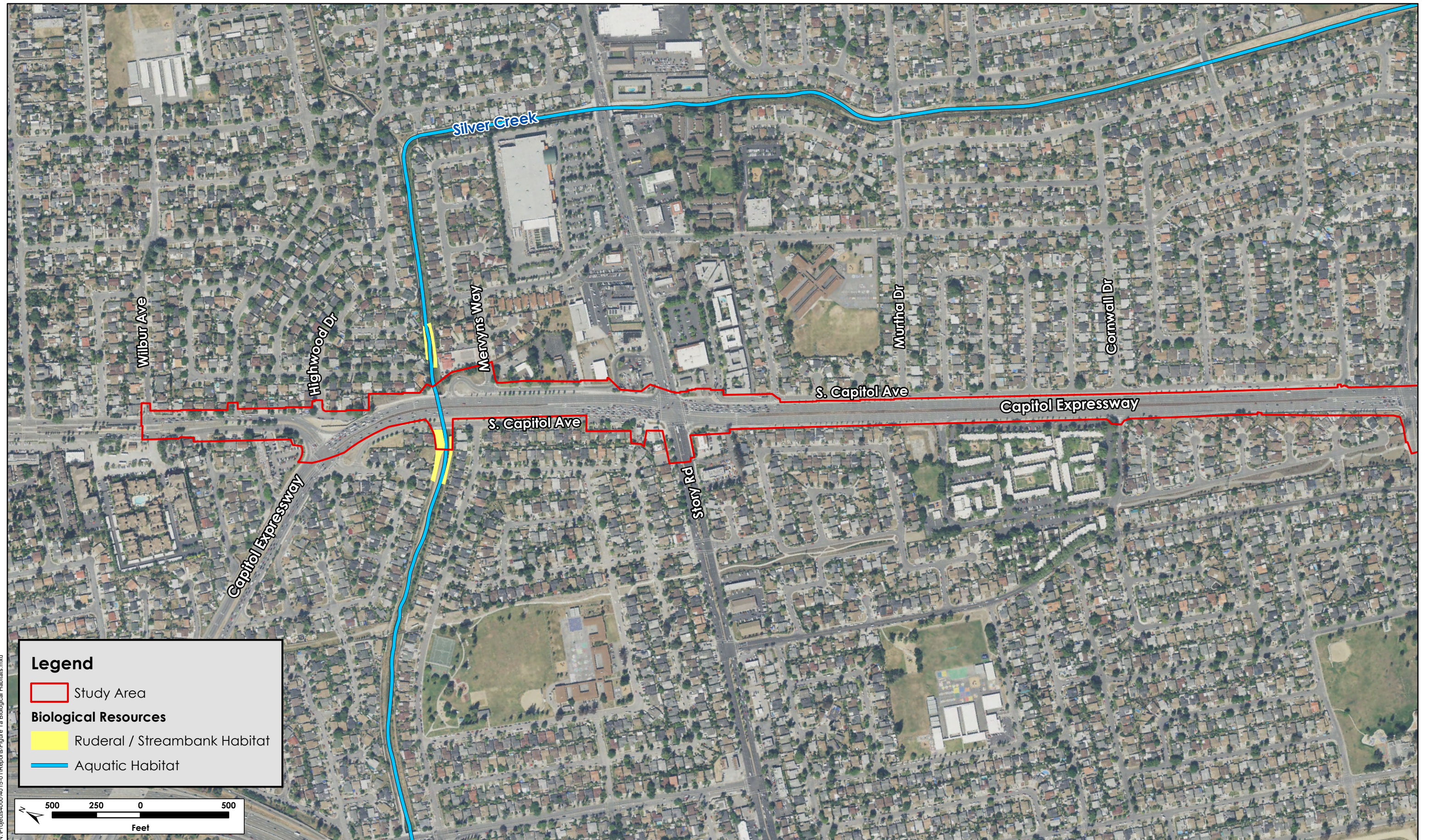
We also concur with the cumulative effects analysis of the EIS as written. Furthermore, we did not identify any new impacts that were not addressed in the EIS and that need to be addressed based on current conditions.

Please feel free to contact me at srottenborn@harveyecology.com or (408) 722-0931 with any questions you may have regarding this report. Thank you very much for contacting H. T. Harvey & Associates regarding this opportunity.

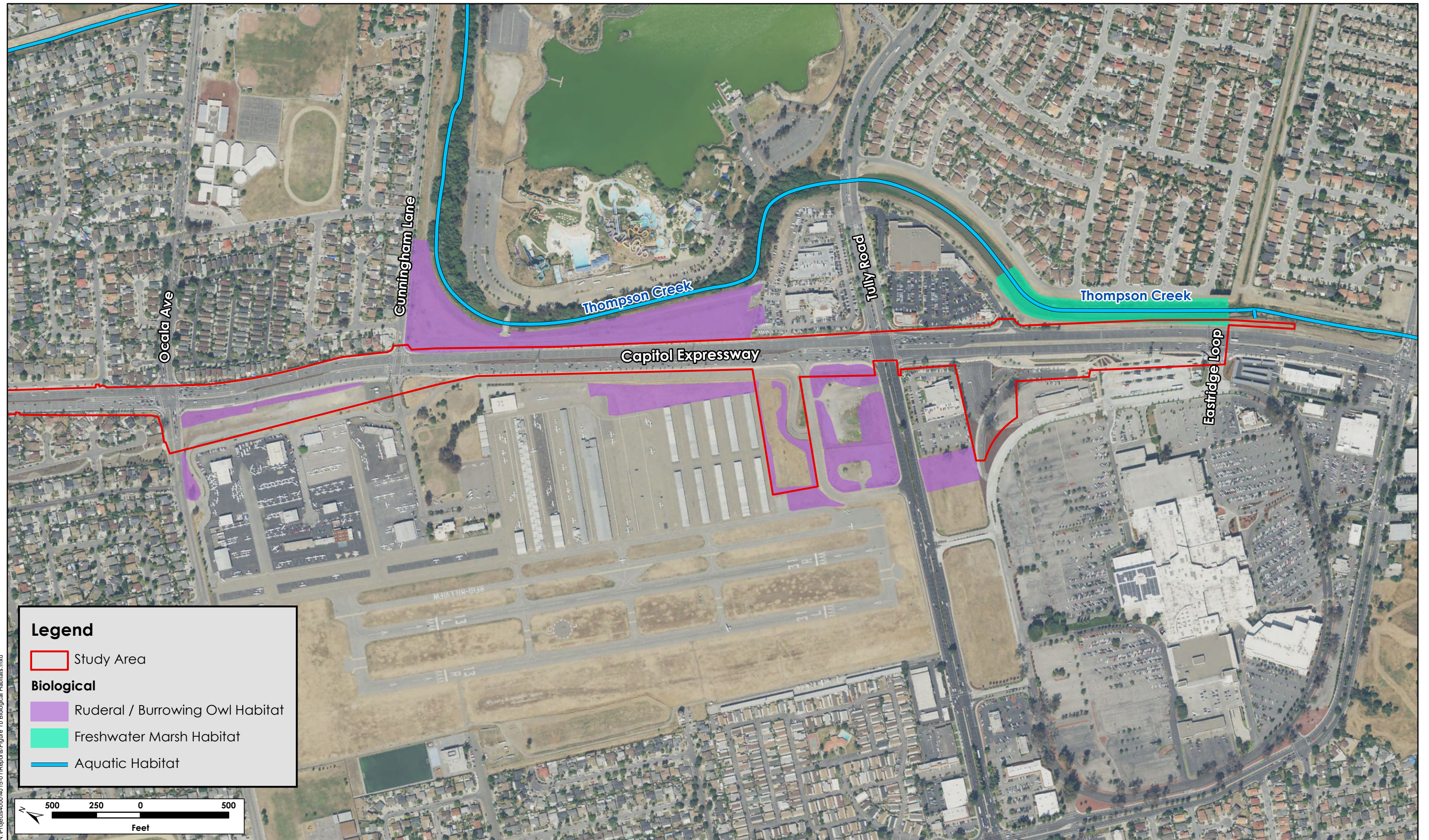
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Stephen C. Rottenborn". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'S'.

Stephen C. Rottenborn, Ph.D.
Vice President – Wildlife Ecologist



N:\Projects\4015-01\Reports\Figure 1a Biological Habitats.mxd



N:\Projects\4015-01\Reports\Figure 1b Biological Habitats.mxd

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The community map repository should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations (BFEs)** and/or **floodways** have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only landward of 0.0' North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures**. Refer to Section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The **projection** used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 10. The **horizontal datum** was NAD 83, GRS80 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same **vertical datum**. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov> or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, N/INGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSM/C-3 #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
(301) 713-3242

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at (301) 713-3242, or visit its website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov>.

Base map information shown on this FIRM was provided in digital format by the USDA National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP). This information was photogrammetrically compiled at a scale of 1:24,000 from aerial photography dated 2005.

This map reflects more detailed and up-to-date **stream channel configurations** than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. The floodplains and floodways that were transferred from the previous FIRM may have been adjusted to conform to these new stream channel configurations. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables in the Flood Insurance Study Report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on this map.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels, community map repository addresses, and a Listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

Contact the **FEMA Map Service Center** at 1-800-358-9616 for information on available products associated with this FIRM. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study report, and/or digital versions of this map. The FEMA Map Service Center may also be reached by Fax at 1-800-358-9620 and its website at <http://msc.fema.gov>.

If you have **questions about this map** or questions concerning the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call 1-877-FEMA MAP (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA website at <http://www.fema.gov>.

ATTACHMENT J FEMA FIRM Map



LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

- ZONE A**: No Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AE**: Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AH**: Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AO**: Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
- ZONE AR**: Special Flood Hazard Area formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently derelict. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
- ZONE A99**: Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE V**: Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE VE**: Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

- ZONE X**: Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

- ZONE X**: Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
- ZONE D**: Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

- 1% annual chance floodplain boundary
- 0.2% annual chance floodplain boundary
- Floodway boundary
- Zone D boundary
- CBRS and OPA boundary
- Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Area Zones and boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities.
- Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet* (EL 987)
- Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*

* Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

- Cross section line
- Transsect line

87°07'45" 32°22'30"

Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), Western Hemisphere

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 10N

600000 FT

5000-foot grid ticks; California State Plane coordinate system, zone III (FIPSZONE 0403), Lambert Conformal Conic projection

Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)

DX5510 x

M1.5

River Mile

MAP REPOSITORY
Refer to listing of Map Repositories on Map Index

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
May 18, 2009

EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, refer to the Community Map History table located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your Insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

250 0 500 1000 FEET

150 0 150 300 METERS

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0254H

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 254 OF 830
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:
COMMUNITY: SAN JOSE, CITY OF
NUMBER: 060349
PANEL: 0254
SUFFIX: H

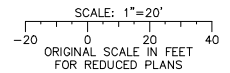
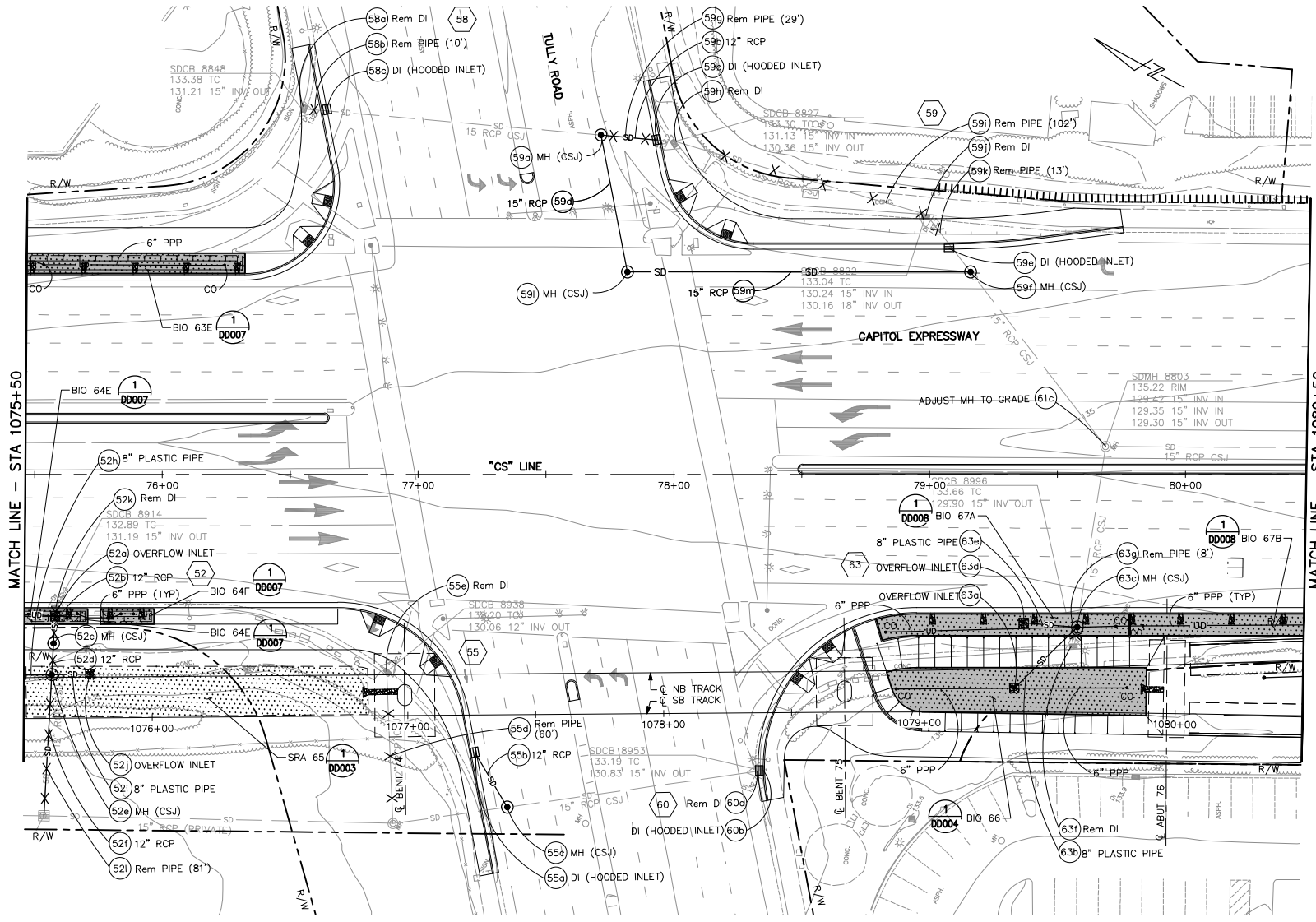
Notice to User: The Map Number shown below should be used when placing map orders, the Community Number shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
06085C0254H

EFFECTIVE DATE
MAY 18, 2009

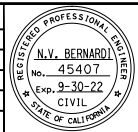
Federal Emergency Management Agency

NOTE:
FOR NOTES AND LEGEND, SEE DRAWING DP001.



ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN FEET UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS
D	03/21	IFB SUBMITTAL SET
C	06/20	95% SUBMITTAL SET
B	03/19	65% SUBMITTAL SET
A	06/18	35% SUBMITTAL SET



BKF100+
YEARS
ENGINEERS / SURVEYORS / PLANNERS

DESIGNED BY: C. Chi
CHECKED BY: B. Silkwood
DRAWN BY: W. Landreth
CADDIST/PLOTTED BY: 801DP025.dwg



BKF100+
YEARS
ENGINEERS / SURVEYORS / PLANNERS

DATE PREPARED: 03/05/21
SCALE: 1" = 20"
SUBMITTAL DATE: 03/08/21
BOARD APPROVAL DATE:

EASTRIDGE TO BART REGIONAL CONNECTOR CAPITOL EXPRESSWAY LIGHT RAIL PROJECT DRAINAGE STORM DRAIN PLAN STA 1075+50 TO 1080+50		PROJECT NO. 000	CONTRACT NO. C20120	FILE LOCATION PROJECTWISE	SHEET NO. DP025	DATE D
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May 21, 2021 - 3:20pm - C:\cadd\801\801DP025.dwg (1:14.4kg)