APPENDIX J
Cultural Resources

J-1 Cultural Resources Existing Setting

J-2 Cultural Resources Impacts Report

J-3 Paleontological Evaluation Report

Appendix J-1

Cultural Resources Existing Setting

CULTURAL RESOURCES
EXISTING SETTING

ENVISION SAN JOSÉ 2040 GENERAL PLAN
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA

FOR

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

2.0 METHODOLOGY AND INFORMATION SOURCES CONSULTED 2-4

3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS 4-23

3.1 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT 6-9
3.2 NATIVE AMERICAN PEOPLE 9-10
3.3 HISTORIC ERA 11-23
3.3A Hispanic Period (1769 to 1848) 11-14
3.3B American Period 14-23
Population Growth 14-15
Settlement Patterns and Development 15-17
The Emergence of San José, 1860-1906 17-19
San José in the Twentieth Century 19-23

4.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT 23-36

4.1 FEDERAL 23-26
National Historic Preservation Act 23-24
Section 106 24
Department of Transportation Section 4f 25
Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits Program 25
Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) 25
Preservation/Conservation Easement Charitable Contribution Deduction 25-26
Secretary of the Interior's Standard for the Treatment of Historic Properties 26

4.2 STATE 26-29
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) 26-28
Native American Burials 28
Local and Tribal Intergovernmental Consultation [*Senate Bill 18, 2004]* 29
California Historical Building Code 29
Mills Act Property Tax Abatement Program 29

4.3 LOCAL 30-36
City of San José 30-33
Historic Resources Inventory 32-33
Designated Structures and Sites 32-33
Significant Structures and Sites, and Areas 33
Structures and Sites Not Significant 33
San José 2020 General Plan 33-34
Archaeological 33-34

4.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT, con't 23-36

4.3 LOCAL, con't 30-36
Architectural 34-35
Certified Local Government (CLG) 35
City Preservation Incentives 35-36

5.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES 36-64

5.1 PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES 38-41
Buried Archaeological Resources 40-41
5.2 ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES 41-42
5.3 RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN THE CITY 42-64
Resources on File – CHRIS/NWIC 43
Resources Listed – City of San Jose Historic Resources Inventory 43-44
5.3A Archaeological Resources 44
5.3B Architectural Resources 44-51
City Landmarks 45-51
5.3C Historic Districts and Conservation Areas 51-62
National Register of Historic Places 51-52
National Register Districts 52
Contributors to Identified National Register Districts 52
City Landmark Districts and/or Conservation Areas 52
Potential City Landmark Districts and/or Conservation Areas 52-53
State Districts within the City 53
County of Santa Clara Historic Districts 53-54

District Summaries – National Register and City 55-58
Hensley Historic District (National Register/City District 55
New Almaden (see Santa Clara County District H1 below) 55
Port of Alviso National Register Historic District 55
San Jose Downtown Historic District (National Register) 56
Southern Pacific Depot (or Cahill Station Historic District) 56
Saint James Square [or St. James Square] 56
Lakehouse City Landmark Historic District 56-57
Reed City Landmark Historic District 57
River Street City Landmark Historic District 57
The Alameda ROW (Right-of-Way) City Landmark Historic District 57-58

Other National Register Districts/Portions of National Register Districts Within the City 58
California Carnegie Libraries 58
United States Post Offices in California 1900-1941 58

5.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES, con't 36-64

5.3C Historic Districts and Conservation Areas, con't 51-62
Conservation Areas 58-59
Hanchett and Hester Park Conservation Area 58
Market-Almaden Conservation Area 59
Martha Gardens Conservation Area 59
Naglee Park Conservation Area 59
Palm Haven Conservation Area 59
Potential Future City Districts and Conservation Areas 60
Guadalupe/Washington Conservation Area 60
Japantown Historic District 60

State of California District 60
Old San José Historic District/San Jose (Old) Historic District 60

Santa Clara County Historical Conservation Districts (within City of San José SOI) 61
New Almaden (H1) 61
Portuguese Ranch (H2) 61
Rancho Santa Teresa/Rancho Santa Teresa Historic District (H4) 61

Known Study Areas 61-62
Thirteenth Street Neighborhoods 61
South Campus District Study 62

5.3D Ethnic Sites 62-63
5.3E Archaeologically Sensitive Areas 63-64

6.0 SUMMARY 64-66

6.1 RESOURCE TYPES 64-65
6.2 RECORDED RESOURCES 65-66
6.2A Resource Types 65
City Landmarks 65-66
Historic Districts and Conservation Areas 66
National Register of Historic Places 66
City Landmark Districts and/or Conservation Areas 66
State Districts within the City 66
County of Santa Clara Historic Districts 66

7.0 REFERENCES CITED AND CONSULTED 67-80

ATTACHMENTS

FIGURE 1	City of San José Urban Growth Boundary/Sphere of Influence
FIGURE 2	City of San José in 1876 (Thompson and West 1876:5)
FIGURE 3	City of San José - Expanding Boundaries 1860-2010
FIGURE 4	City of San José Growth Patterns (1850-2008)
FIGURE 5	City of San José Urban Growth Boundary and Sphere of Influence with USGS Topographic Map Coverage
FIGURES 6A-B	Resources Registered with the California Historical Resources Information System – Archaeological and Historical Resources
FIGURES 7A-C	City of San José Historic Resources (except City Landmarks)
FIGURES 8A-C	City of San José Historic Resources Inventory, Landmarks, Districts and Resources on File with the California Historical Resources Information System
FIGURES 9A-B	Archaeological Resources Registered with the California Historical Resources Information System
FIGURE 10	City of San José Landmarks
FIGURE 11	City of San José Historic Districts
FIGURES 12A-B	Archaeologically Sensitive Areas

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of San José is undertaking a general plan update, *Envision San José 2040 General Plan*, which will serve as the blueprint for and assist the planners and decision-makers with directing growth and redevelopment within the City. The San José 2020 General Plan *Goals and Policies for Historic, Archaeological and Cultural Resources* recognizes the irreplaceable nature of cultural properties and requires that preservation should be a key consideration in the development review process. These goals and policies are anticipated to continue to influence development with the update.

This report describes the cultural resources present or potentially present in the City of San José and its Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). Significant cultural resources within the City include properties listed on or eligible for listing on the federal National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the statewide California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the Santa Clara County Heritage Resources Inventory and the local City of San José's *Historic Resources Inventory* (HRI) maintained by the Department of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement.

The City of San José's historic buildings, structures, objects, archeological sites and features, landscapes and neighborhoods are physical reminders of the ways in which early inhabitants and later citizens of San José used and developed the land. Historic preservation has a vital role in maintaining the City's unique character and identity by identifying and preserving prehistoric and historic resources which provide a direct physical link with events and people from the city's past. The identification and preservation of cultural resources is a community effort and responsibility whether the interest is for economic, aesthetic, cultural or environmental reasons.

Historic preservation in San José uses a combination of land planning strategies, governmental programs and financial incentives to meet the goals and policies of the city's current General Plan which focuses on the protection and preservation of both prehistoric and historic resources including archaeological sites, districts, artifacts and significant buildings.

The purpose of this cultural resources report is to provide context important in the history of the City as well as guidance for developing and implementing goals and policies that continue to ensure that the identification, designation and protection of cultural resources are part of the City's community planning, development and permitting processes. This document also defines the City's role in encouraging private sector activities that support historic preservation goals.

The State Office of Historic Preservation has recognized the City of San José's historic preservation program with its designation as a Certified Local Government (CLG). This report has been prepared, in part, to meet the requirements of the CLG program. More importantly, it has been prepared to discuss the current and long-term goals and objectives of the City's historic preservation program presented in the current *San José 2020 General Plan*.

2.0 METHODOLOGY AND INFORMATION SOURCES CONSULTED

Information for this section is based on research performed by Basin Research Associates in association with the Coordinator and staff at the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center, CSU Sonoma (CHRIS/NWIC). Information from the City of San José's historic preservation files was supplied by the City's Historic Preservation Officer including electronic data for selected resource and report locations.[1] In addition, Basin Research Associates' also consulted its extensive library of documents, books, maps and other unpublished resources pertinent to cultural resources for Santa Clara County and surrounding areas.

The majority of the information on file at the CHRIS/NWIC has been compiled as a result of cultural resources compliance programs undertaken for both public agencies and private entities. This information consists of maps, reports, photographs and resource forms. Other resources regarding cultural resources pertinent to the City include the *Historic Properties Directory* (HPD) for Santa Clara County and the *Archeological Determinations of Eligibility* issued by the State Office of Historic Preservation and disseminated by the CHRIS/NWIC (CAL/OHP 2008a-b). The HPD is the most important source of information for previously evaluated historic properties with the most recent updates of the NRHP, the CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest as well as other evaluations of properties reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

Resource information maintained by the CHRIS/NWIC is in a state of transition as the archival repository transfers and validates data from hard copy maps and reports to a Geographic Information System (GIS). Locational information is often not tied to city or municipal boundaries but rather to United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps. The transfer process is ongoing and resource "counts" and locations are in flux as information is transferred and verified. In the case of the City of San José, nine USGS topographic maps cover the City and its UGB as well as adjoining cities and vacant lands under the jurisdiction of various federal, state and local entities.

Other specialized listings relevant to the City's cultural resources include: the *California History Plan* (CAL/OHP 1973); *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (CAL/OHP 1976); *Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California* (CAL/OHP 1988); *Historic Civil Engineering Landmarks of San Francisco and Northern California* (American Society of Civil Engineers 1977). A number of local listings generally focus on the built environment within the City (see Pace 1975; City of San José Historic Landmarks Commission 1975, 2001, 2009a-b; Dill 2003; Santa Clara County Historical Heritage Commission 1979, 1993, 1999, 2003; and, the listing of *San José Designated Historic City Landmarks* (SJHLC/PBCE 2009a)). Other sources of architectural information include Butler (1975, 1991); Gebhard et al. (1976, 1985); and the Triton Museum of Art (1976).

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1. The City's Historic Preservation Officer maintains extensive files both paper and electronic on cultural resources within the City. A number of resources are not on file with the CHRIS/NWIC.

The Bancroft Library, University of California at Berkeley has major sources on the Hispanic Period into the early American period. These resources include G.W. Hendry and J.N. Bowman (1940), *The Spanish and Mexican Adobe and Other Buildings in the Nine San Francisco Bay Counties, 1776 to about 1850* (and associated maps) and numerous early maps including Spanish land grant materials. For the mid-1870s, Thompson and West's (1876), *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County, California* is of considerable use for the American Period. Both the Bancroft Library and the California Room at the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Main Library, San José have collections of Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps which provide information on the City from the early 1880s to the late 1960s. In addition, both the California Room and the History San José Research Library[2] have extensive map collections, files and photographs available for research. Other pertinent historic maps are available from the County Assessor's Office and the Bureau of Land Management.

The City of San José Department of Planning, Building & Code Enforcement maintains an extensive web[3] presence regarding historic preservation in the City including frequently asked questions, classifications and criteria for listings, descriptions of San José Conservation areas and maps, the *Historic Resources Inventory* (2009b) listings, historic structures classifications, historic preservation applications forms,[4] and links, as well as a number of historic contexts. Data from these contexts have been incorporated into the City of San José *Historic Resources Inventory*. City of San José historical overviews, contexts, and other specialty studies pertinent to the overall City, downtown, neighborhoods and other areas of interest either on file with the City or available online include:

> *Archaeological Resources of Downtown San José: A Preliminary Planning Summary of Prehistoric and Historic Sites in the Central Business District* (Findlay and Garaventa 1983);[5]
>
> *Historical Overview and Context for the City of San José* and *City of San José Historic Resources Inventory Survey Phase II Summary Report* (Archives & Architecture 1992a-b);
>
> *Downtown San José Historic Resources Inventory Year 2000* (Dill Design Group 2000);
>
> *San José Japantown Historic Context and Reconnaissance Survey* (Carey & Co. 2004);
>
> *San José Japantown Historic Context and Survey Phase II* (Carey & Co. 2006);

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2. www.historysanjose.org

3. www.sanjoseca.gov/planning/

4. Including Historic Evaluation Criteria Form, Historic Landmark Nomination Form, Historic Preservation Permit/Amendment, Historical Preservation Permit Adjustment, Historic Property Contract, and Guidelines for Historic Report.

5. Not available online.

Historic District Study South Campus Neighborhood, San José (Archives & Architecture/Heritage Resource Partners 2005);

Historic District Study Lake House Neighborhood, San José (Archives & Architecture/Heritage Resource Partners 2006a);

Historical Context Survey 13th Street Neighborhoods San José's Historic Second Ward, San José, Santa Clara County, California (Archives & Architecture/Heritage Resource Partners 2006b);

Historic District Study Martha Gardens Residential Neighborhood, San José (Archives & Architecture/Heritage Resource Partners 2007a), and,

Washington Neighborhood Historic Survey, San José, Santa Clara County, California (Archives & Architecture/Heritage Resource Partners 2007b).

Selected historic resources maps are maintained by the Department of Planning, Building & Code Enforcement online.[6] These maps include:

City wide map of the resources listed on the *Historic Resources Inventory*;

Location and boundaries of the Alviso, New Almaden and Downtown Commercial National Register Districts;

City conservation areas including the Hanchett and Hester Park, Market-Almaden, Martha Gardens, Naglee Park, and Palm Haven Conservation Areas;

City landmark districts including the Hensley, Lakehouse, Reed City, River Street, St. James Square, and The Alameda (right-of-way) City Landmark Districts; and the,

South Campus District and 13th Street Neighborhoods study maps.

3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The City is included within the Santa Clara Valley defined as an approximately northwest-southeast trending very gently sloped geostructural trough about 105 km (65 miles) long, stretching in the north from about the present Santa Clara County line, south to a point about 10 km (6.2 miles) south of the town of Hollister, where the San Benito River meets a widening alluvial plain [Fig. 1].

The trough is bounded on the east by the Mt. Hamilton and San Carlos ranges, both segments of the Diablo Range, which separates the Santa Clara Valley from the Great Interior or Central Valley. On the west, the boundary coincides with the Santa Cruz Mountains, in the north, and the Gabilan Range, to the south. These two ranges are separated by an impressive wide canyon or valley, usually called "The Gap," or the "Pajaro Gap." The floor of the Santa Clara Valley appears to narrow (at the "Coyote Narrows") near Morgan Hill. A low drainage divide, consisting of a large alluvial fan formed by Coyote Creek, is present at this constriction. Currently all streams to the north of the divide drain into San Francisco Bay, with Coyote Creek and the Guadalupe River

6. www.sanjoseca.gov/planning/historicmap.asp

being the main streams on the valley floor. South of the divide, Uvas (Carnadero) and Llagas Creeks are the main streams flowing into the Pajaro River. Streams on the west side of the San Carlos Range flow into either Pacheco Creek or the San Benito River. Both of these join the Pajaro River, which in turn flows west, into Monterey Bay, today north of Elkhorn Slough.

Geologically, the Franciscan Formation represents the oldest (Late Mesozoic) and most extensively exposed rocks in the South Coast Range. The formation consists mostly of sandstone, slate and conglomerate volcanic rocks, metamorphic rock, limestone, and chert. The Mt. Hamilton and San Carlos ranges and the Santa Cruz Mountains all show exposures of Franciscan rocks. They are not present in the Gabilan Range, which represents a granitic-metamorphic core complex (Page 1966). The valley floor itself is filled with a variety of sedimentary rocks, including fluvial, aeolian, weathered (residual) and estuarine (bay - in the north) deposits.

A number of major land cover types were present in the valley prior to Euro-American development. The types included freshwater marshes, wet and alkali meadows, willow groves, and valley oak savanna in addition to riparian habitat, grasslands and tidal flats along the bay (Grossinger et al. 2007). These all experienced significant declines over the past 150 years with impacts on both the native plant and animal communities. In addition, water and flood control projects have resulted in significant vegetation and channel changes along the major water courses including Coyote Creek and the Guadalupe River.

The valley climate is Mediterranean and is characterized with warm summers, and wet winters although the surrounding mountains and proximity to the Pacific Ocean moderate the weather (Broek 1932). In addition, there is at least three times as much rainfall in the wettest month as during the driest summer month with an average of 10-20 inches per year. During the summer, winds from the usual high pressure area off the coast flow into the valley from the direction of San Francisco Bay, as well as through a relatively low part of the Santa Cruz Mountains west of Los Gatos and through the Pajaro Gap.

The valley has experienced a number of climatological and physiographical changes over the past 10,000 years due to climatic change and earthquakes. Sea levels began to rise due to glacial melting until about 6000 years ago and then started to decline although land subsidence probably continued. By about 4000 years ago, San Francisco Bay had almost attained its present outline and marshes were forming, for example, at the mouths of the present-day Coyote Creek and Guadalupe River.

A wet climatic period lasting from ca. 10,000 to 7,000 years ago was followed by a warm, dry period known as the Altithermal, which lasted about 3,000 years. A more moderate climatic period, not significantly different from that of today followed the Altithermal (see Moratto et al. 1978).

3.1 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Cultural resources are traces of human occupation and activity. In northern California, cultural resources extend back in time for at least 9,000-11,500 years with Native American occupation and use of the Santa Clara Valley extending over 5,000-8,000 years and possibly longer. The general study area would have provided a favorable environment during the prehistoric period with a variety of ecological niches available for resource exploitation including the alluvial plain, foothills, along the many watercourse and bay margins. Native American occupation sites appear to have been selected for accessibility, protection from seasonal flooding, and the availability of resources for both food and industrial use.

Archaeological information for the general Bay Area suggests a slow steady increase in the prehistoric population over time with an increasing focus on permanent settlements with large populations in later periods. This change from hunter-collectors to an increased sedentary lifestyle is due both to more efficient resource procurement as well as to a focus on staple food exploitation, the increased ability to store food at village locations, and the development of increasing, complex social and political systems including long-distance trade networks.

Prehistoric site types recorded in the valley include habitation sites ranging from villages to temporary campsites, stone tool and other manufacturing areas, quarries for tool stone procurement, cemeteries usually associated with large villages, isolated burial sites, rock art locations, bedrock mortars or other milling feature sites, and trails (Elsasser 1986:32).

Archaeological research in the region has been interpreted using several chronological schemes based on stratigraphic differences and the presence of various cultural traits. A three-part cultural chronological sequence, the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) was developed by archaeologists to explain local and regional cultural change in prehistoric central California from about 4,500 years ago to the time of European contact (Lillard et al. 1939 and Beardsley 1948, 1954). This classification scheme, consisting of three horizons - Early, Transitional and Late, has been revised although the prior nomenclature (Early, Middle, Late Horizon) is still in common use (see Fredrickson 1994). Moratto (1984) suggests the Early Horizon dated to ca. 4,500 to 3,500/3,000 years ago with the Middle Horizon dating to circa 3,500 to 1,500 years ago and the Late Horizon dating to circa 1,500 to 250 years ago [see Table 1]. Allen (1999) has presented a four-period chronological framework for the Northern Santa Clara Valley/Southern San Francisco Bay region using the Bennyhoff and Hughes (1987) taxonomy as revised by Milliken and Bennyhoff (1993) and Fredrickson (1994) [see Table 2].

> The **Early Horizon** is the most poorly known of the periods. Basic Early Horizon traits include hunting and fishing for subsistence and the presence of milling stones for vegetal food processing, use of the atlatl (i.e., throwing board and spear), and a relative absence of fire-altered rock, greasy midden, organic soil, charcoal, and ash in the middens (culturally affected soils). Early Horizon cultures practiced elaborate burial rituals and placed a wealth of goods in graves of the dead. Well-developed trade networks with other areas of the Pacific Coast and Sierra Nevada were also

developed by this time. It is believed that the initial occupation of central California was by Hokan-speaking peoples.

Middle Horizon sites are more common and are relatively better known than Early Horizon sites. These sites usually have deep, stratified deposits that contain large quantities of ash and charcoal, fire-altered rock, and fish, bird, and mammal faunal remains. The presence of significant numbers of mortars and pestles is suggestive of a growing reliance upon gathered plant foods as opposed to hunted animal foods. The aboriginal populations were unchanged from Early Horizon peoples. Burials were usually flexed and only a small proportion of the graves contained artifacts, which were usually utilitarian. An increase in violence is suggested by the number of Middle Horizon burials found with projectile points embedded in the bones or with other marks of violence.

The **Late Horizon** emerges from the Middle Horizon with the continued use of many early traits and the introduction of several new traits. Late Horizon sites are the most numerous and are composed of rich, greasy midden with bone and fire-altered rocks. Use of the bow and arrow, flexed interments, deliberately damaged ("killed") grave offerings, and occasional cremation of the dead are among the known traits of this horizon. Dietary emphasis on acorns and seeds is evident in this horizon. Trade with surrounding and other areas was well established for various raw materials. Compared to earlier peoples, Late Horizon groups were short in stature with finer bone structure, evidence perhaps of the replacement of original Hokan-speaking settlers by Penutian-speaking groups by circa 1,500 years ago.

General overviews and perspectives on the regional prehistory including chronological sequences can be found in C. King (1978a), Moratto (1984), Elsasser (1978, 1986) and Allen (1999). In addition, Hylkema (2002) provides detail regarding environment and chronology for selected archaeological sites from the southern San Francisco Bay and the peninsula coast.

Table 1 - Hypothesized Characteristics of Cultural Periods in California

1800 A.D. Upper Emergent Period Phase 2, Late Horizon	Clam disk bead money economy appears. More and more goods moving farther and farther. Growth of local specializations relative to production and exchange. Interpenetration of south and central exchange systems.
1500 A.D. Lower Emergent Period Phase 1, Late Horizon	Bow and arrow introduced replace atlatl and dart; south coast maritime adaptation flowers. Territorial boundaries well established. Evidence of distinctions in social status linked to wealth increasingly common. Regularized exchanges between groups continue with more material put into the network of exchanges.
1000 A.D. Upper Archaic Period Middle Horizon Intermediate Cultures	Growth of sociopolitical complexity; development of status distinctions based on wealth. Shell beads gain importance, possibly indicators of both exchange and status. Emergence of group-oriented religious organizations; possible origins of Kuksu religious system at end of period. Greater complexity of exchange systems; evidence of regular, sustained exchanges between groups; territorial boundaries not firmly established.

Table 1 - Hypothesized Characteristics of Cultural Periods in California, con't

500 B.C. Middle Archaic Period Middle Horizon Intermediate Cultures	Climate more benign during this interval. Mortars and pestles and inferred acorn economy introduced. Hunting important. Diversification of economy; sedentism begins to develop, accompanied by population growth and expansion. Technological and environmental factors provide dominant themes. Changes in exchange or in social relations appear to have little impact.
3000 B.C. Lower Archaic Period Early Horizon Early San Francisco Bay Early Milling Stone Cultures	Ancient lakes dry up as a result of climatic changes; milling stones found in abundance; plant food emphasis, little hunting. Most artifacts manufactured of local materials; exchange similar to previous period. Little emphasis on wealth. Social unit remains the extended family.
6000 B.C. Upper Paleo-Indian Period San Dieguito Western Clovis 8000 B.C.	First demonstrated entry and spread of humans into California; lakeside sites with a probable but not clearly demonstrated hunting emphasis. No evidence for a developed milling technology, although cultures with such technology may exist in the state at this time depth. Exchange probably ad hoc on one-to-one basis. Social unit (the extended family) not heavily dependent on exchange; resources acquired by changing habitat.

TABLE 2

Comparison of California Cultural Period with Temporal Phases of Central California (Allen 1999)

Cultural Periods (Fredrickson 1994)	Dating Scheme B1 (Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987)	
	Year	Time Period
EMERGENT PERIOD		Historic Period
	AD 1800	
		Late Period Phase 2-B
	AD 1700	
		Late Period Phase 2-A
	AD 1500	
		Late Period Phase 1-C
	AD 1300	
		Late Period Phase 1-B
	AD 1100	
		Late Period Phase 1-A
UPPER ARCHAIC PERIOD	AD 900	
		Middle/Late Period Transition
	AD 700	
		Middle Period Terminal Phase
	AD 500	
		Middle Period Late Phase
	AD 300	
		Middle Period Intermediate Phase
	AD 100	
		Middle Period Early Phase
	200 BC	
		Early/Middle Period Transition
MIDDLE ARCHAIC PERIOD	500 BC	
		Early Period
	3000 BC	

Cultural Periods (Fredrickson 1994)	Dating Scheme B1 (Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987)	
	Year	Time Period
LOWER ARCHAIC PERIOD	6000 BC	
PALEOINDIAN PERIOD	8000 BC	

3.2 NATIVE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The aboriginal inhabitants of the Santa Clara Valley belonged to a group known as the "Costanoan," derived from the Spanish word *Costanos* ("coast people" or "coastal dwellers") who occupied the central California coast from the northern tip of the San Francisco Peninsula to Big Sur in the south and as far east as the Diablo Range. An estimated 1400 or more persons of partial Costanoan descent currently reside in the greater San Francisco Bay Area. These individuals now generally prefer the term *Ohlone* to identify themselves (Margolin 1978)

The Costanoan language is part of the Penutian language family spoken by other California Indian groups known as the Wintun, Maidu, Miwok, and Yokuts. The language group is subdivided into eight distinct languages (Levy 1978:485). Linguistic analysis suggests that the Costanoans moved into the Bay Area from the San Joaquin-Sacramento River region around 1500 years ago and replaced the original Hokan-speaking population of the Bay Area. This suggested replacement appears to coincide with the appearance of Late Horizon artifact assemblages. Further details of Costanoan linguistic relationships can be found in Levy (1976).

Researchers, using Spanish mission records and archaeological data, have estimated a Costanoan population of 1,000 to 1,200 individuals for the Santa Clara Valley in 1770 (Levy 1978:485; C. King 1977:54) with a possible total population of 10,000 to 12,000 for the group. At this time, the Costanoan lived in approximately 50 separate and politically autonomous tribelets with each group having one or more permanent villages surrounded by a number of temporary camps used to exploit seasonally available floral and faunal resources (Levy 1978:485, 487). The locations of many of the tribelets and settlements are inexact and remain a subject of anthropological debate because of incomplete historic records.

The plan area at the time of Spanish contact was within areas attributed to two Costanoan subgroups – the *Tamyen* (*Tamien*) in the north along the Guadalupe River and the *Mutsun* in the south along the San Benito River and San Felipe Creek. Other researchers identify the various groups as the *Guadalupe*, the *Santa Isabel*, *San Carlos*, and *San Antonio* based on their village centers (C. King 1978b:437-438).

The Costanoan practiced a hunting and collecting economy focusing on the collection of seasonal plant and animal resources including tidal and marine resources from San Francisco Bay. They traded with neighboring groups including the Yokuts to the east and exported shells, salt and cinnabar among other items.

During the Hispanic Period a number of ranchos were granted to Native Americans, such as *Rancho Ulistac* on the west bank of the Guadalupe River in the City of Santa Clara and the *Rancho Posolmi* also located along the Guadalupe River at the northeastern boundary of the City of Mountain View. *Rancho Ulistac* was granted to "emancipated" Mission Indians Marcello, Pio, and Cristobal on May 15, 1845, though they may have occupied the grant as early as ca. 1838 (Hendry and Bowman 1940:872-873). Rancho Posolmi was granted to Lopez Indigo (or Yndigo) et al. in 1881.

The aboriginal lifeway disappeared by 1810 due to its disruption by introduced diseases, a declining birth rate, and the impact of the mission system. Mission Santa Clara and Mission San José were established in the South Bay in the late 1770s. Missionization not only decimated local populations but also relocated native peoples from throughout north-central California into the San José area. The Costanoan/Ohlone were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers (and in some cases, craft artisans) who lived at the missions and worked with former neighboring Native American groups such as the Esselen, Yokuts, and Miwok (Levy 1978:486). The Indians from Mission Santa Clara were apparently involved in the hide and tallow trade that coursed up and down the Guadalupe River between 1820 and 1850. Butler (1975:55) reports that Indians from the mission were employed in carrying the products down to the embarcadero where they could be loaded onto ships. Later, because of the secularization of the missions by Mexico in 1834, most of the aboriginal population gradually moved to ranchos to work as manual laborers (Levy 1978:486). Thus, multi-ethnic Indian communities grew up in and around Costanoan territory, and it was these people who provided ethnological data in the period from 1878 to 1933.

Contemporary descendants of the Costanoan (or Ohlone) Native Americans, are not members of federally recognized tribes. The Ohlone/Coastanoan [*sic*] Muwekma Tribe, identified as ". . . all of the known surviving Native American lineages aboriginal to the San Francisco Bay region who trace their ancestry through Missions Dolores, Santa Clara and San José" and who have descendants from the historic federally recognized Verona Band of Alameda County are currently completing legal actions to regain federal status. Other Bay Area groups of Ohlone/Costanoans have or are contemplating status recognition. The State of California has recognized the validity of unrecognized tribal groups of local Native Americans and has afforded both the groups and Native American individuals status in regard to consultation for planning and California Environmental Quality Act compliance. The State of California Native American Heritage Commission maintains lists of the groups and individuals.

Detailed reviews of the Costanoan/Ohlone are presented in C. King (1974, 1978a-b), T. King (1973), T. King and Hickman (1973), Kroeber (1925:462-473), Levy (1978:485-495), Margolin (1978) and Mayfield et al. (1981:32).

3.3 HISTORIC ERA

The history of the Santa Clara Valley can be divided into the Age of Exploration, the Hispanic Period (Spanish Period 1769-1821 and the Mexican Period 1822-1848), and the American Period (1848-onward). During the Hispanic Period, Spanish government policy in northwestern New Spain was directed at the founding of *presidios* (forts), missions, and *pueblos* (secular towns) with the land held by the Crown whereas later Mexican policy (1822-1846) stressed individual ownership of the land with grants of vast tracts of land to individuals. The American Period focused on development and growth – a pattern that continues into the 21st Century.

3.3A Hispanic Period (1769 to 1848)

As the designs of English, Russian, and Dutch expansionists on the western shore of North America became more ambitious around 1770, the Spanish undertook a concerted effort to solidify their hold on Alta California. A series of expeditions was outfitted and dispatched to explore the region for possible occupation sites. Once these sites had been located, colonizers set about establishing presidios, or forts, for purposes of defense, and founding missions for the purpose of transmitting Spanish religion and culture to the Native Americans (Beck and Haase 1974:12-19; Winther 1935:4-5; Cutter 1978:89-90).

Spanish explorers in the late 1760s and 1770s were the first Europeans to traverse the Santa Clara Valley. The first party under the leadership of Gaspar de Portola and Father Juan Crespi arrived in the Alviso-San José area in the fall of 1769. The following year, Pedro Fages led another party through the Santa Clara Valley, and in 1772, Fages returned to the same vicinity with Crespi. Even though the routes of the early explorers cannot be determined with total accuracy, a number appear to have passed through or near the Santa Clara Valley including the expeditions of Fages in 1770, Fages and Crespi in 1772; Rivera and Palou in 1774, and Hezeta and Palou in 1775. In 1776, the exploration party of Juan Bautista de Anza and Father Pedro Font traveled through the Santa Clara Valley and reached the lower Guadalupe River.

The favorable reports of the exploring parties led to the founding of the Presidio and mission at Monterey and Carmel (1770) and the establishment of both Mission Santa Clara and the *Pueblo San José de Guadalupe* in 1777 (Beck and Haase 1974; Findlay 1980). Within the province of Alta California, the *Pueblo of San José de Guadalupe* was one of the three towns founded to administer and coordinate the missions and presidios of the province. The pueblos played an integral part in the Spanish conquest of Alta California as they created a resident civilian population in the area (Hendry and Bowman 1940:750).

Mission Santa Clara, the 8th of the 21 missions founded in California, was established on January 12, 1777, about 10 months before the founding of the Pueblo of San José (Hart 1987:324). The missions converted Native Americans to Christianity and trained them to work as tillers and herders in the new agricultural economy. The cattle of Mission Santa Clara roamed over a vast range that included many of the previously open range lands in the valley. The flooding of the Guadalupe River resulted in the relocation of Mission

Santa Clara twice. Both the second and third mission sites are located within the present boundaries of the City of Santa Clara, while the location of the site of the first Mission is much less clear (Hendry and Bowman 1940:918).

The original *Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe* was founded on November 29, 1777 on a plot of land adjacent to the eastern bank of the Guadalupe River. San José was initially laid out north of the current downtown district, in an area bounded roughly by the river and present-day North First, Hamline, and Hobson streets. Spanish authorities selected the location for its fertile land and pasture, its year-round river, and its proximity to Mission Santa Clara. The exact location of the First Pueblo, the first purely civilian settlement in California, is not known but the winter of 1778-1779 was extremely wet (e.g., three feet of water in houses of Mission Santa Clara) and the low lying location was marshy and generally difficult in the winter. The colonists petitioned Governor Pedro Fages to move the *Pueblo* to the south to higher ground in what is now downtown San José and the Governor made this formal request by letter on August 5, 1785. The Commandante-General of the Intendenica at Arispe, Sonora issued a decree authorizing the move on June 21, 1787, but relocation to the present downtown area of San José did not take place until 1797 (Hall 1871:47-50, 54; Hendry and Bowman 1940:750). This relocation might be termed the first historical instance of "redevelopment" in San José. Even after this move, away from "marshy country" and not incidentally further away from the mission, the settlers found themselves atop adobe soil that retained a great deal of water, and they considered moving once more, but the village remained where it was.

The adobes of early San José, clustered around the old road to Monterey which widened into a plaza upon which stood the church and the town hall were the nucleus of a Spanish agricultural colony. Unlike most Anglo-American farming and ranching regions where the population was scattered, the households of Spanish *pobladores*, as a result of the frontier planning of colonial rulers, were concentrated together as a community, while outlying fields were assigned to each family. The head of each household was given a *solare*, or "building-lot," in town, and a number of *suertes*, or parcels of land for cultivation, lying outside the ring of houses. Meanwhile, the *Pueblo,* as agent for the king, retained rights to three other kinds of land - *ejidos*, or "vacant suburbs," which surrounded the town for the purpose of "ventilation" and limited common usage; *propios*, or lands rented out by the *ayuntamiento*, or town council, in order to derive revenue for the pueblo; and *dehesas*, or great common pastures (Hall 1871:50-52). Most of the early *Pueblo* between First Street and the old *acequia* (ditch) north of San Carlos and south of St. John, was divided into *solares* upon which adobes were erected. Directly to the north, west, and south of the Pueblo lay *suertes* on which crops were raised, and to the east was common pasture which gradually filled up near town with the carcasses of slaughtered cattle (Fox 1975; Hutton 1847/1852; Hendry and Bowman 1940b).

The layout of the pueblo reflected the colonizers' intent to build an agricultural community capable of supplying presidios with food. By virtually all standards, San José prospered in this role. The Hispanic population climbed steadily between 1777 and 1820, save for years in which more townsmen had to enlist as soldiers at Monterey and San Francisco. By 1800 the original population of 66 had risen to about 170, and 20 years later it approached 240 (Winther 1935:5, 9), no doubt justifying the Spanish selection of

the Santa Clara Valley as a propitious site for civilian settlement. Just as important to colonial authorities, the outpost had begun to produce food for soldiers at San Francisco and Monterey. It started to provision the presidios by at least 1782, and in 1796 a "saleable" farm surplus was recorded. Livestock flourished so prodigiously in the Santa Clara Valley that during the first decade of the 19th century thousands of head of cattle were slaughtered in order to reduce the size of the unwieldy herds (Messmer 1976:56; Garr 1976:97; Winter 1978a:99).

Mexico took over the government of California in 1821, achieving independence by overthrowing Spanish rule. The Mexican government secularized the California missions in 1833 and changed land ownership patterns in the Santa Clara Valley by dividing mission property into private land grants. During the Mexican Period, vast tracts of land were granted to individuals, including former Mission lands which had reverted to public domain. In the Santa Clara Valley, 17 parcels were granted from Pueblo Lands, and 13 from the lands of Mission Santa Clara. The partitioning of Mission Santa Clara lands into private ranchos extended from about 1800 to 1845, with the vast majority of land grants dating from the 1830s and 1840s, after the mission closed. The general trend for granting these lands was to give away the land farthest from the Pueblo and Mission first. Each grant also usually contained both valley and uplands acreage as well as access to a water supply (Broek 1932:44-45; Hendry and Bowman 1940; Hart 1987).[7]

As the local native population disappeared from the Santa Clara Valley, the Hispanic population began to increase more regularly. Around 1830, the population was listed at 524 for the Pueblo, and by 1845 it had reached 900, including 150 Anglo-American "interlopers" (Winther 1935:16, 18). The increasing population reflected the economic growth resulting from the Mexican takeover of Spanish California. The new colonial authorities not only permitted more foreigners to visit Alta California but also removed many restrictions on commerce. Soon after 1822, San José became a major center for the hide and tallow trade with Russian, English, and American vessels, as well as a source of wheat for the Russian colony in northern California. Moreover, because Mexico began to distribute much more land to individual owners in the form of land grants, San José became a local business center for outlying ranches and farms as well as a town residence for some of the rancheros (Hall 1871:119; Winther 1935:16-17; Fox 1975:50; Winter 1978a:100). Finally, with the Mexicans' secularization of the missions during the mid-1830s, San José became home for some liberated Indians.

With these changes the Pueblo became less an isolated, self-contained agricultural settlement and more a heterogeneous town with an increasing number of contacts to the rest of the world. As trading center and as hub for a thriving rancho economy, San José grew wealthier during the 1830s and 1840s. Part of the increasing output of the city

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7. The various ranchos and land grants within the general plan area include, in whole or part: *Cañada de los Capitancillos*, *Cañada de Pala*, *Cañada de San Felipe y las Animas*, *El Potrero de Santa Clara, La Laguna Seca*, *Las Uvas*, *Los Capitancillos, Los Coches*, *Los Huecos, Embarcadero de Santa Clara, Milpitas* (Alviso), *Pala* (alternatively *Palo, Quita* (alternatively *Quito*), *Rincon de los Esteros* (Berreyesa and Alviso), *Rinconada de los Gatos, San Juan Bautista, San Vicente* (Berreyesa), *Santa Teresa*, *Ulistac, Yerba Buena*, and an unauthorized Grant in *Mission Santa Clara de Asís.*

derived from Indian labor, which was in some cases enslaved. A few Native Americans worked as household servants, while most worked on farms and ranches (Winter 1978a:62, 103; Older 1917-1918:147).

The Mexican village of the 1830s and 1840s had progressed a long way from its days as a provider of foodstuffs for Spanish presidios. Its development could be detected in the number and kind of new buildings. The church and the *juzgado* (town hall) remained prominent in the Pueblo, but the town had gained a number of other structures that reflected more diverse economic activity. The number of new buildings erected after 1820 expanded the town beyond the original cluster of adobes, so that by 1850 or so the southern border of settlement was roughly San Salvador Street, and adobes had been added to the west of the plaza along Santa Clara Street, and in the northeastern quadrant of the old Pueblo.

The critical reaction of observers of the 1840s, who disapproved of the seemingly casual town and its lazy ambience, foreshadowed the response of the American migrants who began to overrun California during the Gold Rush era of San José's development. The influx of Spaniards and Mexicans into the Santa Clara Valley had helped to pave the way for Anglo-Americans by decimating Native American populations. Yet, the Hispanic population of California had never become large enough to represent a substantial barrier to Anglo-American incursions. Consequently, the region's first civilian townsite underwent rapid and extensive change. Between 1846, when San José was "conquered" by the Americans, and 1860, when citizens began to anticipate the arrival of the railroad from San Francisco and initiated a whole new spurt of growth, the foundations for an American city were laid as newcomers set about erasing many vestiges of the Pueblo era.

3.3B American Period

California became a United States territory in 1848 through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended the Mexican War of 1846-1847. California was not formally admitted as a state until 1850. The population of the Santa Clara Valley expanded as a result of the Gold Rush (1848) which brought a massive influx of immigrants to California from all parts of the world. California's 1848 population of less than 14,000 (exclusive of Indians) increased to 224,000 in just four years. Population increases followed the construction of the railroad to San Francisco (1864) and the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 (Findlay and Garaventa 1983). Throughout the late 19th century in the Santa Clara Valley, rancho, Pueblo, and mission lands were subdivided as the result of population growth, the Anglo-American takeover, and the confirmation of property titles. Prior to the legal resolution of titles, the transfer of real estate was extremely risky. The large cattle ranches common during the Hispanic Period were converted to farming varied crops, and this agricultural land-use pattern continued throughout the American Period.

Population Growth

The period between 1846 and 1860 forms a distinct era in the history of San José. During these years the community underwent its first rapid growth and experienced a

transformation from Mexican pueblo to American town. Hispanic culture was quickly overwhelmed by Euro-American revisions of the townscape, by the turbulent changes of the Gold Rush, and by the location of the first state capital at San José. All of these forces helped to reshape the community into an American settlement by 1860. They did not, however, impel the town past its frontier phase of development into the beginnings of urbanization.

While San José changed markedly between 1846 and 1860, it did not become a city or acquire a downtown during the period. This condition was best illustrated in the rate of population growth. In 1845, town population numbered about 900; in 1848, after the mines had siphoned off some of the increase, it numbered 850. The subsequent two years brought rapid expansion as San José became a Gold Rush entrepot and the state capital. By 1850, the population had reached 3,000 and seemed like it might never cease, an indication to the townspeople that their community was bound in no time to rival San Francisco in size. But for the next ten years San José essentially stopped growing; in 1860, the population still hovered around 3,000 (Winther 1935:16-17, 155, 165).

The rapid increase expected by San José residents never materialized during the 1850s. Instead, the town became mired in disappointments and setbacks. It lost the state capital in 1851, and never gained on San Francisco as the center of Gold Rush activity. Moreover, because projected schemes to acquire a railroad connection always fell through during the decade, and because agriculture in the Santa Clara Valley did not diversify very significantly beyond the ranching of the Mexican Period or the wheat-growing of the early American era (Broek 1932:60; Winter 1978a:122), San José remained a relative backwater in the stream of economic life in California. Consequently, in 1860 the town had no banks, no sewers, and almost no land development west of Market Street; it even lacked street addresses for its dwellings. While San José underwent significant transformation between 1846 and 1860, it would take another few years before a foundation for modern urban growth would be in place.

Settlement Patterns and Development

Although San José officially fell into American hands in July, 1846, during the Mexican-American War, Euro-American pioneers had been emigrating to the Santa Clara Valley for at least twenty years prior to that takeover. A number of these "foreigners" were able to acquire property and status around San José, and some went on to become prominent citizens during the early American era. The newcomers were intent upon reshaping San José because to them the town seemed backward (Winther 1935:18, 19). To the east of the pueblo, beyond present-day First Street, the land "was white with the bleached bones of thousands of cattle slaughtered for hides and tallow" (James and McMurry 1933:67); to the west of the *acequia*, roughly between San Pedro Street and the river, the land was devoted to crops and subject to regular flooding; and in the town itself, Euro-Americans found few of the amenities that their eastern tastes preferred.

In order to prepare for the growth in trade and population that Americans expected, some of the new arrivals set about erecting adobe inns, stores, and houses. The newcomers realized immediately that they could not reshape the town along Anglo-American lines

simply by erecting a few adobe structures of their own. The Americans took steps to revise the physical layout of the town so that San José became saleable commodity.

William and Thomas Campbell were hired in 1847 to survey and map the town and to lay out streets in the standard grid pattern that typified frontier settlements in the United States. In what amounted to another early instance of "urban redevelopment," the Campbells plotted one square mile, bounded by Julian, Reed, Eighth, and Market streets, and, using San Fernando as the base line, laid out seventy-two blocks within that area, reserving Washington Square (now San José State University) as a park or school grounds. By regularizing the Pueblo's grid and laying out a network of streets, this early survey facilitated claims to property, but not all claimants were granted that which they felt belonged to them.

The final touches to the original downtown grid were applied in 1848 by Chester S. Lyman, United States surveyor for the region. Lyman not only finalized the plot of downtown San José including the Central Business District but also provided valuable insight into the frontier community.

The contributions of energetic pioneers ensured that San José would become an important settlement in American California. The newcomers were doubtless motivated by the profits they envisioned from land speculation and commerce in the old Pueblo, but they also demonstrated a civic commitment to the future of San José. The tone of life in the town during this era was dominated by a widespread transiency. By the mid-1850s it may have seemed that their efforts had not borne much fruit, for the expansion of the town had stalled, but it later became apparent that these early settlers had laid the foundation for the growth that ensued after the arrival of the railroad.

Although doubt about San José's future remained, the town gained one advantage over the other California settlements in 1849 when the Constitutional Convention named it the first state capital. The citizens of San José struggled to accommodate state government, but in the long run they lacked the resources to retain the capital. When the second and last San José legislature met in January, 1851, it soon decided to remove the State House to Vallejo, another temporary site that was in turn replaced by Benicia, and, later, Sacramento (Bean 1978:110). These other settlements were hardly more glamorous than San José, but they had the political pull to secure the capital. As San José lost the state capital, it became quite clear that the frontier phase of development had not passed.

Without the capital, there was little inducement to build in San José. Uncertainty about land titles was also inhibiting growth, and residents had begun to realize that crime was reducing the allure of their community. The mid-to-late 1850s were a time of economic slump in San José that coincided with a statewide financial panic (Winther 1935:165-167). In addition, during the 1850s, farming in California was not well developed, as most newcomers turned their attention to the mines. In order to become a growing agricultural center, San José would have to await the 1860s and 1870s, when diversified crops would supplant the ranching and speculative wheat-farming that prevailed during the 1850s.

San José's future was tied up with agricultural growth during the 1850s, but until that growth accelerated markedly in the 1860s, the town itself seemed quite pastoral. Without the capital, it had nothing with which to compete against Gold Rush San Francisco or energetic Los Angeles. Not yet a central town set distinctly apart from the rest of the region, it retained something of the spacious, easy-going quality that had characterized the Mexican pueblo. Many residents appreciated the town for its rustic way of life, but others were disappointed that San José did not expand and prosper to the degree that they expected.

San José began to acquire the trappings of an established American town, but not a downtown, during the 1850s. These consisted in part of an increasing number of public and private schools, substantial residential buildings, a telegraph connection to San Francisco in 1853, and various street improvements and its first permanent newspaper. In addition to civic amenities, San José gained its first significant industrial base during the 1850s and, despite the loss of the state capital, continued to witness the building of new hotels.

The 1850s were a difficult decade for town residents, a time punctuated by high expectations and sharp disappointments. Specialized agriculture in the Santa Clara Valley began to gain momentum during the next few decades. Between 1860 and 1906, another era of urban growth unfolded in San José, spurred by the development of an agricultural hinterland and the arrival of the San Francisco and San José Railroad (1863-1864). A clearly defined downtown district emerged amidst the fields of the Santa Clara Valley.

The Emergence of San José, 1860-1906 [see Figs. 2-4]

After 1860, San José attained the steady expansion that had eluded it during the previous decade. Growth started quickly - between 1860 and 1870 the population of San José nearly tripled, from around 3,000 to 9,118. The rapid expansion marked a turning point in the downtown's history as San José advanced beyond the frontier stage of development and entered a process of urbanization. Over the ensuing decades, growth was more gradual, but by 1900 the population of the city reached 21,500 (Fox 1975:73-74; Sawyer 1922:163; James and McMurry 1933:139). San José had clearly reached a new era of development, and its downtown began to blossom.

The town's prosperity during the last forty years of the 19th century resulted in large part from two regional transformations that spurred the expansion of San José. The most significant long-term change was the continued development of agriculture in the Santa Clara Valley. As cattle ranching declined after the drought of 1863-1864, most of rural California adopted wheat as its primary crop and concentrated on it until the 1890s (Bean 1978:226-227). Farming in the Santa Clara Valley followed the statewide pattern in part, but agricultural advances generally progressed more quickly there than in other parts of California. Until 1865, cattle ranching, some wheat growing, and limited experimentation with other crops prevailed in the valley. Between 1865 and 1875, wheat raising became more prominent than ranching, and "the foundations were laid for specialization in horticulture." Then, for the last quarter of the 19th century, horticulture

and other kinds of "intensive land utilization" characterized agriculture in the Santa Clara Valley. During this period the valley's celebrated orchards became prominent (Broek 1932:60-70) as the need for an expanding market led to innovations in fruit preservation and shipping including drying fruit, canning fruit, and shipping fresh fruit in refrigerated cars (Findlay 1985:13). By 1900, the Santa Clara Valley was a world center for canned and dried fruit. By 1920, the county was home to over 40 canneries and 30 packing houses, producing about 90% of California's canned food (Jacobson 1984). In turn, this created a wider economic boom which attracted new residents to the Santa Clara Valley.

The demand for regional centers of trade grew as livestock and wheat were supplanted as the leading staples of the Santa Clara Valley by fruits, dairy products, and other crops, as the amount of lands under cultivation expanded, and as the intensity of cultivation increased. There were numerous farm service towns in the Santa Clara Valley that marketed "surplus farm commodities," provided farmers with goods and services like banking, and processed certain products. During the late 19th century, modes of transportation were not so highly developed that one town wholly eclipsed the others; consequently San José did not have the importance that it later gained (Broek 1932:92). It was nonetheless the leading town in the region, growing in importance daily. When it acquired banks, offices, and food processing factories during the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s, San José was fulfilling its role as the chief industrial and financial center of the rural region. Much of the downtown development of this period resulted from San José's increasing success as the marketplace and point of transshipment for nearby farms.

While the development of agriculture in the Santa Clara Valley promised stable, long-term growth for San José, the arrival of the railroad from San Francisco during the 1860s triggered rapid, short-term expansion and gave San José a decisive advantage over competing towns in the county. The railroad came upon the heels of a slump that had drained the economic strength of not only San José but also the entire state. California experienced a financial panic during the mid-1850s that punctured the hopes of many drawn to the coast during the Gold Rush; moreover, mining itself, the industry that had overshadowed agriculture and trade, began to decline during the same decade. San José had been able to get by as the funnel through which passed all business relating to the New Almaden mines, and until 1864 stage coaches had been a satisfactory mode of travel between San José and San Francisco (Winther 1935:158-162, 166). But the arrival of the railroad set off a boom that gave residents a glimpse of a much more prosperous future.

Growth arising from the railroad began during the early 1860s when its construction became a certainty. By 1863, the boom was in full swing and upon the completion of the line in January, 1864, the town took off. The relatively sudden appearance of a number of business, residential, and religious edifices in downtown San José marked the rise of an urban downtown capable of centering a sizeable community. Moreover, private building was complemented by a spurt of public building and infrastructure including water and sewer systems, gas and electric utilities, street paving and public transportation that reaffirmed the town's rising status and reflected a growing civic consciousness on the part of San José residents. With the arrival of the railroad and the advance of agriculture in the surrounding valley, residents gained increasing confidence in the town and demonstrated a greater willingness to acquire those public amenities that projected a

more sophisticated image. An urban consciousness was replacing the frontier mentality of the early American town

As San José grew during the late 19th century, the makeup of its population became more complex. Since the 1840s the community had been a mixture composed primarily of Mexicans, Native Americans, Anglo-Americans, and European immigrants. During the last few decades of the century, certain ethnic groups -- some new to San José and some not so new -- became more prominent in the composition of downtown society. These groups included blacks; Jews; Japanese and Italian immigrants arrived in the greatest numbers shortly after the turn of the century; and, the Chinese seeking jobs in agriculture, primarily after opportunities in mining and railroad construction had begun to dwindle. The Chinese were notable for the several distinct Chinatowns established within the city.

During the 1880s and 1890s, outlying residential districts all looked to downtown San José as their central focus. As the town's population grew, however, residential neighborhoods came to be located further away from the city center, foreshadowing the sprawl that would eventually sap the vitality of the downtown area. One promotional book noted that, while the census of 1890 had listed San José's population at 18,500, the community was in fact much larger than that, for it was already developing populous suburbs. As the town thus began to spread out, its population naturally acquired a penchant for autonomous vehicles of transportation and for adequate roadways. Rural geography, residential dispersal, and technological trends were all preparing San José to accept automobiles wholeheartedly.

The earthquake of 1906 served as a pertinent dividing point between two eras of the City's growth and downtown in particular because it imposed still another phase of urban renewal on San José. The destruction of the earthquake was far more severe than previous disasters including an earthquake in October of 1868, various fires including the Chinatown blaze of 1887 and the fire of 1892. The 1906 earthquake destroyed and severely damaged commercial, residential and other buildings and structures as well as existing infrastructure. However, the City's rapid recovery from the earthquake demonstrated just how far the settlement had come since the mid-19th century. San José continued to thrive during the new century, and by the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s became one of the fastest growing cities in the nation.

San José in the Twentieth Century [Figs. 3-4]

During the 20th century, San José experienced phases of redevelopment, decline, and then redevelopment again. The first stage of renewal began after the 1906 earthquake as residents seized the opportunity to improve their city at the same time that they rebuilt it. With the spurt of growth after 1906, the city center embarked on a prolonged period of steady demographic and geographic expansion. The population of San José grew from 28,900 in 1910 to 57,700 in 1930 (San José, City of 1958:n.p.) due in large part from annexation.

Between 1900 and 1930 the City's population grew steadily, with natural increase supplemented between 1911 and 1925 by the first annexations of new territory since the

city had been incorporated in 1850 (James and McMurry 1933:140-141, 157). Expansion was unspectacular but steady.

The prosperity of the City derived for the most part from the agriculture of the surrounding valley. During the first third of the century, farms came to be ever more reliant on major towns like San José. With the advent of cars and trucks, growers no longer needed the many little farm towns that had dotted the landscape of Santa Clara County since the 1860s. Access to San José was easier, and San José offered more of the services that farmers increasingly needed during the 20th century. Besides looking to San José as an important center for the canning and packing industry, farmers came to rely increasingly on its other businesses, too. Farms and ranches became more specialized in their production and less self-sufficient. Rural residents had a greater need for the range of financial and commercial establishments that San José had developed; with improved means of transport, they were also able to travel to the city center more easily. Consequently, farmers became more dependent on downtown San José, and the central business district continued to be the focus of "an agricultural community, relying on the food industry for most of its income" (Broek 1932:129-130; Matthews 1977:124).

The fruit industry had its drawbacks, however. One was the seasonal fluctuations that meant unemployment and transiency for the city's and county's populations. In 1921, factories in the region employed 17,333 workers during the peak season in August, and only 4,731 people during the winter lull (Broek 1932:13). While many agricultural and cannery employees expected to be laid off and actually migrated on to other areas, others remained in the area without regular means of support. A number of Mexican *colonias*, or rural communities, developed around the perimeter of San José in places like Alviso. These settlements ensured that San José remained central to the Bay Area's Mexican population during the 20th century (Winter 1978a:107-110).

Other minorities participated in Santa Clara Valley agriculture, too, although not always in the same manner. Numerous Asians and Asian-Americans worked in farming and processing. Immigrants to the United States during this era were often confined to agricultural occupations. Only after World War I did significant numbers of Asians and Mexicans make their way into other industries, although before 1940 the Japanese had a Japantown in San José that, like Chinatown, provided a number of financial and commercial services for its residents.

The destruction caused by the earthquake of 1906 created an opportunity to revise the skyline of the city. Civic leaders and prominent businessmen adopted the new skyscraper style during the rebuilding of the central business district between 1906 and 1910. These tall structures served to usher in the 20th century for downtown San José. The fast pace of new downtown construction continued during the prosperous 1920s. The construction of these new buildings reiterated the primary role of downtown as a commercial and financial center, although throughout the 20th century the functions of the district changed.

By 1930 the auto had begun to impose its designs on San José as residents took to the automobile avidly. San José had undertaken a long-term program to upgrade its streets

for auto travel starting in 1910 and by the 1930s most of the roads had been paved and were experiencing extensive use. Downtown San José became the center of the automobile trade in Santa Clara County and brought business into the core. By 1940 there were no large commercial centers lying outside the downtown (Henderson 1970:5), and autos permitted people to travel to the city center more conveniently and more frequently. However, the increasing reliance on cars to come into town resulted in the decline of public transit and increasing traffic congestion (Broek 1932:150-152). In addition, people with cars were no longer limited to the central business district for their trade but could travel to other commercial areas. Consequently, unplanned clusters of businesses gradually began to form along major arterials outside of downtown (Henderson 1970:5-6). These spontaneous commercial centers never came to overshadow downtown, but they did presage the comprehensive shopping centers that would spell the end of the downtown's commercial vitality during the 1950s and 1960s.

The changes affecting San José were interrupted or slowed by the Great Depression and World War II. Near the end of the war, canneries still employed half of the local work force. Nonetheless, the surge in defense spending during and after the war had created new opportunities in non-agrarian sectors of the economy. While the number of jobs in food processing grew only slightly, manufacturers of durable goods employed more than twice as many people in 1946 as before the war, and retail and wholesale trade constituted another expanding area, suggesting that these two activities would provide the majority of new jobs in Santa Clara County. Less immediately apparent, but perhaps more important in the long run, were the beginnings of post-industrial, high-technology industries in California during and after the war. Federal defense spending essentially planted the seeds of what would grow into the "Silicon Valley" by the 1970s (Bradshaw 1980:66-68).

After World War II, high technology was the growth industry that stimulated another era of rapid expansion in the San José area. Electronics and aerospace firms appeared in the South Bay attracting a huge new population to the Santa Clara Valley. The city of San José grew from 68,500 people in 1940 to 95,000 in 1950, 200,000 in 1960, and 450,000 in 1970. Very little of the increase was natural. During this period a large portion of newcomers migrated to San José from all over the United States but especially from San Francisco and southern California.

Moreover, as in the years 1910-1930, much of San José's growth resulted from annexations. In addition, population increases outside the city, in the newly designated San José Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), were even more substantial. In 1950 and 1960 the San José SMSA contained more than three times the population of the town, demonstrating that the fastest-growing parts of Santa Clara County lay outside San José's city limits (Morrison 1973:12; Shadell 1970:34).

The character of the newly settled population of San José were extremely mobile in their daily living, for they generally accepted autos as primary transportation and used them to travel to and from suburban homes. The tremendous affluence generated by the remarkable economy of the mid-20th century Santa Clara Valley helped the new population to purchase more expensive housing in low-density suburbs rather than near

the urban core. As agriculture became less and less profitable in the valley, growing industries and housing subdivisions were placed on lands that had once been farms and ranches. These new forms of land use proved valuable to the overall economic health of Santa Clara County, but they essentially replaced the rural economy that had formed the primary staple of San José between 1860 and 1940.

Much of San José's growth between 1950 and 1970 resulted from annexation, which incorporated suburbs into the town, changing the character and shape of the community extensively. Between 1950 and 1970 the city expanded fivefold in size, from about 15,000 acres to about 75,000 acres (Shadell 1970:34). The political leaders felt that annexation could keep San José from being hemmed in by other growing towns. They also realized that future outlying shopping malls would generate tremendous revenues for local coffers, and hoped to annex potential sites for these retail centers. The importance of the downtown diminished steadily as San José grew to incorporate outlying areas for suburban development.

By the late 1950s and the 1960s civic leaders felt that redevelopment programs were necessary to revive the City core. Unlike previous efforts at renewal in the American period, government planning agencies played a large role in these mid-20th century projects and enabled San José to contemplate redevelopment on a much grander and more coordinated scale than before. Because no consensus existed on the best path to urban renewal, however, redevelopment became a controversial issue in the 1960s and 1970s and still is as the City moves in the 21st century to implement and modify earlier decisions. As a result, much more attention has been paid in past 20-30 years to the past and future of the central city and surrounding buffers than in previous periods.

Within the Santa Clara Valley, the City of San José has historically served as a County seat, a primary service as well as financial and social center. Most of the institutions for higher education and the urban pioneer citizen elite resided in San José or its twin, the city of Santa Clara. The "chief city" of San José followed a defined morphology (see Broek 1932) with a central business district composed of retail stores, banks, office buildings, theaters and restaurants located in compacted solid rows along generally treeless, wide auto-crowded streets. In turn, this core is surrounded by a belt of generally detached retail stores, garages and other light industries mixed with schools, churches, apartment and duplexes. In areas adjacent to the railroad, the cityscape is characterized by freight yards, warehouses, lumberyards and the like. Light industries and laborer's housing are found outside and along the tracks. The outer ring consists of elite residential areas with isolated houses set on spacious grounds, smaller single family houses on smaller lots, often interspaced with stores and filling stations along ribbon like corridors into the outlying towns. Initially railroads were intensively used by passengers as well as bulk transport of goods. The automobile era with both cars and trucks and reliance on roads, highways, and freeways resulted in a shift along these transportation nodes. Bulk transportation related activities remain close to rail services. In contrast, services - administrative, offices, churches, schools and etc. do not require such proximity, nor is such close proximity sought (Broek 1932).

In recent decades this former "chief city" and agrarian land-use pattern has been

gradually displaced by residential housing, commercial centers, and the development of research and development and manufacturing facilities associated with the electronics industry within both the city and surrounding communities leading to the designation of the general region as the "Silicon Valley." The boom of the 1980s and 1990s has dramatically altered the regional landscape from the orchards to industrial parks, commercial districts and housing subdivisions in the Cities of San José and Santa Clara as well as the surrounding cities.

The continuing urbanization of the Santa Clara Valley and the expansion of the City of San José and outlying towns during the 20th century and continuing into the 21st century is manifest in the tract and parcel subdivisions and infill building, as well as the flood control projects along nearby creeks and rivers. The explosive population growth of the 1970s to the 1990s and still continuing albeit at a slower pace has encouraged the redevelopment of older housing tracts and industrial areas into new high-density residential complexes, and business and industrial parks. The current redevelopment of the city compared to its predecessors - the relocation of the Spanish pueblo around 1797, the imposition of an American grid and architecture over the Mexican settlement between 1847 and 1860, the burst of construction resulting from the arrival of the railroad in 1864, and the rebuilding after the earthquake of 1906 - is the largest and most coordinated scheme ever to reshape the central district and the surrounding areas.

4.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

Federal, state, and local governments comply with laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by actions they undertake or regulate. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) (16 U.S.C., Section 470f) and its implementing regulations 36 CFR Part 800, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and, the City of San José's Historic Preservation Ordinance (Chapter 13.48 of the Municipal Code) are the basic federal, state and local requirements governing the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, regional, state, and/or local significance. In general, most local projects within the City of San José are reviewed under CEQA and the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance. Projects applying for federal funding, including grants, have to comply with federal historic preservation requirements.

4.1 FEDERAL

Federal regulations require a federal agency with jurisdiction over a federal, federally assisted or federally licensed undertaking (project) to take into account the effort of the undertaking on properties listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the undertaking.

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) to recognize resources associated with local, state, and national history and heritage. Structures and features must usually be at least 50 years old to be

considered for listing on the NRHP, barring exceptional circumstances. However, the California Office of Historic Preservation has established criteria that call for the recordation of resources 45 years or older to account for the time lag in listing the resource.

Criteria for listing on the NRHP (see 36 CFR Part 63), are significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that are:

(A) associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

(B) associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

(C) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,

(D) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Criterion D is usually reserved for archaeological and paleontological resources.

Section 106

Federal regulations for cultural resources are primarily governed by Section 106 of the NHPA which applies to actions taken by federal agencies. Compliance with Section 106 requires that prior to the approval of the expenditure of any federal funds or the issuance of any license, the head of any federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed federal or federally assisted undertaking and the head of any federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The criteria for determining NRHP eligibility are found in 36 CFR Part 60. The head of any such federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under Title II of this Act a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking. Both archaeological resources and historic buildings in the City of San José are subject to review if federal funds or a federal permit/license is involved. As a Certified Local Government (CLG),[8] the City of San José is also afforded review and comment opportunities on federal undertakings within the city.

8. The Certified Local Government Program is a preservation partnership between local, state and national governments focused on promoting historic preservation at the grass roots level. The program is jointly administered by the National Park Service (NPS) and the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) in each state, with each local community working through a certification process to become recognized as a Certified Local Government (CLG). CLGs then become an active partner in the Federal Historic Preservation Program and the opportunities it provides.

Department of Transportation Section 4f

Section 4(f) is national policy established as a part of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act of 1966 that stipulates that the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) will not approve any program or project that requires the "use" of any publicly owned public park, recreation area, wildlife refuge or historic sites unless:

There is "no feasible and prudent alternative to the project," and,

The project includes "all possible planning to minimize harm to the project."

Section 4(f) applies to all transportation agencies within the U.S. Department of Transportation, which include;

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) – funds for highway and bridge projects;

Federal Transit Administration – funds light rail and rail projects; or

Coast Guard –regulatory authority affecting bridges.

Section 4(f) does not apply to private institutions and individuals. However, if a governmental body has a proprietary interest in the land (e.g., instance fee ownership, drainage easements or wetland easement), it can be considered "publicly owned" and thus Section 4(f) applies.

Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits Program

The National Park Service and the Internal Revenue Service, in partnership with the various State Historic Preservation Officers, administers the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits program which rewards private investment in rehabilitating historic buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Properties must be income-producing and must be rehabilitated according to rehabilitation standards set by the Secretary of the Interior (see City Preservation Incentives below).

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

The ADA requires that new buildings and facilities and altered portions of existing buildings and facilities be readily accessible for persons with disabilities. In the case of historic properties, the ADA provides for the application of certain alternative minimum accessibility standards if making a "qualified historic building" accessible would threaten or destroy the historic significance of that building or facility. Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is required.

Preservation/Conservation Easement Charitable Contribution Deduction

For purposes listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the value of a preservation/conservation easement, donated in perpetuity to a qualified easement holder, non-profit or governmental entity, may be deducted as a charitable contribution deduction

for federal income tax purposes.

Secretary of the Interior's Standard for the Treatment of Historic Properties

The U.S. Secretary of the Interior has established standards for the treatment of historic properties. The 1995 Secretary of the Interior's *Standard for the Treatment of Historic Properties* document outlines specific standards and guidelines for the preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of historic properties. Preservation standards and guidelines apply to those buildings that require ongoing maintenance to sustain their historical authenticity. Rehabilitation standards and guidelines involve the reuse of a historic structure or property while retaining features that maintain historic value. Restoration standards and guidelines are applicable to projects that remove portions of a building from another historic period in order to restore a property to its period of significance. Reconstruction standards and guidelines apply to new developments that replicate a historic period or setting based on documented evidence. Each set of standards provides specific recommendations for the proper treatment of specific building materials, as well as parts of building development. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) references these Standards relative to consideration of the significance of project impacts, or lack thereof, on historic resources.

4.2 STATE

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) includes regulatory compliance in regard to historical resources. Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on both "historical resources" and "unique archaeological resources" - a ". . . project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1). The CEQA Guidelines define a significant resources as any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (see Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (a) and (b)). The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest.

The CRHR was created to identify resources deemed worthy of preservation on a state level and was modeled closely after the NRHP. The criteria are nearly identical to those of the NRHP which includes resources of local, state, and region or national levels of significance. The CRHR automatically includes resources listed on the NRHP. These listings are updated as resources are determined eligible and/or are officially listed. Current listings are maintained by the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center, CSU Sonoma (CHRIS/NWIC) for Santa Clara County.

Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local

historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be "historical resources" for the purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1; California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 4850). Unless a resource listed in a survey has been demolished, lost substantial integrity, or there is a preponderance of evidence indicating that it is otherwise not eligible for listing, a lead agency should consider the resource to be potentially eligible for the CRHR.

In addition to assessing whether historical resources potentially affected by a proposed project are listed or have been identified in a survey process, lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate them against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project's impacts on historical resources (Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a)(3)). In general, a historical resource is defined as any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that:

a) Is historically or archaeologically significant; or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political or cultural annals of California; and

b) Meets any of the following criteria:

(1) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(2) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(3) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(4) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

For historic structures, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(3) indicates that following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings, or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), mitigates impacts to a less than significant level. Potential eligibility also rests upon the integrity of the resource. Integrity is defined as the retention of the resource's physical identity that existed during its period of significance. Integrity is determined through considering the setting, design, workmanship, materials, location, feeling, and association of the resource.

CEQA also requires lead agencies to consider whether projects will affect "unique archaeological resources" (Public Resources Code, Section 21083.2(g)) which are defined as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific

research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

(2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

(3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Treatment options for unique archaeological resources include preservation in place in an undisturbed state; excavation and curation or study in place without excavation and curation (if the study finds that the artifacts would not meet one or more of the criteria for defining a "unique archaeological resource").

Native American Burials

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods regardless of their antiquity and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Section 7050.5(b) of the California Health and Safety code states:

> In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined, in accordance with Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 27460) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code, that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Section 27492 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of death, and the recommendations concerning treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. Section 5097.99 also makes it a felony to unlawfully obtain or possess Native American remains or associated grave goods.

CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(e) requires that excavation activities be stopped whenever human remains are uncovered and that the county coroner or medical examiner be contacted to assess the remains. If the county coroner or medical examiner determines that the remains are those of Native Americans, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must be contacted within 24 hours. The property owner is required to consult with the appropriate Native Americans identified by the NAHC as a "most likely descendant" to develop an agreement for the treatment and disposition of the remains.

Local and Tribal Intergovernmental Consultation [Senate Bill (SB) 18, 2004]

SB 18 is a process separate from CEQA that requires local governments to consult with federally and non-federally recognized Native American tribes prior to approving certain land use plans that include traditional tribal cultural places on both public and private lands. A cultural place is a landscape feature, site, or cultural resource that has some relationship to particular tribal religious heritage or is a historic or archaeological site of significance or potential significance.

SB 18 places the responsibility of initiating consultation on local governments. The purpose of SB 18 is to provide time for tribal input early in the planning process. Besides city staff and tribal representatives, the process may also include applicants and consultants. SB 18 consultation applies to the adoption and amendment of both General and Specific Plans proposed on or after March 1, 2005 and consultation is a "government to government" interaction between tribal representatives and representatives of the local jurisdiction. The Native American Heritage Commission maintains lists of Native Americans individual/groups organized by county for SB 18 Tribal Consultation.

California Historical Building Code

The California Historical Building Code (CHBC) provides regulations for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, relocation, or reconstruction of buildings or structures designated as qualified historical buildings or properties by a local, state or federal jurisdiction. The CHBC intends to provide alternative solutions for the preservation of qualified historical buildings or properties, to provide access for persons with disabilities, to provide a cost-effective approach to preservation, and to provide for the reasonable safety of the occupants or users (California Code of Regulations, Title 24 Part 8).

The CHBC defines "qualified historical building" as "any building, site, structure, object, district or collection of structures, and their associated sites, deemed of importance to the history, architecture or culture of an area by an appropriate local, state or federal governmental jurisdiction. This includes designated buildings or properties on, or determined eligible for, national, state or local historical registers or official inventories including the NRHP, the CRHR, State Historical Landmarks, State Points of Historical Interest, and officially adopted city or county registers, inventories, or surveys of historical or architecturally significant sites, places or landmarks.

Mills Act Property Tax Abatement Program

State law provides local jurisdictions with the opportunity to develop a Mills Act Tax Abatement Program (Mills Act) that offers owners of historic properties the potential for property valuation reductions in return for proscribed rehabilitation, preservation work on their properties. The City of San José has a Mills Act program for City Landmarks (see Local, below).

4.3 LOCAL

City of San José

The City's Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted in 1975 (San José Municipal Code Chapter 13.48, Historic Preservation, Sections 13.48.010 through 13.48.660) to identify, protect, and encourage the preservation of significant resources and foster civic pride in the City's cultural resources. The five parts of the code authorize the city to:

Establish a Historic Landmarks Commission
Maintain a Historic Resources Inventory
Preserve historic properties using a Landmark Designation process
Require Historic Preservation Permits, and,
Provide financial incentives through Mills Act Historical Property Contract.

Part 1, General Provisions includes six sections:

Section 13.48.010 Purpose and declaration of policy

13.48.020 Definitions (e.g., *Historical, Architectural, Cultural, Aesthetic or Engineering Interest or Value of a Historical Nature*, *Historic District*, *Landmark, Preservation, Site, and Structure*)

Section 13.48.030 Historic landmark commission (creation, membership, duties)

The Historic Landmarks Commission is a seven member advisory committee appointed by the City Council but also includes members with specific professional skills. The Commission reviews additions and deletions to the Historic Resources Inventory, makes recommendations to the City Council on proposed City Landmarks and to the Director of Planning on Historic Preservation Permits and other proposal which may affect cultural resources within the City.

Section 13.48.040 Notices - Affidavits (concerning designation of a landmark or historic district and issuance of a Historic Preservation permit)

Section 13.48.050 Historic resources inventory

Section 13.48.060 Historic preservation officer (within the department of city planning who is appointed by the director of planning). This individual:

(1) Encourages and promotes the preservation of historic landmarks, sites, and documents, and protect the interests of historic preservation through the environmental review process, and through the development permit process;

(2) Provides staff support to the historic landmarks commission;

(3) Maintains an up-to-date historic resources inventory for the city of San José.

The other four parts of the *Ordinance*, Parts 2 through 5, consist of: Part 2: Designation; Part 3: Historic Preservation (HP) Permits; Part 4: Historical Property Contracts; and, Part 5, Conservation Areas**.**

The ordinance (Section 13.48.020) defines structures of historical value based on three criteria:

1. Identification or association with persons, eras or events that have contributed to local, regional, state and national history, heritage or culture in a distinctive, significant or important way;

2. Identification as, or association with:

   a. a distinctive, significant or important work or vestige:
   b. an architectural style, design or method of construction;
   c. a master architect, builder, artist or craftsman;
   d. high artistic merit;
   e. the totality of which comprises a distinctive, significant or important work or vestige whose component parts may lack the same attributes;
   f. ... has yielded or is substantially likely to yield information of value about history, architecture, engineering, culture or aesthetics, or that provides for existing and future generations an example of the physical surroundings in which past generations lived or worked; or,
   g. the construction materials or engineering methods used in the proposed landmark are unusual or significant or uniquely effective.

3. The factor of age alone does not necessarily confer a special historical architectural, cultural aesthetic or engineering significance, value or interest upon a structure or site, but it may have such effect if a more distinctive, significant or important example thereof no longer exists.

The San José Historical Landmarks Commission has established a process by which historical resources are numerically evaluated for significance. Categories consist of:

Candidate City Landmark (CCL; 67-134 points) - *structure determined to be eligible for City Landmark Status through evaluation by the Historic Landmarks Commission's Historic Evaluation Criteria*;

Contributing Structure/Site (CS; 33-66 points) - *contributes significantly to the historic fabric of the community and, in some cases to a certain neighborhood*;

Structure of Merit (SM; 33-66) - *structure determined to be a resource through evaluation by the Historic Landmarks Commission's Historic Evaluation Criteria and which preservation should be a high priority*;

Non-Contributing Structure to a Historic District (NC); and,

Non-Significant (NS; 0-32 points).

The category of Identified Site/Structure (IS) is used when *further evaluation of the historic or architectural significant of the structure should be undertaken*.

According to the City of San José's *Guide to Historic Reports*, a City Landmark is "a significant historic resource having the potential for landmark designation as defined in the Historic Preservation Ordinance. Preservation of this resource is essential." The preservation of Structures of Merit "should be a high priority" but these structures are not considered significant resources for the purposes of CEQA.

Historic Resources Inventory

The City maintains a database of historic properties linked to the City's GIS system which provides a listing and mapping of historic resources that have been documented and evaluated and their significance. The *Historic Resources Inventory*, a product of this database is publicly available sorted by address[9] and by significance category.

Designated Structures and Sites:

NR - a structure or site listed on the National Register of Historic Places administered by the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

NRD - a district listed on the National Register of Historic Places administered by the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

SL - State Landmark, a structure or site designated by the State of California through the State Historic Preservation Office, Sacramento.

CR - California Register of Historical Resources

CLS - City Landmark structure or site, designated by the San José City Council in accordance with Section 13.48.110.

CLD - City Landmark District, a structure that contributes significantly to the historic fabric of an area within the City and has

9. See www.preservation.org/inventory and SJHLC/PBE 2001, 2008b.

been designated as part of a district by the San José City Council in accordance with Section 13.48.120.

Significant Structures and Sites, and Areas

ENR - eligible for National Register listing; appears to meet the NR criteria, but further historic research is necessary

ECR - eligible for California Register listing; appears to meet the CR criteria, but further historic research is necessary

CS - Contributing Structure/Site *a structure that contributes significantly to the historic fabric of the community* and, in some cases, to a certain neighborhood (CS; 33-66 points)

NCS - non-contributing structure/site

CCL - Candidate City Landmark

SM - Structure of Merit

IS - Identified Site/Structure

CNS - City Conservation Area

Structures and Sites Not Significant

NS - Non-Significant

The *Historic Resources Inventory* listing also includes two columns regarding forms on file:

FM-S - Inventory Form (State) Historic Information Reference from the State of California Historic Resources Inventory Form

FM-N - Inventory Form (National) Historic Information Reference from the State of National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form

San José 2020 General Plan

The San José General Plan (San José 2020 General Plan Focus on the Future) *Goals and Policies for Historic, Archaeological and Cultural Resources* (SJ/CPBCE 1994/2005) recognizes the irreplaceable nature of cultural properties and requires that preservation should be a key consideration in the development review process

Archaeological

The following policies are pertinent to archaeological resources:

Policy 1: Because historically or archaeologically significant sites, structures and districts are irreplaceable resources, their preservation should be a key consideration in the development review process.

Policy 8: For proposed development sites which have been identified as archaeologically sensitive, the City should require investigation during the planning process in order to determine whether valuable archaeological remains may be affected by the project and should also require that appropriate mitigation measures be incorporated into the project design.

Policy 9: Recognizing that Native American burials may be encountered at unexpected locations, the City should impose a requirement on all development permits and tentative subdivision maps that upon discovery of such burials during construction, development activity will cease until professional archaeological examination and reburial in an appropriate manner is accomplished.

Architectural

The following policies are pertinent to architectural resources:

Policy 1: Because historically or archaeologically significant sites, structures and districts are irreplaceable resources, their preservation should be a key consideration in the development review process.

Policy 2: The City should use the Area of Historic Sensitivity overlay and the landmark designation process of the Historical Preservation Ordinance to promote and enhance the preservation of historically or architecturally significant sites and structures.

Policy 3: An inventory of historically and/or architecturally significant structures should be maintained and periodically updated in order to promote awareness of these community resources.

Policy 4: Areas with a concentration of historically and/or architecturally significant sites or structures should be considered for preservation through the creation of Historic Preservation Districts.

Policy 5: New development in proximity to designated historic landmark structures and sites should be designed to be compatible with the character of the designated historic resource. In particular, development proposals located within the Areas of Historic Sensitivity designation should be reviewed for such design sensitivity.

Policy 6: The City should foster the rehabilitation of individual buildings and districts of historic significance and should utilize a variety of techniques and measures to serve as incentives toward achieving this end. Approaches, which should be considered for and implementation of this policy, include, among others:

Discretionary Alternative Use Policy Number 3, permitting flexibility as to the uses allowed in structures of historic or architectural merit;

Transfer of development rights from designated historic sites;

Tax relief for designated landmarks and/or districts;

Alternative building code provisions for the reuse of historic structures; and,

Financial incentives [including] grants, loans and/or loan guarantees to assist rehabilitation efforts

Policy 7: Structures of historic, cultural or architectural merit which are proposed for demolition because of public improvement projects should be considered for relocation as a means of preservation. Relocation within the same neighborhood or to the San José Historical Museum should be encouraged.

Certified Local Government (CLG)

The City of San José is a certified local government (CLG). Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, provided for the establishment of a CLG program which is a partnership among local governments, the State of California Office of Historic Preservation and the National Park Service (NPS).[10] CLG requirements include enforcing appropriate state and local laws and regulations for the designation and protection of historic properties; establishing a historic preservation review commission by local ordinance; maintaining a system for the survey and inventory of historic properties; providing for public participation in the local preservation program; and, satisfactorily perform responsibilities delegated to it by the state. Participation in the CLG program benefits include: credibility, technical assistance, streamlining, funding, autonomy, and economic benefits (CAL/OHP 2009). Each CLG must provide a yearly report of activities to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

City Preservation Incentives

The City offers a number of historic preservation incentives with the goal of preservation and continuing use of historic buildings.

The State Historic Building Code can be used as a reasonable alternative to the requirements of the regular codes and ordinances and is applicable for all San José historic resources. Similarly, the San José 2020 General Plan Discretionary Alternate Use Policy may apply on sites with structures of significant historical or architectural merit if to do so would enhance the likelihood that the historic/architectural qualities would be preserved and the use would not otherwise be incompatible with the surrounding area.

10. The National Park Service is responsible for administering the National Historic Preservation Program

City Landmarks are eligible for use of the Mills Act/Historical Property Contract allowing a revised property tax assessment with a percentage of the savings to be used towards rehabilitation and/or maintenance. A City Landmark may also qualify for a Building Tax Exemption. Two federal tax credits are available. A federal tax credit for rehabilitation of income producing National Register buildings is available and applies only to certified buildings. Another federal tax credit applies only to the rehabilitation of income producing non-historic (not eligible for the National Register) built before 1936.

5.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The majority of cultural resources data for the City has been collected since the 1970s to meet the compliance requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 and the California Environmental Quality Act as required by various federal, state and local agencies. Prior to the late 1960s and 1970s, archaeological and historic building studies were primarily academic and research oriented or undertaken for public purposes and focused on topics of individual or governmental interest (i.e., archaeological investigations at selected shell mound locations; the locations of Hispanic adobes in the nine bay area counties; Mission Period architectural styles, etc.).

While academic and grant funded research on both archaeological and historical topics continues, compliance funded studies comprise the overwhelming majority of studies completed over the past 35 years in the Santa Clara Valley and the City of San José. These studies, ranging from simple reviews of lot splits to built environment surveys of neighborhood and major planning areas linked with redevelopment efforts; transportation studies associated with highways and local roads and mass transit including various light rail projects; park planning; water development and flood control projects; fiber optic cable placement; power generation facilities with associated electrical substations and transmission lines; recycled water lines; and, many other project types have resulted in the discovery of numerous prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and the identification, recordation and evaluation of both archaeological and architectural resources. This compliance driven research has been undertaken by many private individuals, academic institutions, local, state and federal agencies and private firms focusing on complying with the requirements of environmental and historic preservation laws and regulations.

However, many of the reports completed for this compliance mandated research are not known or easily available. Many of the archaeological reports have been filed with the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center at CSU Sonoma (CHRIS/NWIC) to meet the archival use requirements of the facility. However, many of the architectural reports are on file only with the client or reviewing agency or copies may exist at a local library or historical society. This appears to be the case with many of the built environment studies completed within the City by various parties.

A detailed review of the report database maintained by the CHRIS/NWIC was not completed for this report as the facility maintains its information by USGS topographic

map quadrangles and a number of the sheets for the City of San José overlap with surrounding areas [see Fig. 5]. In addition, the retrieval and individual review of over 3,000 separate reports was not possible. The CHRIS/NWIC is currently entering locational information and reports into a GIS and it may be possible in the future to determine which reports pertain to the City.

A review of various lists, the physical inspection of the USGS topographic record maps, and several bibliographic compilations indicates that over 3,227 reports have been received by the CHRIS/NWIC that pertain to the City of San José, its Urban Growth Area (UHG) and its Sphere of Influence (SOI) as of early 2009 (Table 5.1). The repository includes every document received by the CHRIS/NWIC for the City from the early 1970s with reports ranging from one to two pages to major multi-volume reports.

Data on report numbers for the San José and San José West topographic maps which cover the majority of the City are reasonably accurate. The data for the other maps were collected via visual review of the maps and a manual count. It is certain that the addition of the many unfiled reports would provide important information to what is presently known for the City's prehistory and history.

TABLE 5.1
REPORTS ON FILE
Pertinent to the City of San José

USGS Topographic Map	Reports on File
San José East and West (combined) (1980)	2168
Santa Teresa Hills (most in CSJ) (1980)	430
Calaveras Reservoir (1980)	134
Cupertino (1991)	41
Lick Observatory (1973)	31
Los Gatos (1980)	89
Milpitas (1980)	246
Morgan Hill (1980)	88
Mountain View (within SOI) (1997)	0
Mt. Sizer (within SOI) (1978)	0

As noted previously, based on the number of reports on file, the most studied areas are the downtown core area of San José and North San José (Rincon and Alviso). The majority of parcels in these areas appear to have been reviewed at least once and often several times in certain cases. Other older sections of San José on the San José East and West topographic maps, have also been studied with a focus on the transportation alignments (e.g., major roads/streets, freeways, etc.) and the creeks/channels (i.e., flood control projects). Many parcels have also been reviewed for cultural resources but the areas are usually small and scattered. Overall, the areas that have seen the most review are in areas that have had recent development or undergone extensive redevelopment after the introduction of environmental compliance requirements. In general, the flatland

areas have been subject to study but the upland areas that have not been subject to development have not been reviewed for cultural resources.

5.1 PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Prehistoric and protohistoric[11] site types recorded in the general plan area include: (1) habitation sites ranging from villages to seasonal and temporary campsites; and, (2) non-habitation sites including stone tool and other manufacturing areas, quarries for tool stone procurement, cemeteries usually associated with large villages, isolated burial locations, rock art sites, bedrock mortars or other milling feature sites, and Native American trails. The majority of prehistoric archaeological sites have been found at/along fresh water sources such as creeks and springs, in valleys near both permanent and seasonal water including the fresh water marshes once present throughout the valley, at the base of the hills, and along and adjacent to the major north/south Native American trails as well as at stone tool sources in the foothills surrounding the valley.

Numerous mid to late 19th and early 20th century Historic Period sites - both archaeological and architectural - have been identified in the general study region. Historic Era sites identified in the general study region include:

Spanish and Mexican Periods

1. campsites
2. dwelling sites (*Pueblo de San José*, Rancho haciendas, Indian rancherias; *palizada*[12]
3. special activity sites (Adobe; St. Joseph's Church; stores; Court House; *juzgado* (jail), guard house, mill, winery/distillery, soap making, lime making, textile and ceramic production, *matanza*,[13] rodeo, bull and bear fights, orchards, plaza, etc.)
4. transportation related (e.g., trails, roads)
5. water conveyance systems - household and irrigation e.g., *acequias*[14] *sanjon*[15])

American Period

1. campsites
2. former towns and rural service centers (e.g., Pueblo of San José, Alviso, Berryessa, East San José, Willow Glen, Meridian Corners, Gubserville, Robertsville, New Almaden, Evergreen, and Coyote) and their urban fabric (buildings, trash features, etc.)

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11. Historic era Native American sites.

12. Spanish variant of the Kentucky log house.

13. seasonal slaughter and butchery of cattle and hide processing

14. trench, drain, ditch, channel, irrigation ditch

15. gully, deep ditch or large drain

3. residential properties (buildings, barns, outbuildings, boarding houses, dormitories, etc.)
4. farmsteads/ranches (buildings, outbuildings, fences privies, trash deposits, etc.) and other agricultural activities (wineries, nurseries, greenhouses, seed production, road side fruit stands)
5. community buildings and government buildings (churches/temples, schools and related educational and reform, hospitals, sanatoria, auditoria, theaters, churches, libraries, museums, fraternal/social halls/clubs, jails, almshouses, armories, public health, etc.)
6. businesses, manufacturing and industry, light industrial related (e.g., livery stables, blacksmith, canneries, mills, hotels, restaurants, office buildings, groceries, sales, garages, brickyards, processing facilities, distilleries, beer and soda works, shipyards, etc.);
7. recreational (parks and public gardens, fairgrounds, race tracks, music halls, gambling halls, saloons, brothels, boating, resorts, amphitheater, baseball parks, yacht clubs, golf clubs, amusement parks, church camps, summer camps, etc.);
8. ethnic clusters, work camps, and military camps (e.g., Japantown/Nihonmachi; Chinatowns, etc.)
9. cemeteries, grave clusters, and isolated graves;
10. quarries and mine(s) and related infrastructure (shafts, tunnels, adits, ventilators, tailings, etc.;
11. communication and information (e.g., mail, telegraph, telephone, radio, television, etc.)
12. transportation related features (e.g., trails, roads, stage/train stops/stations/depots, street railroads, railroad related, service stations, subways, airports, canals, wharves, levees/seawalls, bridges, trestles, etc.);
13. infrastructure related (e.g., water supply and control systems - wells, cisterns, flumes, pipes, ditches, canals, aqueducts, dams, and tunnels; sanitary systems; gas and electrical systems; fire suppression, etc.);
14. miscellaneous - privy pits, trash scatters and dumps; boundary markers (stone walls, fences, etc.); machinery (e.g., windmills, farm equipment, steam donkeys, etc.), landform modifications (hedgerows, terraces, ponds, etc.), and, monuments (fountains, statues, etc.); open spaces).

The *Historical Overview and Context for the City of San José* (Archives & Architecture (A&A) 1992a:19) provides a matrix of historic themes arranged by periods with associated activities and features that have been used to assign identified resources to a particular period and theme. Historic periods commonly used in the City of San José include:

Spanish (1777-1822)
Mexican (1822-1845)
Early American (1846-1870)
Horticulture (1870-1918)

Inter-War (1918-1945)
Industrialization and Suburbanization (1945-present)

Historic themes commonly used in the City of San José include:

Architecture and Shelter (A & S)
Agriculture (AG)
Manufacturing and Industry (M & I)
Resource Exploitation and Environmental Management (RE & EM)
Communication and Transportation (C & T)
Commerce (C)
Government and Public Services (G & PS)
Religion and Education (R & E), and
Social, Arts, and Recreation (S, A, & R).

Buried Archaeological Resources

The presence of subsurface archaeological resources has been demonstrated by development, transportation and flood control projects over the past 30 years. Project related excavations have exposed many significant buried archaeological resources including major Native American villages.

Geomorphological and geoarchaeological research over the past 20 years have demonstrated that the landscape of the Santa Clara Valley while used by prehistoric Native Americans for thousands of years has been subject to the effects of Post-Pleistocene sea level increases, land subsidence, and episodic flooding. A review of the Holocene depositional history indicates that these processes have resulted in the erosion and/or burial of prehistoric archaeological by alluvial deposits (Meyer 1999, 2008; Meyer and Rosenthal 1997). Archaeological research conducted in the Santa Clara Valley over the past 40 years has identified typical surface indicators for prehistoric archaeological sites and confirmed the high potential for buried prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek.[16] There is usually no indication of buried prehistoric cultural materials and often the presence of large, complex sites is not clearly suggested by the occasional sparse surface indicators noted during a surface inspection. Several researchers have noted that the presence/absence of certain Holocene (recent) soil types may indicate a potential for buried cultural resources where Holocene depositional landforms are located near former or current water courses (Rosenthal and Meyer 2004). These observations have resulted in defining those areas within 500-1,500 feet of existing and former water alignments as high sensitivity for subsurface archaeological deposits.

However, a reliable model for predicting prehistoric cultural resource locations based on current site data, types and topographic and environmental variables has not yet been developed for the Santa Clara Valley. Systematic studies of site location and dispersion have been few (e.g., King and Hickman 1973; Bergthold 1982; see also Elsasser 1986).

16. ARM 1979; TCR 1980; Anastasio 1984; Hylkema 1994; Ambro 1996; and, Basin Research Associates 1997 among others.

Qualitative observations suggest that major archaeological sites (e.g., village locations, sites with habitation evidence and burials) appear to occur at irregular intervals ranging from ca. 0.8 km/0.5 to 2.8 km/1.75 miles adjacent to the current course of the Guadalupe River. Independent research by Mark Hylkema, a local archaeologist (personal communications, 1997-1999), appears to confirm this site dispersion pattern. Continuing research in the Santa Clara valley with an emphasis on site prediction is ongoing.

The research completed for the General Plan suggests a varying potential for subsurface historic archaeological deposits from the Hispanic Period to the American Period. These deposits are usually associated with the development of the City of San José core and outlying agricultural and rural areas from the 1830s to the 1930s. The resources are linked with buildings from former agricultural, industrial, business and residential uses. Adobe dwellings and other features dating from 1797 to about 1850 in the *Pueblo de San José* have been identified by Hendry and Bowman (1940) and other early maps (e.g., Hare's 1872 *Map of the City of San José*; Thompson and West's 1876 *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County, California;* see also Findlay and Garaventa (1983) provide information on locations for potential subsurface archaeological deposits dating from the late 18th to the early 20th centuries. It is probable that many of these potential resources including foundations, wells, privies, and trash deposits have been impacted and removed as a result of previous excavations for infrastructure improvements and other development activities over the past 100 years.

5.2 ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The variety of architectural styles present in the City of San José reflects the prevailing tastes of capitalists, government architects, and politicians as well as the local populace over the past 250 years.

Commercial, religious and public buildings include examples of Italianate, Spanish-Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, "California Churrigueresque" (Mission and Spanish eclectic details), Mediterranean, Colonial Revival, Neoclassic, Beaux-Arts with Neoclassic-and-Egyptian style ornamentation, Classic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Romanesque/Renaissance Revival, Renaissance Revival, Italian Renaissance (train station), Carpenter Gothic, Prairie with some Neoclassic elements, Art Deco, Art Deco with Egyptian decorative motifs, traditional Japanese, Moderne, Neo-Brutalist, and Postmodern.

Major architectural styles popular during various eras/periods identified in the City are listed below (generally after Winter 2003:Chapter 2:Architectural Resources). Resource style is usually included with the information for resources listed on the City's *Historic Resources Inventory*.

HISPANIC/EARLY AMERICAN

Pueblo Adobe, 1777 to 1822 Spanish period, 1822-1845 Mexican period, and Early American period, 1846-1870

FOLK HOUSES (ca. 1860-1900)
- Vernacular or National including imported prefabricated buildings (frame or "kit")

ROMANTIC ERA (ca. 1860-1880)
- Italianate and Italianate Cottage
- Greek Revival,
- Carpenter Gothic or Folk Victorian

VICTORIAN ERA (ca. 1860-1900)
- Queen Anne
- Stick (or late 1870s-1890s; considered transitional between Gothic Revival and Queen Anne) Shingle
- [Richardson Romanesque]

COLONIAL REVIVAL PERIOD (ca. 1890-1930)
- Neoclassical
- Colonial Revival
- Dutch Colonial Revival

ARTS AND CRAFTS PERIOD (ca. 1900-1925)
- Craftsman
- Bungalow
- Prairie [1910-1925]

20th CENTURY REVIVAL PERIOD (ca. 1920-1940)
- Tudor Revival
- Mission Revival
- Spanish Eclectic or Spanish Colonial Revival or Mediterranean Revival
- Italian Renaissance

MODERN STYLES (ca. 1930-1950)
- Art Deco
- Art Moderne
- International
- Mid-Century Modern

OTHER
- Suburban Tract, ca. 1890-1920 and ca. 1945-1991
- Brown Shingle late 1890s-1915 and,
- Eastern Shingle Cottage ca. 1895-1910

5.3 RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN THE CITY

A records review was undertaken to identify recorded resources within the General Plan area. The objective of the review was to determine recorded and listed cultural resources *(historic property* or *historic resource*) within the City. This effort included a review of resource records on file with the CHRIS/NWIC, the City's *Historic Resources Inventory* and linked GIS database, cultural resources materials collected and on file with Basin Research Associates, and reviews of the *Historic Properties Directory* (HPD) for Santa Clara County and the *Archeological Determinations of Eligibility* issued by the State

Office of Historic Preservation (CAL/OHP 2008a-b). The HPD provides information for previously evaluated historic properties with the most recent updates of the NRHP, the CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest as well as other evaluations of properties reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

Resources on File – CHRIS/NWIC

Primary Number recorded cultural resources on file with CHRIS/NWIC total 1,138 for the City of San José, its UGB and SOI (Table 5.2; see Figs. 6a-b). These resources include prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, multi-component archaeological resources, buildings and structures, linear alignments and other cultural resources that have been reported to the repository.

TABLE 5.2
CHRIS/NWIC PRIMARY NUMBERS ON FILE
City of San José

USGS Topographic Map	Recorded Resources
San Jose East (1980)	302
San Jose West (1980)	521
Santa Teresa Hills (most in CSJ) (1980)	125
Calaveras Reservoir (1980)	49
Cupertino (1991)	1
Lick Observatory (1973)	12
Los Gatos (1980)	18
Milpitas (1980)	32
Morgan Hill (1980)	75
Mountain View (within SOI) (1997)	0
Mt. Sizer (within SOI) (1978)	3
TOTAL	1,138

Resources Listed – City of San José Historic Resources Inventory

The City's *Historic Resources Inventory* has 3,363 resources listed in contrast to the 1,138 resources recorded with the CHRIS/NWIC (Tables 5.3; see Figs. 7a-c). This is approximately three times the number on file with the repository which is the primary resource consulted by historic preservation professionals and planners during due diligence compliance reviews. The majority of these resources are associated with the "built" environment [see Figs. 8a-b for a combined view of the listed resources from both the NWIC and City].

TABLE 5.3
LISTED PROPERTY TYPES
City of San José *Historic Resources Inventory*

Resource Type	Number on File
City Landmark	160
Structure of Merit	567
Identified Structure	1,805
Contributing Site/Structure	774
Non-Contributing Site/Structure	151

Note: Some of these properties are included within more than one category

5.3A Archaeological Resources [Figs. 9a-b]

Numerous prehistoric and historic archaeological resources including multi-component sites, those occupied by both prehistoric and historic peoples, have been recorded within the City. As noted in Section 5.1, many of the prehistoric resources are associated with current or former water sources. Historic archaeological resources are usually associated with former areas of historic occupation and presently developed areas such as the downtown core. A total of 357 archaeological resources are present (273 prehistoric sites, 51 historic archaeological sites and 33 multi-component sites) (see Table 5.4).

TABLE 5.4
RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES (NWIC)

USGS Topographic Map	Prehistoric	Historic	Multi
San Jose East (1980)	81	12	5
San Jose West (1980)	13	25	8
Santa Teresa Hills (most in CSJ) (1980)	92	5	12
Calaveras Reservoir (1980)	7	1	0
Cupertino (1991)	0	0	0
Lick Observatory (1973)	7	0	2
Los Gatos (1980)	15	1	0
Milpitas (1980)	17	7	3
Morgan Hill (1980)	39	0	2
Mountain View (within SOI) (1997)	0	0	0
Mt. Sizer (within SOI) (1978)	2	0	1
TOTALS	273	51	33

5.3B Architectural Resources

The majority of resources recorded by both the CHRIS/NWIC and the City's Historic Resources Inventory consist of historic architecture including buildings, structures,

bridges, rock wall alignments and other built environment components. The CHRIS/NWIC lists 787 architectural resources compared to approximately 3,000 resources on the City's inventory indicating that roughly four times as many resources have been reviewed than are on file at the CHRIS/NWIC (compare Tables 5.3 and 5.5).

TABLE 5.5
RECORDED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES (NWIC)

USGS Topographic Map	Recorded Resources
San Jose East (1980)	205
San Jose West (1980)	471
Santa Teresa Hills (most in CSJ) (1980)	24
Calaveras Reservoir (1980)	41
Cupertino (1991)	0
Lick Observatory (1973)	1
Los Gatos (1980)	1
Milpitas (1980)	11
Morgan Hill (1980)	33
Mountain View (within SOI) (1997)	0
Mt. Sizer (within SOI) (1978)	0
TOTAL	787

City Landmarks (see List 5.1) [Fig. 10]

The City has listed 160 City Landmarks and City Districts with additional candidates under review. These listed resources are considered to be the highest ranking properties within the City and of special importance to the citizens. The City's Historic Preservation Ordinance (San José Municipal Code Chapter 13.48, Historic Preservation, Sections 13.48.010 through 13.48.660) provides special consideration for these resources.

The City Landmarks include 25 NRHP listed individual properties and/or districts; nine City Landmarks include State of California Landmarks or part of a State Landmark (Table 5.6) and, four City Landmarks include four State Points of Historical Interest (SPHI or part of a SPHI - Table 5.7).

LIST 5.1
CITY LANDMARKS with NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

CSJ File #	SITE # and/or NWIC P-#	LANDMARK NAME	ADDRESS	NATIONAL REGISTER (NRHP) STATUS
HL77-1	CA-SCl-390H P-43-000396	Luis Maria Peralta Adobe	184 W. St. John Street	appears NR eligible 1988, NR listed 1973 HPD; NPS NR listed
HL77-2	CA-SCl-376H P-43-000382	Old Post Office [Civic Art Gallery]	110 S. Market Street	NR listed

LIST 5.1, con't
DESIGNATED CITY LANDMARKS with NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

CSJ File #	SITE # and/or NWIC P-#	LANDMARK NAME	ADDRESS	NATIONAL REGISTER (NRHP) STATUS
HL77-3		Pellier Park	183 W. St. James Street	
HL77-4	CA-SCl-392H P-43-000398	St. Joseph's Church	55 W. San Fernando Street	NR listed
HL77-5	in.CA-SCl-466H P-43-000467	Scottish Rite Temple	196 N. Third Street	individually NR listed; St. James Square NR District Contributor #5
HL77-6	In CA-SCl-466H P-43-000467	Trinity Episcopal Church	81 N. Second Street	St. James Square NR District Contributor #8
HL81-7	CA-SCl-379H P-43-000385	Hayes Mansion	200 Edenvale Avenue	resubmitted/not reevaluated; formerly NR listed; NPS NR listed
HL77-8	CA-SCl-377H In CA-SCl-466H P-43-000383 P-43-000467	First Unitarian Church	160 N. Third Street	individually NR listed; St. James Square NR District Contributor #6
HL77-9		[Thomas] Fallon Residence	175 W. St John Street	appears NR eligible
HL77-10		East San José Carnegie Library	1102 E. Santa Clara Street	individually determined eligible by consensus; California Carnegie Libraries NR listed Multiple Property
HL77-11		Kirk-Farrington House	1615 Dry Creek Road	appears NR eligible
HL80-12	In CA-SCL-466H P-43-000467	Odd Fellows Building	82-96 E. Santa Clara Street	SJ Downtown Commercial NR District Contributor #32
HL80-13	In CA-SCl-742H P-43-001102	Japanese Kuwabara Hospital	565 N. Fifth Street	appears individually NR eligible and as contributor to district
HL80-14		Auzerais Residence	155 E. Empire Street	Hensley NR District Contributor #2
HL80-15		New Century Block	52-78 E. Santa Clara Street	SJ Downtown Commercial NR District Contributor #21
HL80-16	P-43-001338	Brohaska/Dalis Residence	124 Delmas Avenue	
HL81-17	CA-SCl-461H P-43-000462	DeAnza Hotel	233 W. Santa Clara Street	determined NR eligible by consensus 2006; NR listed 1982; NPS listed
HL81-18	CA-SCl-443H P-43-000444	St. Claire Hotel	302 S. Market Street	received, not evaluated 1996; NR listed 1980; NPS NR listed
HL81-19		St. James Hotel/Moir Building [Moir Building]	227 & 241 N. First Street [227-247]	NR listed
HL82-21		Wing Residence	336 N. Third Street	Hensley NR District - Contributor #85
HL82-22		Alum Rock Log Cabin	15571 Alum Rock Avenue	
HL82-23		Sunset Telephone & Telegraph [Old PT&T]	80 S. Market Street	
HL83-24		Dohrman Building	325 S First Street	NR listed
HL83-25		Gates/Maybeck House	62 S. Thirteenth Street	appears NR eligible
HS84-26		**The Alameda R-O-W (District)**	[The Alameda between Race St & Hwy 880]	
HS84-27		Bank of Italy	8-14 S. First Street	SJ Downtown Commercial NR District Contributor #1
HS85-28		Berryessa Elementary School	1171 N. Capitol Avenue	
HS85-29		Fox Theater (California Theater)	345 S. First Street	appears NR eligible
HS85-30		Overfelt House & Gardens	2281 McKee Road	
HL86-31		Smith Residence	3550 San Felipe Road	
HL86-32		San José Women's Club	75 S. Eleventh Street	appears NR eligible
HL86-34		McKee/Lundy Residence	592 N. Seventeenth Street	
HL86-35		Buffington Residence	1124-1126 Lincoln Avenue	determined NR ineligible by consensus
HD84-36	CA-SCl-466H P-43-000467	**Saint James Park (District)** [St. James Square Historic District]	[roughly bounded by N. First, N. Fourth E. St. James, and E. St. John Streets]	St. James Square listed NR District - 10 contributors & 2 non-contributors
HL86-38		Germania Hall	259-261 N. Second Street	determined NR eligible by consensus

LIST 5.1, con't
DESIGNATED CITY LANDMARKS with NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

CSJ File #	SITE # and/or NWIC P-#	LANDMARK NAME	ADDRESS	NATIONAL REGISTER (NRHP) STATUS
HL86-39		Vintage Tower	227-245 E. Santa Clara Street	determined NR eligible by consensus
HL86-40		Civic Auditorium	145 W. San Carlos Street	
HS87-42		San José Academy	275 N. Twenty-Fourth Street	
HS87-43		Metzger Ranch Complex	[?] San Felipe Road	
HS87-44		Wehner Mansion Site	7871 Prestwick Circle	
HL88-45		James Clayton Building	34 W. Santa Clara Street	determined NR eligible by consensus
HL88-46		Hotel Metropole	33-35 S. Market Street	
HL88-47		National Guard Armory	240 N. Second Street	determined NR eligible by consensus
HD89-51		**Hensley (District)**	["roughly bounded by Julian, 1st, 7th, and Empire Sts."]	listed Hensley NR District 279 properties w/ 207 contributors
HL90-52		Knox/Goodrich Building	34-36 S. First Street	SJ Downtown Commercial NR District Contributor #10
HL91-53		Jose Theater	62-64 S. Second Street	SJ Downtown Commercial NR District Contributor #26
HL91-55		San José Building & Loan Assoc	81 W. Santa Clara Street	may become NR eligible
HL91-57		San José Water Works	374 W. Santa Clara Street	determined NR eligible contributor by consensus
HL92-58		Glein/Fenerin Building	59-69 Post Street	received for evaluation
HL92-59	P-43-001160	The Orange	48 S. Capitol Avenue	
HL92-61		[Ruben] Baker Ranch Buildings	6468 Almaden Expressway	
HS92-62		Remillard/Dandini Residence [Ashworth-Remillard House]	755 Story Road	NR listed
HS92-63	P-43-001417	Church of the Five Wounds	1375 E. Santa Clara Street	determined NR eligible by consensus
HL92-64	CA-SCl-471 P-43-000472	Fountain Alley Building	27-29 Fountain Alley	individually NR listed; SJ Downtown Commercial NR District Contributor #6
HL92-65	P-43-001118	Letitia Building	66-72 S. First Street	determined individually NR eligible by other than consensus or Keeper; SJ Downtown Commercial NR District Contributor #15
HL92-66		Security Building/Ryland Block	74-86 S. First Street	determined NR eligible by consensus; SJ Downtown Commercial NR District Contributor #16
HL92-67	CA-SCl-339H P-43-000346 and in P-43-001468	Wade Warehouse	1641-1657 El Dorado Street	Port of Alviso NR District Contributor #10
HL92-68		John Stock & Sons Warehouse	299 Basset Avenue	submitted, not evaluated
HL92-69	CA-SCl-339H P-43-000346 and in P-43-001468	Bayside Canning Company	1290 Hope Street	in Port of Alviso NR District, not listed as Contributor
HL92-70		State Meat Market	148-150 E. Santa Clara Street	SJ Downtown Commercial NR District, Contributor #45
HL92-71		Schurra's Candies	848 The Alameda	
HL92-72		Sperry Flour Co.	30 N. Third Street	
HS92-73		St. Patrick's School	51 N. Ninth Street	determined NR eligible by consensus
HL92-74		Herrold College	465 S. First Street	
HL92-75		Lyndon Building	177 W. Santa Clara Street	determined NR ineligible by consensus
HL92-76		Beatrice Building	255 N. First Street	may become NR eligible
HL92-77		Tognozzi Building	261-265 N. First Street	determined NR eligible by consensus
HL92-78		Rea Block	56-60 S. First Street [58 S First Street]	SJ Downtown Commercial NR District Contributor #14
HS92-79		Pickle Factory Plant No. 39	621 N. Eighth Street	

LIST 5.1, con't
DESIGNATED CITY LANDMARKS with NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

CSJ File #	SITE # and/or NWIC P-#	LANDMARK NAME	ADDRESS	NATIONAL REGISTER (NRHP) STATUS
HL92-80		Mariani Building	515-551 Manzana Place	submitted, not evaluated
HL92-81		El Paseo Court	40-44 S. First Street	SJ Downtown Commercial NR District Contributor #11
HL92-82		[Charles M.] Richards	1550 Hicks Avenue	appears NR eligible
HS92-83	CA-SCl-385H P-43-000391	Roberto/Sunol Adobe	770 Lincoln Avenue	NR listed
HS92-84	CA-SCl-339H P-43-000346 and in P-43-001468	Tilden Residence and Grocery	970-996 Elizabeth Street	Port of Alviso NR District Contributors #2 Laine Residence & #3 Laine Store
HS92-87		Bank of America/Gairaud Realtor	1445 The Alameda	
HS92-88		Towne Theater	1433 The Alameda	
HS92-89	CA-SCl-339H P-43-000346 and in P-43-001468	Bayside Cannery Office	907 Elizabeth Street	in Port of Alviso NR District, not listed as Contributor
HS92-90		Babe's Muffler Services	808 The Alameda	
HS92-92		SP Switching Tower	[?#] Asbury Street	
HS 92-94		American Can Company Factory	190 Martha Street	
HS92-95	CA-SCl-339H P-43-000346 and in P-43-001468	Wade Residence	1641 El Dorado Street	Port of Alviso Historic District Contributor #9
HS93-97		We and Our Neighbors Clubhouse	15480 Union Avenue	NR listed
HS93-98		Cesar Chavez Family House Site	53 Scharf Avenue	
HL94-99		Old Hoover School	1671 Park Avenue	
HL94-100		Diridon Train Station; [Southern Pacific Depot (Cahill Station)]	65 Cahill Street	individually NR listed and Southern Pacific Depot NR District
HL95-101	CA-SCl-394H P-43-000400	Winchester Mystery House	525 S. Winchester Boulevard	NR listed
HS95-102		Municipal Rose Garden	1600 Naglee Avenue	
HL95-103		[Karl H.] Plate Residence	607 N. First Street	appears NR eligible as contributor to fully documented district
HL95-104		Andrew P. Hill Residence	1600 Senter Road	
HL96-105		Antioch Baptist Church	268 E. Julian Street	
HD 96-107		**River Street (District)**	various	NR evaluation/ reevaluation withdrawn
HL97-108		John Webb Residence	1636 Pomona Avenue	
HL97-109		Almaden Winery Building	1530 Blossom Hill Road	may become NR eligible
HL98-110		[Paul and Mary] Clark Residence	1147 Minnesota Avenue	
HL98-111		Borcher Brothers Building	396 N. First Street	
HL98-112		LoCurto Residence	1498-1500 Almaden Expwy	eligible for local listing only
HL99-113		[Morris] Dailey[Max] Blum Residence	394 N. Fourth Street	Hensley NR District Contributor # [not listed]
HL99-114		Appleton/Marks Residence	390 N. Fourth Street	Hensley NR District Contributor # [not listed]
HL99-115		Hall Residence	386 N. Fourth Street	Hensley NR District Contributor # [not listed]
HL99-116		Old Home of Benevolence	516 Martha Street	
HL00-117	in P-43-001468	Old City Hall and Firehouse	1060 Taylor Street	
HL00-118		Wards Funeral Home	93 Devine Street	
HL00-119		The Sherward Building	79 Devine Street	
HL00-120		Montgomery Hotel	211 S. First Street	NR listed
HL02-121		5 Spot Drive-In Restaurant	869 S. First Street	
HL00-122		Pritchard/Renzel Residence	524 Almaden Avenue	submitted, not evaluated

LIST 5.1, con't
DESIGNATED CITY LANDMARKS with NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

CSJ File #	SITE # and/or NWIC P-#	LANDMARK NAME	ADDRESS	NATIONAL REGISTER (NRHP) STATUS
HL00-123		Stern/Fischer Residence	132 Pierce Avenue	submitted, not evaluated
HL01-125		Donner/Houghton Residence (fire)	156 E. St John Street	NR listed
HL01-126		St. Claire Building	301 S. First Street	submitted, not evaluated
HL01-127		Porter Stock Building (fire)	83-91 S. First Street	submitted, not evaluated
HL01-128		Costa/Miller Building	520 S. First Street	submitted, not evaluated
HL01-129		Sunol Building	127-145 Post Street	submitted, not evaluated
HL01-130		W. Prussia Building	371-387 S. First Street	submitted, not evaluated; previously eligible for local listing only
HL01-131		Pratt/Brackett Residence	469 S. Third Street	submitted, not evaluated
HL01-132		San José National Bank	101 W. Santa Clara Street	determined NR by consensus
HL01-133		Rucker Mansion	418 S. Third Street	submitted, not evaluated; previous appears NR eligible
HL01-134		Twohy Building	200-210 S. First Street	NR listed
HL01-135		Knights of Columbus Buildings	34-40 N. First Street	submitted, not evaluated
HL01-136		Realty Building	19 N. Second Street	submitted, not evaluated; previous determined NR by consensus
HL01-137		Wright/Bailey Residence	312-314 S. Third Street	submitted, not evaluated
HL01-138	P-43-000916	Masson Building	161 W. Santa Clara Street	submitted, not evaluated; previously determined NR ineligible by consensus
HL01-139		Farmer's Union Building	151 W. Santa Clara Street	determined NR by consensus
HL01-140		Commercial Building	28 N. First Street	determined NR by consensus
HL01-141		[Charles O.] Bocks Building	1645 The Alameda	
HL01-142		[Clara Louise] Lawrence Building	1146 Randol Avenue	
HL01-143		IBM Building	99 Notre Dame Avenue	submitted, not evaluated
HL01-144		Bird Residence	89 Pierce Avenue	submitted, not evaluated; previously determined NR ineligible by consensus
HL02-145		Arthur Monroe Free Residence	66 S. Fourteenth Street	NR listed
HL02-146		Dunne Mansion	1818 The Alameda	
HL03-147		Rank Residence	128 Pierce Avenue	submitted, not evaluated
HL03-148		Moody Flats Apartments	311 N. Second Street	eligible for local listing only; previously listed NR contributor to district or multi resource property
HL03-149		Nevills/Campisi Residence	84 S. Sixth Street	not eligible for local listing [etc.] "elig for special consideration in Local Planning"
HL04-150		Wilder-Hait Residence	1190 Emory Street	may become NR eligible
HL05-151		Morrill Residence (Briar Rose Inn)	897 Jackson Street	may become NR eligible
HL05-152		Curtis Residence	254 S. Seventeenth Street	
HL05-153		Dennis Residence	237 N. Autumn Street	
HL05-154		Cal Pak District Manager's Office	734 The Alameda	
HD06-155		**Reed (District)**	Various [S. Fourth, S. Ninth, E. San Salvador Streets, I-280]	eligible for local listing only
HL06-156		Hensley Residence	456 N. Third Street	Hensley NR District Contributor #109
HL06-157		Victorian House	1023 Bird Avenue	appears NR eligible
HD07-158		**Lakehouse (District)**	various	eligible for local listing only
HL07-159		Brownlee Residence	754 S. Third Street	may become NR eligible
HD07-160		Reed Residence	328 N. Sixth Street	Hensley NR District Contributor #238
HL07-161		Herrington Residence	336 N. Sixth Street	Hensley NR District Contributor #241

LIST 5.1, con't
DESIGNATED CITY LANDMARKS with NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

CSJ File #	SITE # and/or NWIC P-#	LANDMARK NAME	ADDRESS	NATIONAL REGISTER (NRHP) STATUS
HL07-162		[William] Haydock Residence	483 N. Fifth Street	Hensley NR District Contributor #228
HL07-163		Miller/Hubbard Residence	201 S. Thirteenth Street	
HL07-164		Martin Residence	295 Sequoia Avenue	
HL07-165		Richards/Field Residence	523 S. Sixth Street	
HL07-166		Mojmir Apartments	470 S. Third Street	submitted, not evaluated
HL08-167		Slettedahl Residence	202 S. Fourteenth Street	
HL08-168		Foster Residence	198 S. Thirteenth Street	
HL08-171		L.D. Bohnett Residence	940 Plaza Drive	eligible for local listing only
HL08-172		Ames Residence	186 N. Fifteenth Street	appears NR eligible
HL08-173		Hobson Residence	333 N. Fifteenth Street	
HL08-174		Renzel Residence	120 Arroyo Way	
HL08-175		Somers Residence	675 S. Sixth Street	eligible for local listing only
HL08-176		McMillan Residence	525 S. Sixth Street	eligible for local listing only
HL08-177		Lynwood Apartments	551-553 S. Sixth Street	eligible for local listing only
HL08-178		Kimura Residence	556 N. Third Street	appears eligible as contributor to NR District
HL-08-179		Rev. G.A. Miller Residence	80 S. Sixth Street	appears eligible for NR listing
	Total = 160	**including 6 City Landmark Districts**		

TABLE 5.6
STATE HISTORIC LANDMARKS IN CITY OF SAN JOSÉ
(including SHL/City Landmarks)

SHL#	City Landmark	Description
250		Old Sites of Mission Santa Clara and Old Spanish Bridge (part in City of San Jose)
416		Edwin Markham Home
417		First Normal School in California
433		First Site of El Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe
434	HL77-3	Pellier Park (Site of City Gardens, Nursery of Louis Pellier
447		Gubserville
461		Site of California's First State Capitol
489		Moreland School
505	HL97-109	Almaden Vineyards
813		Montgomery Hill
854	HL77-2	Old Post Office
866	HL77-1	Luis Maria Peralta Adobe
868	HL95-101	Winchester House [*sic*]
888	HL81-7	Hayes Mansion
898	HS92-83	Roberto-Sunol Adobe
902	HL77-8	First Unitarian Church
910	HL77-4	St. Joseph's Catholic Church
945		First Successful Introduction of Honeybee to California
952		Site of World's First Broadcasting Station

TABLE 5.7
STATE POINTS OF HISTORIC INTEREST
IN CITY OF SAN JOSÉ

SPHI#	City Landmark	Description
SCL-017	HL82-22	Alum Rock Park (incl. Alum Rock Log Cabin)
SCL-034	HL77-1	Farrington House (HL77-11)
SCL-036	HL77-5	Scottish Rite Temple (HL77-5)
SCL-053		Grave Site of Charles Henry McKiernan, aka Mountain Charley
SCL-061	HL92-69 HS-92-89 HS92-95 HL92-67 HS92-84	Port of Alviso (5 City Landmarks)
SCL-062		Valley Medical Center Campus, Building H-12

5.3C Historic Districts and Conservation Areas (see List 5.2; also List 5.1)

Twenty-one historic districts or parts of historic districts[17] and/or Conservation Areas (CNS)[18] are located in the City of San José and/or UGB/SOI [Fig. 11]. These Districts/Conservation Areas include buildings and sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places, State Historic Landmarks, State Points of Historical Interest by the State of California, the City of San José, and/or by the County of Santa Clara.

National Register of Historic Places

Eight National Register Districts or contributors to National Register districts have been identified in the City or Urban Growth Area. These include:

17. The City of San José Historic Preservation Ordinance defines a ". . . *historic district*" *as "a geographically definable area of urban or rural character, possessing a significant concentration or continuity of site, building, structures or objects unified by past events or aesthetically by plan of physical development."* and a "conservation area" as *"a geographically definable area of urban or rural character with identifiable attributes embodied by: (1) architecture, urban design, development patterns, setting, or geography; and (2) history."*

18. *"Conservation areas are used as a planning tool ... in order to preserve and enhance neighborhood character in places that have cohesive or distinctive character."* Conservation areas may be employed *"when the targeted area might not technically merit consideration as an historic district due to a lack of a unified contextual theme or when the level of aesthetic continuity of sites is inadequate*" or if *"historic district is not supported by area property owners"* (A&A 2007:25 [Historic District Study Martha Gardens Residential Neighborhood]).

National Register Districts[19]

Hensley Historic District;
New Almaden Historic District and Mine, a National Historic Landmark;
Port of Alviso (San José);
San José Downtown Historic District (alternatively the San José Commercial District); and,
Southern Pacific Depot (Cahill Station Historic District now known as the Diridon Train Station); and,
St. James Square District (Saint or St. James Park).

Contributors to Identified National Register Districts[20]

California Carnegie Libraries - one of a multiple property submission (MPS); and,
United States Post Offices in California 1900-1941 - one of a multiple resource thematic group.

City Landmark Districts and/or Conservation Areas

City of San José Landmark District and/or Conservation Areas include two districts which are also National Register Districts - Hensley (HD89-51) and Saint James Park [St. James Square] (HD8-36). The four exclusive City Landmark Districts are:

Lakehouse [Lake House] (HD06-158);
Reed (HD06-155);
River Street (HD96-107); and,
The Alameda ROW (right-of-way; HS84-26).

In addition, five City Conservation Areas (CNS) have been designated:

Hanchett and Hester
Market-Almaden,
Martha Gardens,
Naglee Park, and,
Palm Haven.

Potential City Landmark Districts and/or Conservation Areas

Five potential City Landmark Districts/Conservation Areas and/or Study Areas have been identified. The two potential City Landmark Districts and/or Conservation Areas consist

19. Five of the National Register of Historic Districts listed in the *San José Historic Resources Inventory* are located in the City. The New Almaden Historic District and Mine, a National Historic Landmark District, is not listed although it is located within the City's Sphere of Influence. It is a County of Santa Clara District.

20. These two National Register listed contributors to National Register districts are not listed as districts in the *City Historic Properties Inventory*: the East San Jose Carnegie Library at 1102 E. Santa Clara Street, one of the California Carnegie Libraries Multiple Property Submission (MPS) and United States Post Office at 105 N. First Street, one of United States Post Offices in California 1900-1941, a Multiple Resource Area Thematic Group (or Thematic Resources).

of the Guadalupe/Washington Conservation Area and the Japantown Historic District. The two Known Study Areas consist of the 13th Street Neighborhoods and South Campus District Study Area.[21]

State Districts within the City

An Old San José Historic District/San José (Old) Historic District is listed on the 1973 *California History Plan* and 1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources*.

County of Santa Clara Historic Districts

Three County of Santa Clara historic districts are within unincorporated areas of the City and/or within the City's Sphere of Influence.

> County District H1 - New Almaden Historical Conservation Zoning District a National Historic Landmark. Twenty-one components of this district are listed on the City's *Historic Resources Inventory* on Almaden Road (including Vichy Springs) and another four on Bertram Road).

The two other Santa Clara County Districts consist of: H2 Portuguese Ranch (D'Artenay Portuguese Ranch) and, H4 Rancho Santa Teresa Site/Rancho Santa Teresa Historic District.

LIST 5.2
DISTRICTS/PART OF DISTRICTS AND/OR CONSERVATION AREAS IN THE CITY OF SAN JOSÉ AND SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

TYPE	NAME	COMMENT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	Hensley	
	New Almaden Historic District and Mine	National Historic Landmark District; in City of San José Sphere of Influence, County of Santa Clara District H1
	Port of Alviso (San José)	
	San José Downtown Historic District	San José Commercial District
	Southern Pacific Depot	Cahill Station Historic District
	St. James Square District	Saint or St. James Park
	California Carnegie Libraries	Multiple property submission (MPS): one property in CSJ - City Landmark HL 77-10 at 1102 E. Santa Clara Street

21. Mapped by the City of San José, Planning Services Division (October 2006) as roughly between I-280 south to Wool Creek Drive between Sixth Street/Senter Road on the west and Roberts Avenue on the east.

LIST 5.2, con't
DISTRICTS/PART OF DISTRICTS AND/OR CONSERVATION AREAS IN THE CITY OF SAN JOSÉ AND SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

TYPE	NAME	COMMENT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, con't	United States Post Offices in California, 1900-1941	Thematic resources submission; contributor to the St. James Square Historic District; one property in CSJ - USPO at 105 N. First Street
		Total = 8 National Register Districts
CITY LANDMARK DISTRICTS	Lakehouse (HD06-158)	
	Reed (HD06-155)	
	River Street (HD96-107)	
	The Alameda Right of Way (HS84-26)	
		Total = 4 City Landmark Districts
CITY CONSERVATION AREAS (CNS)	Hanchett and Hester Park	
	Market-Almaden	
	Martha Gardens	
	Naglee Park	
	Palm Haven	
		Total = 5 City Conservation Areas
STATE OF CALIFORNIA	Old San José Historic District/ San José (Old) Historic District	Listed on 1973 California History Plan and 1976 California Inventory of Historic Resources
		Total = 1 State of California
COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA		City of San José Sphere of Influence
	H1 New Almaden	National Historic Landmark District
	H2 Portuguese Ranch - (D'Artenay Portuguese Ranch)	*CSJ Inventory* #3266 (IS)
	H4 Rancho Santa Teresa Site/Rancho Santa Teresa Historic District	35 contributors, part prehistoric site CA-SCl-125 (P-43-000138) in City of San José
		Total = 3 County (including H1 on *CSJ Inventory)*
		GRAND TOTAL = 21 DISTRICTS
POTENTIAL DISTRICTS/CONSERVATION AREAS	Guadalupe/Washington Conservation Area	Pending 3/2009
	Japantown District	
		Total = 2 Possible
STUDY AREAS	13th Street Neighborhoods	2006 Historical Context
	South Campus District Study	2006 map only
		Total = 2 Study Areas

District Summaries – National Register and City

Hensley Historic District (National Register/City District)

The Hensley Historic District is part of the former estate of Major Samuel J. Hensley (d. 1866) which extended from N. First to Fourth Street and Empire to what became the railroad right-of-way and was subdivided in 1886. The extremely irregularly shaped Hensley City Landmark District (HD89-51) is listed under the theme of Architecture and Shelter for the Horticulture period (1870-1918). The district is bounded for the most part by Second Street on the west, Empire Street on the north, Sixth Street on the east, and Julian Street to the south. The National Register listed Hensley Historic District consists of 279 properties with 207 contributors. The City Landmark District includes 24 additional properties located at the north and south ends of the National Register District (Winter 2003:103). The mostly single family residences of various architectural styles were built between 1865 and 1930, mostly between 1880 and 1900, with in-fill to 1930. This district has the largest concentration of Victorian-era residences in the City of San José and is notable as a residential district with the most complete concentration of architectural styles popular between 1856 to 1918 in the City. Larger and more elaborate homes are found on N. Third Street with modest workingmen's homes along N. Fifth Street built in Italianate, Stick-Eastlake, and Queen Anne styles. As a listed NRHP property, the district is automatically included on the *California Register of Historical Resources* (CRHR).

New Almaden (see Santa Clara County District H1 below)

Port of Alviso National Register Historic District

Alviso was annexed by the City of San José in 1968. The Alviso (District), known as "Port of Alviso (San José)," is a listed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) district, but is not a designated City District. As a NRHP property, this district is automatically included on the *California Register of Historical Resources* (CRHR). The district is bounded on the north by an arm of Alviso Slough, on the west by the Alviso Slough, the 1850 canal, and the Guadalupe River, on the south by Moffat Street, and, on the east by a line down the center of Gold Street to Catherine Street, west on Catherine to the center of the block between El Dorado and Gold, and then south to Moffat.

Alviso was one of the earliest ports on the west coast of the United States and one of the earliest towns, incorporated in 1852, in Santa Clara County. It was expected to be a "great city" due to its location, but after it was bypassed by railroads, it was "almost totally deserted" and was not annexed to the City of San José until 1968. The Port of Alviso is also a State of California Point of Historical Interest (SHPI SCL-061); listed in the *California History Plan* and *California Inventory of Historic Resources*; and one contributor to the district, the former Old Union Warehouse, is one of the seven buildings/building clusters/sites of the Bay Side Canning Company and one of the 94 Chinese American State of California Ethnic Sites.

San José Downtown Historic District (National Register)

The San José Downtown Historic District (also known as the San José Commercial District), a National Register of Historic Places district, is located within the area between E. Santa Clara, S. First, Second, and S. Fourth Street (along E. Santa Clara) to E. San Fernando Street. This area contains architecturally and historically significant buildings dating from the 1870s to the early 1940s and continues to serve as Santa Clara Valley's mercantile and financial center. As a listed NRHP property, the district is automatically included on the *California Register of Historical Resources* (CRHR).

Southern Pacific Depot (or Cahill Station Historic District)

The Southern Pacific Depot is listed in the *City Historic Resources Inventory* as "Diridon Train Station" - at 65 Cahill Street. It includes the multi-level passenger and freight railroad depot, the Depot (1935), a Car Cleaners' Shack, a Herder's Shack, and a Compressor House (1910-1920 or 1930) as well as a Wall and Fence System, a Water Tower (probably 1935), Underpass (1933), two Butterfly Sheds and Tracks.

Saint James Square [or St. James Square] *District*

The Saint James Square City Landmark District (HD84-36) is listed under the theme Social, Arts, and Recreation for the Early American Period (1846-1870). The park, the only public square in the Downtown Core Area, is surrounded by buildings significant for their civic design and uses from the 1860s through 1930s. The park, originally laid out in 1848 by Chester Lyman, occupies a two block area bounded by E. St. James Street on the north, E. St. John Street on the south, N. First Street on the west and N. Third Street on the east. The City Landmark District area includes the park, the block west to N. Market Street and part of the block east to N. Fourth Street and part of the block south between N. Second and N. Third Streets. In contrast, the smaller National Register of Historic Places District (NRD) St. James Square (St. James Park) area consists of 10 contributors - the park and nine buildings and two non-contributors on blocks opposite the park. As a listed NRHP property, the district is automatically included on the *California Register of Historical Resources* (CRHR).

Lakehouse City Landmark Historic District

The Lakehouse Historic District, City Landmark District HD07-158, is generally bounded on the north by W. San Fernando Street, on the east by State Highway 87 and the VTA Light Rail right-of-way, on the west by Los Gatos Creek, and on the south by the rear property lines of lots on the north side of Park Avenue, and on the southeast by Sonoma Street and Lakehouse Avenue. This City District consists of mostly single family residential properties constructed from 1885-1925. The district includes a unique concentration of single story, Queen Anne Style houses along with some Craftsman and Period Revival through in and surrounding the 1891 Lake House Tract. No theme or period is listed for this City District.

NOTE: A smaller Lake House Historic District/Delmas Historic District), excluding properties on Gifford Avenue, was determined eligible for the National Register in 1999

due to a unique concentration of single story predominantly Queen Anne style houses built between 1892 and 1898.

Reed City Landmark Historic District

Reed City Landmark Historic District, HD06-155 [no theme or period listed], occupies an extremely irregular area on the south side of San José State University (SJSU) between E. San Salvador Street and I-280, S. Fourth and S. Ninth streets. The district is significant for residential development ca. 1870-1935 as well as early modern multi-family residential architecture built after World War II as a result of the growth of San José State College/University. The southern portion of the Reed City District in the vicinity of Reed School, constructed in 1870 (later known as Lowell School on E. Reed between S. Sixth and Seventh Streets) retains 1870-1935 housing stock, especially along S. Sixth Street south of Reed Street.

River Street City Landmark Historic District

The River Street City Landmark Historic District HD96-107, listed under the theme of Architecture and Shelter for the Horticulture period (1870-1918), is located east of N. River Street with the Guadalupe River on the west, N. Almaden Boulevard and State Highway 87 on the east, W. Julian Street on the north, and the River Park and tennis courts on the south (parcels on the south side of W. St. John). This 1875-1925 workingman's neighborhood, one of the largest concentrations of Italian immigrants in California, consists of mostly residences, but also includes the Torino Hotel, Almaden French Bakery, Prindiville Grocery, and a non-contributing machine shop in a variety of styles - Italianate, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and Mediterranean Revival. Construction of the Guadalupe River Flood Control project resulted in the demolition of 21 buildings and the relocation of nine buildings. Most of the residences have been converted to commercial use.

The Alameda ROW (Right-of-Way) City Landmark Historic District

The Alameda ROW (Right-of-Way) City Landmark District HS84-26 is listed under the theme of Communication and Transportation for the Spanish period (1777-1822). This district consists of an important transportation corridor which includes trees from Race Street to I-880; parcels adjacent are excluded. The Alameda, part of the former Hispanic Period *El Camino Real* (The King's Highway) was the best road in the region - though at times impassable - connecting the Pueblo de San José with Mission Santa Clara. The Alameda west of the Guadalupe River also served as a boundary line between *Rancho Potrero de Santa Clara* on the north and *Rancho de los Coches* on the south. In the 1850s the San José to San Francisco Stage ran along The Alameda. It was a toll road briefly between 1862-1868 and became a public road in 1871. Horse drawn trolleys ran along The Alameda in the 1870s, then electric trolleys in 1887, and later buses in 1938. "The Way of the Willows" along The Almaden is now bordered by 50-110 feet high Sycamore trees with 23-45 inch diameters. A single "offshoot" of one of the original trees was still growing in front to 1860 The Alameda" in 1982. A single City of San José Heritage Tree, a large 64-inch *Quercus lobata* (Valley Oak) is situated at 1570 The

Alameda (HT-06-019). Many more Heritage Trees are located within "Garden Alameda" at 1510, 1520, 1550, 1570 and 1590 The Alameda.

Other National Register Districts/Portions of National Register Districts Within the City

California Carnegie Libraries

The East San José Carnegie Library, 1102 E. Santa Clara Street, is one of the California Carnegie Libraries, a formally listed National Register Multiple Property. Of the 144 Carnegie libraries in California in 121 communities, 85 were still extant in 1989. Carnegie Libraries are important in their respective communities, eligible under Criterion A in the area of Social History for the association with library development in California during the years 1849-1921. This Classic Revival style building, built ca. 1907-1908, is also a City Landmark (HL77-10) under the theme of Government and Public Services for the Horticulture Period (1870-1918) and listed on the 1975 and 1979 Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory.

United States Post Offices in California 1900-1941

The United States Post Office, 105 N. First Street, and part of the St. James Square Historic District [CA-SCl-466H (P-43-000467)] is one of 22 Significant United States Post Offices [built] in California 1900-1941. The central theme of the nomination consists of the evolution of Post Office as a building type during the first four decades of this century in California.

Conservation Areas

Hanchett and Hester Park Conservation Area

The Hanchett and Hester Park City Conservation Area consists of two adjacent neighborhoods that are generally bounded by Magnolia Street to the north, The Alameda to the east, Park Avenue to the west, and Mariposa Avenue to the south. Hanchett and Hester Park were designed by John McLaren (1846-1943), the designer of San Francisco's Golden Gate Park. Hanchett Park, originally part of the fairgrounds, was surveyed in 1906 and opened in 1907. The Hester District dates to 1893 and included the former Gardner District (annexed 1911). The Hester-Hanchett-College Park district was annexed to the City of San José in 1925. These mostly single family residences date from ca. 1906 to 1935 and include Queen Anne, Craftsman Bungalow, and Spanish Mission Colonial Revival styles as well as several Prairie style in Hanchett Park. The Hanchett Park neighborhood retains some of the best mix of Prairie, Spanish Revival and, Craftsman residences in San José. In addition, Martin Avenue between Park Avenue and The Alameda includes City of San José Heritage Trees - 80 Mexican Fan Palms (*Washingtonia robusta*; (HG-06-007).

Market-Almaden Conservation Area

The Market-Almaden Conservation Area, surrounded by the Downtown core, is located just west of S. Market Street bounded by Almaden Avenue on the west, Balbach Street on the north and W. Reed Street and I-280 on the south. The area is characterized by mostly single family residences of Victorians and Craftsman bungalows dating from the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Martha Gardens Conservation Area

The Martha Gardens Conservation Area is generally bounded by I-280 on the north, Martha Street on the south, the alley between S. First and S. Second Streets on the west, and rear property lines of lots on the east side of S. Third Street on the east. The area includes vernacular and architect-designed single family residences dating from the mid-1870s to ca. 1940, residences converted to boarding houses, and post-World War II multiple-unit residences (Note: the *Martha Gardens Specific Plan*, identifies a small potential Historic District within the Conservation Area on S. Third Street crossing E. Virginia Street).

Naglee Park Conservation Area

The Naglee Park Conservation Area is the former 140-acre estate of General Henry M. Naglee, a veteran of the Civil War (1861-1865). His heirs sold the estate under the guidance of T.S. Montgomery, San José's leading real estate developer and three years after its subdivision in 1902, 1,503 residences had been built. The Conservation Area is bounded by E. Santa Clara Street on the north, S. 11th Street on the west, Coyote Creek on the east, and E. William Street on the south. This district is noted for fine early 20th century residences in an eclectic variety of architectural styles including bungalows and the Spanish Colonial Revival styles, many architect designed. The grounds also included the Naglee House and the still extant Naglee Carriage House at 49 S. Fourteenth and another at 95 S. Fourteenth Street, both listed in the *City Inventory* as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (ENR).

Palm Haven Conservation Area

The Palm Haven Conservation Area is bounded by Riverside Drive on the west and north, Bird Avenue on the east, and Coe Avenue on the south. The area includes residences constructed from ca. 1910, 1930s and 1940s which are noted for their excellence of design layout. Many of the residences were designed by architects. A gateway on the north side of the intersection of Plaza Drive and Coe Avenue leads into the subdivision. City of San José Heritage Trees (HG-06-008), mostly Mexican Fan Palms (*Washingtonia robusta*) with some Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) planted ca. 1913, line all the streets, are present within Palm Haven Park, and bisect the namesake Palm Haven Avenue median to the Park.

Potential Future City Landmark Districts and Conservation Areas

Guadalupe/Washington Conservation Area

A resolution to initiate the designation of the *Guadalupe/Washington Conservation Area* was approved by the San José City Council on March 10, 2009. The area is located south of Downtown San José south of I-280, generally bounded on the east by the rear property lines of commercial properties on the west side of S. First Street, on the west by the Guadalupe River, and on south by portions of Willow Street and the rear property lines of properties on the north side of Willow Street within the Washington Strong Neighborhoods Initiative [SNI] Planning Area. The district is characterized by streetscapes of mostly late 19th and early 20th century National, Queen Anne, Neoclassical, Craftsman, and Minimal Traditional cottages with a similarity of scale and setbacks, mature landscaping, etc. which convey a clear historical association with the development of the neighborhood (see Maggi 2009).

Japantown City Landmark Historic District

The potential Japantown Historic District includes 66 contributing properties which "may qualify for listing as a City of San José historic district, a National Register of Historic Places historic district and/or a Traditional Cultural Property" dating from ca. 1890s to 1967. This potential district is focused on a four block area within an approximately 10 block area roughly bounded by E. Taylor Street on the north and E. Empire Streets, N. Sixth Street on the east and N. Second Street (potential City Landmark District) or alternatively, N. Fourth Street (National Register District) on the west. This potential district is associated with residences, businesses, and cultural sites of Japanese immigrants and Japanese Americans. San José *Nihonmachi* (Japantown) - between Taylor, Empire, N. Third and N. Sixth streets - is also one of the 105 Japanese American State of California Ethnic Sites. Four additional State of California Japanese Ethnic Sites are located within *Nihonmachi*: the Kuwabara Hospital; the San José Japanese Methodist Episcopal Church; the San José Japanese Theatre and, the San José Midwifery.

State of California District

Old San José Historic District/San José (Old) Historic District

An "Old San José Historic District" is listed on *California Plan* for the Hispanic Era (Mexican Period, 1842-1848) and as the "San José (Old) Historic District" with "peak influence 1822-1848" on the *California Inventory of Historic Resources* under the theme of Exploration/Settlement. The Spanish Pueblo District 1791-1820 and the Mexican-American Pueblo District 1820-1859 includes the area within Downtown San José from W. St. James south to about W. William Streets between about Notre Dame Avenue on the west and about Third Street on the east. *El Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe* is listed in the *City of San José Historic Resources Inventory* (4/12/2009) at 801 N. First Street.

Santa Clara County Historical Conservation Districts (within City of San José SOI)

New Almaden (H1)

The New Almaden (District) is located 14 miles south of Downtown San José on Almaden Road. It is listed on the *City Historic Resources Inventory* (4/13/2009) as a National Register District (NRD). The district is a National Historic Landmark District (NHL) and is listed on the Historic Architectural Building Survey (HABS CA 114) as the "New Almaden Quicksilver Mine." The "New Almaden Mine" is also California State Historic Landmark #339 and 339-1 and Santa Clara County H1 New Almaden Historical Conservation Zoning District. The Spanishtown Site in New Almaden district is one of the 99 Mexican American State of California Ethnic Sites. The 1999 *Santa Clara Heritage Resource Inventory* lists 24 separate properties - mostly buildings - within the district. Components of County District H1 are listed on the *City Inventory* (21 on Almaden Road including Vichy Springs and another four on Bertram Road), 1973 *California History Plan* and/or 1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources*.

Portuguese Ranch (H2)

The D'Artenay Portuguese Ranch is located south of Alum Rock Avenue and south of Mt. Hamilton Road with a southern boundary on Porter Lane southeast of Rolfe Court. This property appears to be listed on the *City Historic Resources Inventory* as the Hillside Orchard at 509 Porter Lane as an Identified Site/Structures (IS).

Rancho Santa Teresa/Rancho Santa Teresa Historic District (H4)

The majority of the Rancho Santa Teresa Site/Rancho Santa Teresa Historic District at 298 Curie Drive is within the City of San José Sphere of Influence. Thirty-five (35) resources have been identified within the district in an area roughly bounded by Santa Teresa County Park to the south, Hellyer Avenue to the north, Pearl Avenue to the west and Coyote Creek to the east. Four individual historic properties within the district, two on Bernal Road and two on Curie Drive, are listed on the *City Historic Resources Inventory* as Identified Site/Structures (IS).

Known Study Areas

Thirteenth Street Neighborhoods

The Thirteenth Street Neighborhoods involves a large area northwest of E. San Fernando Street from S. Fifth Street to S. Twelfth Street, the area northwest of E. Santa Clara Street between Fourth Street and the Coyote Creek, and the area west of Coyote Creek between E. Santa Clara and State Highway 101 (Bayshore Freeway), and generally the area northwest of N. Fourth and N. First streets between E. Santa Clara Street (edge of downtown commercial core), following northeasterly from N. First Street along E. Empire to the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way and northerly to Highway 101. The Thirteenth Street area includes part of the Hensley Historic District and a small part of the Naglee Park Conservation Area and is adjacent to the southern boundary of the potential Japantown Historic District.

The initial historic context study characterizes the Thirteen Street Neighborhoods as a large intact area of almost 200 City Blocks northeast of the Original 1848 Survey of the City of San José. The area spans the Early American Period into the early years of Post World War II as reflected in architectural styles and vernacular buildings. These buildings include single family residences (1851-1965), duplexes beginning in the 1950s, multi-family residential properties in the 1960s and 1970s as well as two commercial business districts commercial and pockets of industrial properties.

South Campus District Study Area

The South Campus District Study area includes the area from I-280 to Wool Creek Drive from S. Sixth, S. Tenth Street or Senter Road east to Roberts Avenue including Spartan Field, the San José Municipal Baseball Stadium, the San José History Museums [Historical Museum], Happy Hollow Park, Happy Hollow Zoo, Kelly Park, Japanese Friendship Tea Garden and part of the Coyote Creek Park Chain. No additional information is available.

Note: This area does not conform to the *Historic District Study South Campus Neighborhood, San José* (A&A, HRP 2005) which is directly south of San José State University to I-280 and includes the Reed City Landmark Historic District (HD-06-155).

5.3D Ethnic Sites

Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California (CAL/OHP 1988) was undertaken by the California Office of Historic Preservation in order to broaden the spectrum of ethnic community participation in historic preservation activities and to provide better information on ethnic history and associated sites. It was believed that information collected during the survey would help planners identify and evaluate ethnic properties, which have generally been under represented on historic property surveys. Most historic property surveys record architecturally distinguished or widely known buildings, but ethnic properties are often modest structures or only important because of people or events less familiar to many. Thirteen ethnic sites are present in San José. These include two of the 105 Black American sites identified in the State of California; three of the 94 Chinese American resources; five of the 105 Japanese American resources in the state; and, three of the 99 Mexican American resources. None of the 102 American Indian Ethnic sites are located in San José or Santa Clara County. Two of the 13 ethnic resources have been listed in the City's *Historic Resources Inventory*.

LIST 5.3
STATE OF CALIFORNIA IDENTIFIED ETHNIC SITES
CITY OF SAN JOSÉ AND SOI

ETHNICITY	SITE NUMBER	STATE ETHNIC SITE NAME/ DESCRIPTION (with City of San José Landmark File Number/Description)	ADDRESS/LOCATION	COMMENT
BLACK AMERICAN	#18	Boyers/Kenner House	446 N. Fifth Street	
	#81	Phoenixonian Institute	625 N. 4th Street	
CHINESE AMERICAN	#6	Bay Side Canning Company HL92-69 Bayside Canning Company HS92-89 Bayside Cannery Office	1290 Hope Street 1290 Hope Street 907 Elizabeth Street	7 buildings/groups of buildings or sites; in P-43-001468; part in CA-SCl-339H (P-43-000346) Port of Alviso NR Historic District (San José); and SPHI SCL-061
	#45	Ken Ying Low Restaurant	625 N. 6th Street	Sixth & Taylor (Heinlenville Chinatown)
	#71	San José Chinese American Cemetery	350 Curtner Avenue	in P-43-001462, Oak Hill Memorial Park [and Mortuary], 300 Curtner Avenue at Monterey Road
JAPANESE AMERICAN	#50	Kuwabara Hospital (HL80-13 Japanese Kuwabara Hospital)	565 N. Fifth Street	in CA-SCl-742H (P-43-001102)
	#76	San José Japanese Methodist Episcopal Church	556 N. Fifth Street	in CA-SCl-742H (P-43-001102)
	#77	San José Japanese Theatre	587 N. Sixth Street	in CA-SCl-742H (P-43-001102)
	#78	San José Midwifery	580 N. Fifth Street	in CA-SCl-742H (P-43-001102)
	#79	San José Nihonmachi [Japantown]	mainly along Jackson and N. Sixth streets btwn Empire and Taylor streets	in CA-SCl-742H (P-43-001102)
MEXICAN AMERICAN	#45	*Juzgado* and First Public School Site	41 S. Market Street	H&B #75 The Adobe Juzgado Site. probably late 1820s, at angle in middle of intersection Market and Post Streets (Hendry and Bowman 1940:747)
	#66	Palomar Ballroom	47 Notre Dame Street	Demolished for housing development – still on list
	#87	Spanishtown Site	New Almaden Road, New Almaden	"Mexican Camp (site)" and "Old Mexican Cemetery" in CA-SCl-271H; also in CA-SCl-405H (P-43-000411), New Almaden Historic District and Mine, National Historic Landmark District; State Historic Landmark #339, 339-1
	Total = 13			

5.3E Archaeologically Sensitive Areas [Figs. 12a-b]

The archaeological sensitivity overlays developed for the USGS topographic maps that cover the City of San José are based on a qualitative review of recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, the locations of former Native American settlements/villages and trail networks, Hispanic Period dwellings or features, and information on subsurface archaeological resources exposed during construction.

Archaeologically sensitive areas are highlighted (salmon) to indicate areas of known archaeological sites and features and geographic areas with a high potential for cultural resources. Non-highlighted areas should be considered "moderate" in sensitivity unless the absence of cultural resources has been or can be established (e.g., a prior, Cultural Resources Evaluation report of relatively recent date or features such as basements, quarries, reservoirs, etc. which preclude the presence of native soil.

6.0 SUMMARY

The City of San José's historic buildings, structures, objects, archeological sites and features, landscapes and neighborhoods are physical reminders of the ways in which early inhabitants and later citizens of San José used and developed the land. Historic preservation has a vital role in maintaining the City's unique character and identity by identifying and preserving prehistoric and historic resources which provide a direct physical link with events and people from the city's past. The identification and preservation of cultural resources is a community effort and responsibility whether the interest is for economic, aesthetic, cultural or environmental reasons.

Current historic preservation practice in San José uses a combination of land planning strategies, governmental programs and financial incentives to meet the goals and policies of the City's current General Plan which focuses on the protection and preservation of both prehistoric and historic resources including archaeological sites, districts, artifacts and significant buildings.

6.1 RESOURCE TYPES

Prehistoric and protohistoric site types associated with Native Americans in San José include: (1) habitation sites ranging from villages to seasonal and temporary campsites; and, (2) non-habitation sites including stone tool and other manufacturing areas, quarries for tool stone procurement, cemeteries usually associated with large villages, isolated burial locations, rock art sites, bedrock mortars or other milling feature sites, and trails. The majority of prehistoric archaeological sites have been found at/along fresh water sources such as creeks and springs, in valleys near both permanent and seasonal water including the fresh water marshes once present throughout the valley, at the base of the hills, and along and adjacent to the major north/south Native American trails as well as at stone tool sources in the foothills surrounding the valley.

Numerous mid to late 19th and early 20th century Historic Period sites - both archaeological and architectural - have been identified in the general study region. Historic Era archaeological resources include many site types including the remains of historic buildings, wells, privies, trash deposits, transportation related features, residential, commercial and industrial sites, among many others. Resources are found in both urban and rural settings depending on function.

The variety of architectural styles present in the City of San José reflects prevailing tastes of capitalists, government architects, and politicians as well as the local populace over the past 250 years. Commercial, religious and public buildings include examples of

Italianate, Spanish-Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, "California Churrigueresque" (Mission and Spanish eclectic details), Mediterranean, Colonial Revival, Neoclassic, Beaux-Arts with Neoclassic-and-Egyptian style ornamentation, Classic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Romanesque/Renaissance Revival, Renaissance Revival, Italian Renaissance (train station), Carpenter Gothic, Prairie with some Neoclassic elements, Art Deco, Art Deco with Egyptian decorative motifs, traditional Japanese, Moderne, Neo-Brutalist, and Postmodern.

6.2 RECORDED RESOURCES

There are 1,138 recorded cultural resources on file with the California Historical Resources Information Center, Northwest Information Center (CHRIS/NWIC) for the City of San José, its Urban Growth Boundary and Sphere of Influence. These resources include prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, multi-component archaeological resources, buildings and structures, linear alignments and other cultural resources that have been reported to the repository.

The City's *Historic Resources Inventory* has 3,363 resources listed in contrast to the 1,138 resources recorded with the CHRIS/NWIC. This is approximately three times the number on file with the repository which is the primary resource consulted by historic preservation professionals and planners during due diligence compliance reviews. The majority of these resources are associated with the "built" environment.

6.2A Resource Types

Numerous prehistoric and historic archaeological resources including multi-component sites, those occupied by both prehistoric and historic peoples, have been recorded within the City. Historic archaeological resources are usually associated with former areas of historic occupation and urban development areas such as the downtown core. A total of 357 archaeological resources have been recorded (273 prehistoric sites, 51 historic archaeological sites and 33 multi-component sites).

The majority of resources recorded by both the CHRIS/NWIC and the City's *Historic Resources Inventory* consist of historic architecture including buildings, structures, bridges, rock wall alignments and other built environment components. The CHRIS/NWIC lists 787 architectural resources compared to approximately 3,000 resources on the City's inventory indicating that roughly four times as many resources have been identified and reviewed for the City's records than are on file at the CHRIS/NWIC.

City Landmarks

The City has listed 160 City Landmarks and City Districts. These listed resources are considered to be the highest ranking properties within the City and of special importance to the citizens. The City Landmarks include 25 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed individual properties and/or districts; nine City Landmarks include State of California Landmarks or part of a State Landmark; and, four City Landmarks include four State Points of Historical Interest (SPHI).

Historic Districts and Conservation Areas

Twenty-one historic districts or parts of historic districts and/or Conservation Areas are located in the City of San José. These Districts/Conservation Areas include buildings and sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places, State Historic Landmarks, State Points of Historical Interest by the State of California, the City of San José, and/or by the County of Santa Clara.

National Register of Historic Places

Eight National Register Districts or contributors to National Register districts have been identified within the City or Urban Growth Boundary.

City Landmark Districts and/or Conservation Areas

There area six City of San José Landmark Districts and five Conservation Areas. Two of the six landmark districts also include portions of National Register Districts. Five Conservation Areas are present. In addition, five potential Districts/Conservation Areas and/or Study Areas have been identified based on previous and ongoing reviews.

State Districts within the City

An Old San José Historic District/San José (Old) Historic District is listed on the 1973 *California History Plan* and 1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources*.

County of Santa Clara Historic Districts

Three County of Santa Clara historic districts are within unincorporated areas of the City and/or within the City's Sphere of Influence. Many of the components within the county districts are also listed in the City's *Historic Resources Inventory*.

Ethnic Sites

Thirteen ethnic sites listed in the State of California *Ethnic Sites Survey for California* are present in San José. These include two of the 105 Black American sites identified in the State of California; three of the 94 Chinese American resources; five of the 105 Japanese American resources in the state; and, three of the 99 Mexican American resources. None of the 102 American Indian Ethnic sites are located in San José or Santa Clara County. Two of the 13 ethnic resources have been listed in the City's *Historic Resources Inventory*.

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Alviso National Register District,
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Hanchett and Hester Park Conservation Area,
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Lakehouse City Landmark District,
Market-Almaden Conservation Area,

Martha Gardens Conservation Area,
Naglee Park Conservation Area
New Almaden National Register District,
Palm Haven Conservation Area,
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ABBREVIATIONS

n.d.	no date provided
v.d.	various dates
N.p.	no publisher provided
n.p.	no place of publisher provided
I.P.	in progress

Note: "CHRIS/NWIC, CSU Sonoma, Rohnert Park" is used for material on file at the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center, California State University Sonoma, Rohnert Park.

ATTACHMENTS

FIGURE 1	City of San José Urban Growth Boundary/Sphere of Influence
FIGURE 2	City of San José in 1876 (Thompson and West 1876:5)
FIGURE 3	City of San José - Expanding Boundaries 1860-2010
FIGURE 4	City of San José Growth Patterns (1850-2008)
FIGURE 5	City of San José Urban Growth Boundary and Sphere of Influence with USGS Topographic Map Coverage
FIGURES 6A-B	Resources Registered with the California Historical Resources Information System – Archaeological and Historical Resources
FIGURES 7A-C	City of San José Historic Resources (except City Landmarks)
FIGURES 8A-C	City of San José Historic Resources Inventory, Landmarks, Districts and Resources on File with the California Historical Resources Information System
FIGURES 9A-B	Archaeological Resources Registered with the California Historical Resources Information System
FIGURE 10	City of San José Landmarks
FIGURE 11	City of San José Historic Districts
FIGURES 12A-B	Archaeologically Sensitive Areas

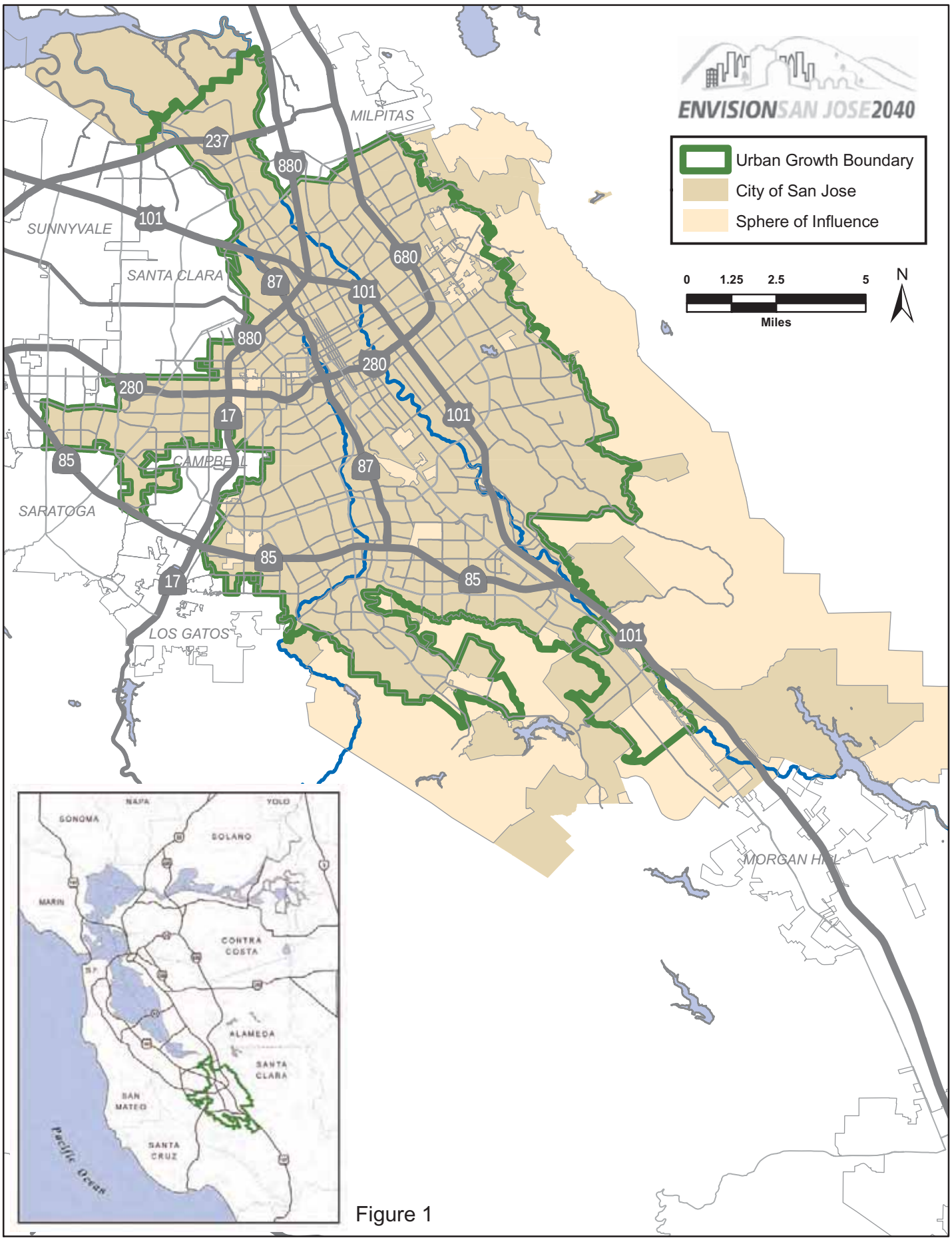

ENVISIONSAN JOSE2040
Urban Growth Boundary
City of San Jose
Sphere of Influence
0
1.25
2.5
5
Miles
N
MILPITAS
SUNNYVALE
SANTA CLARA
CAMPBELL
SARATOGA
LOS GATOS
MORGAN HILL
237
880
101
87
680
280
17
85
NAPA
YOLO
SONOMA
SOLANO
MARIN
CONTRA COSTA
ALAMEDA
SANTA CLARA
SAN MATEO
SANTA CRUZ
Pacific Ocean

Figure 1

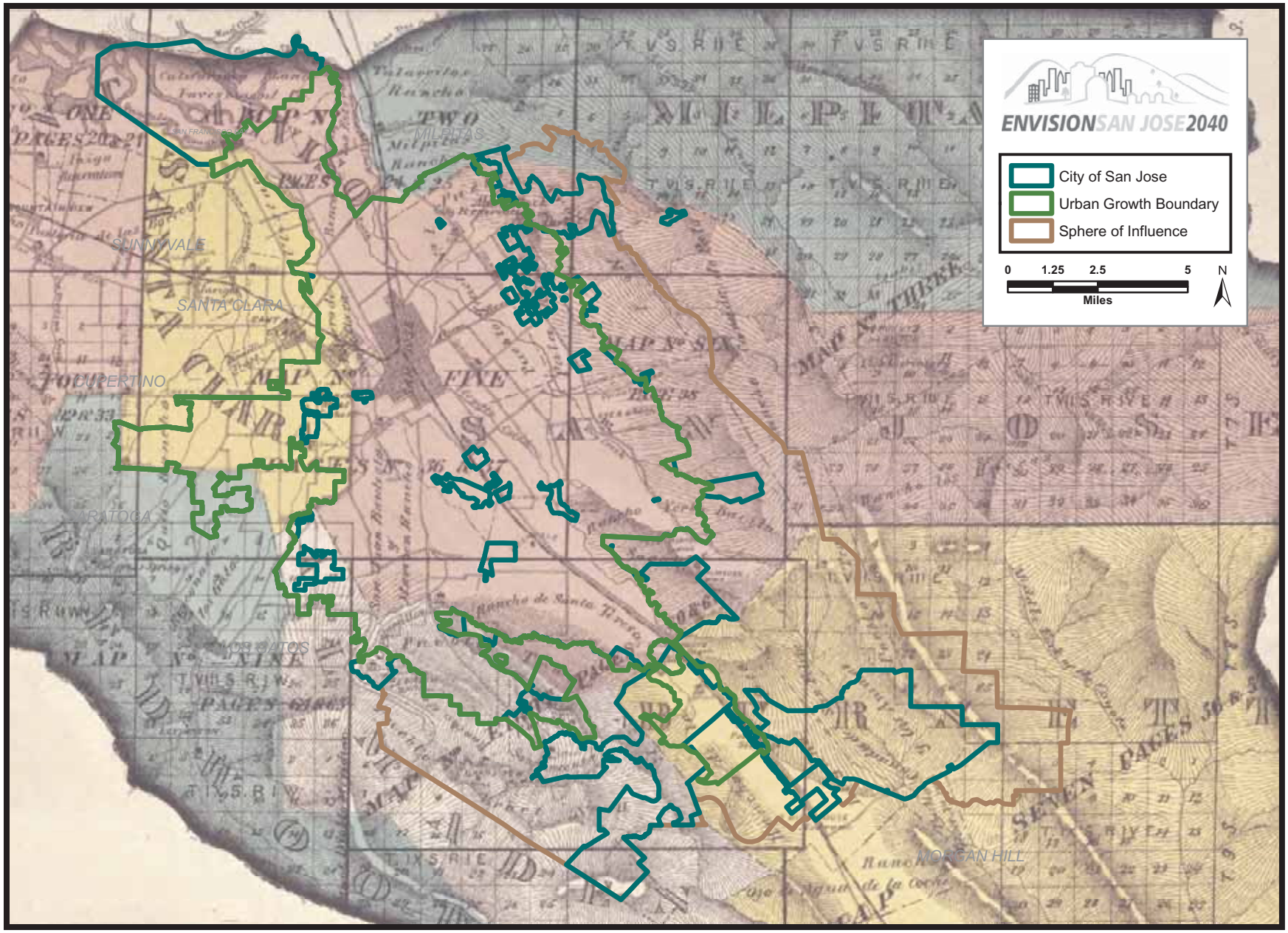


Figure 2: City of San Jose in 1876 (Thompson and West 1876:5)

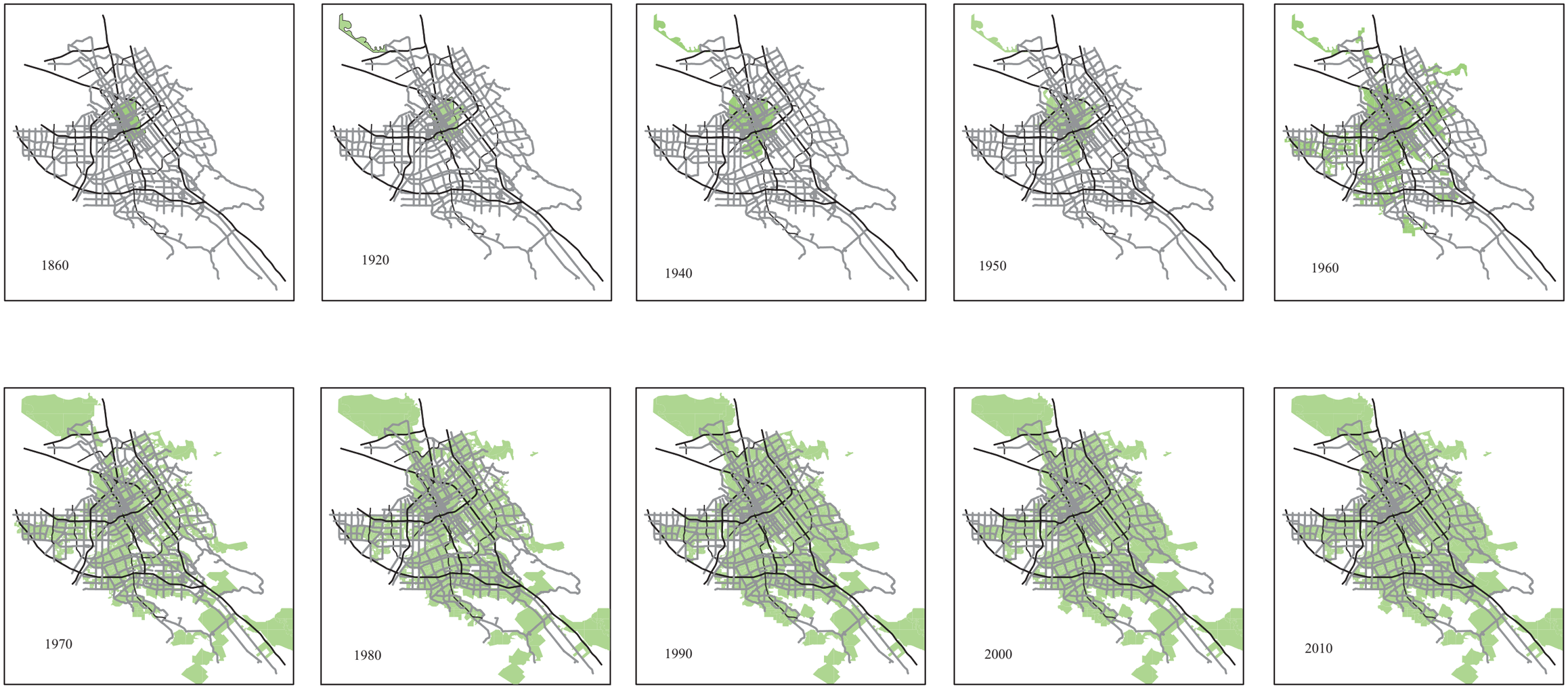


Figure 3: City of San Jose - Expanding Boundaries 1860-2010

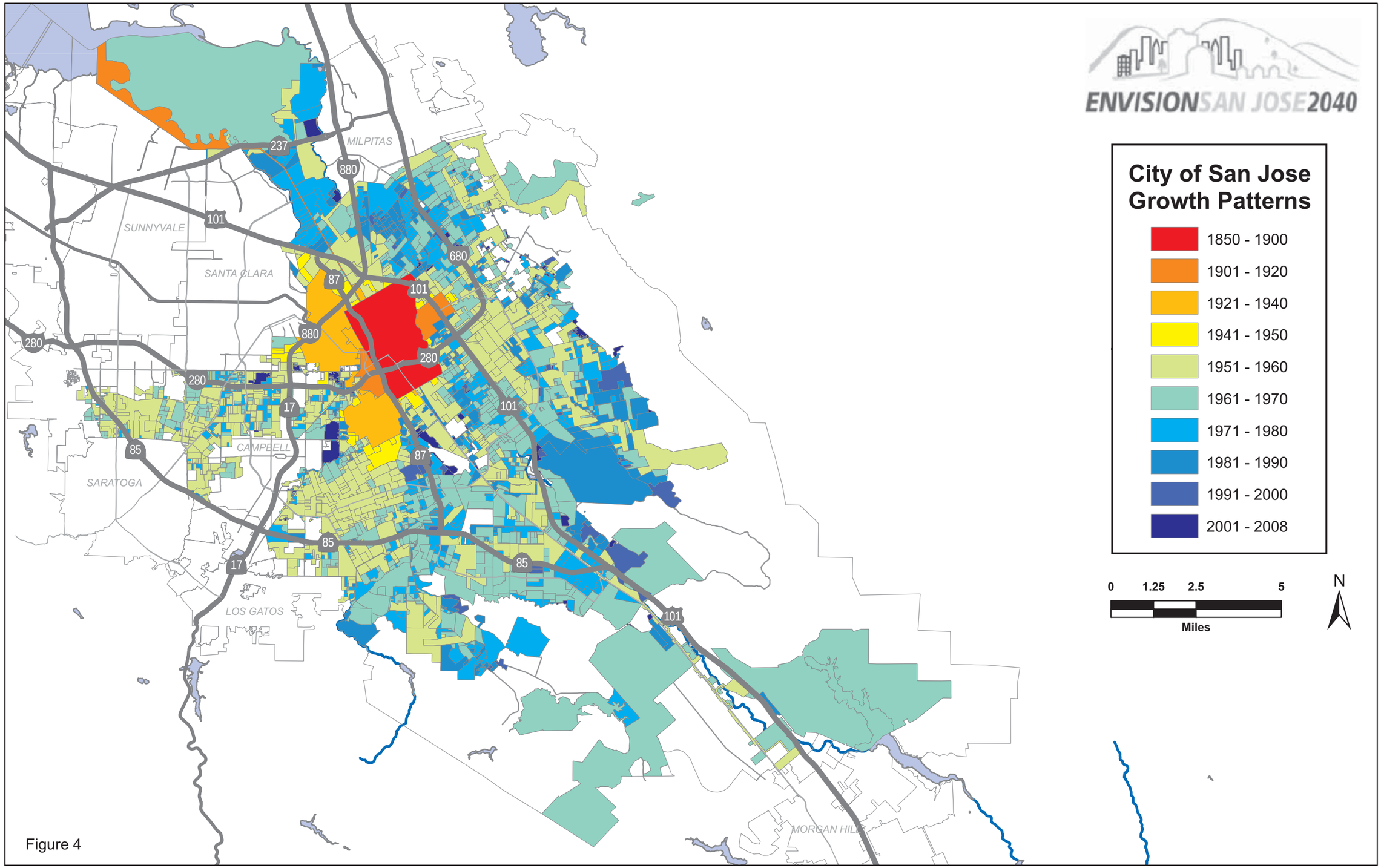

ENVISIONSAN JOSE2040
City of San Jose
Growth Patterns
1850 - 1900
1901 - 1920
1921 - 1940
1941 - 1950
1951 - 1960
1961 - 1970
1971 - 1980
1981 - 1990
1991 - 2000
2001 - 2008
0
1.25
2.5
5
Miles
N
MILPITAS
SUNNYVALE
SANTA CLARA
CAMPBELL
SARATOGA
LOS GATOS
MORGAN HILL
237
880
101
680
87
280
17
85

Figure 4

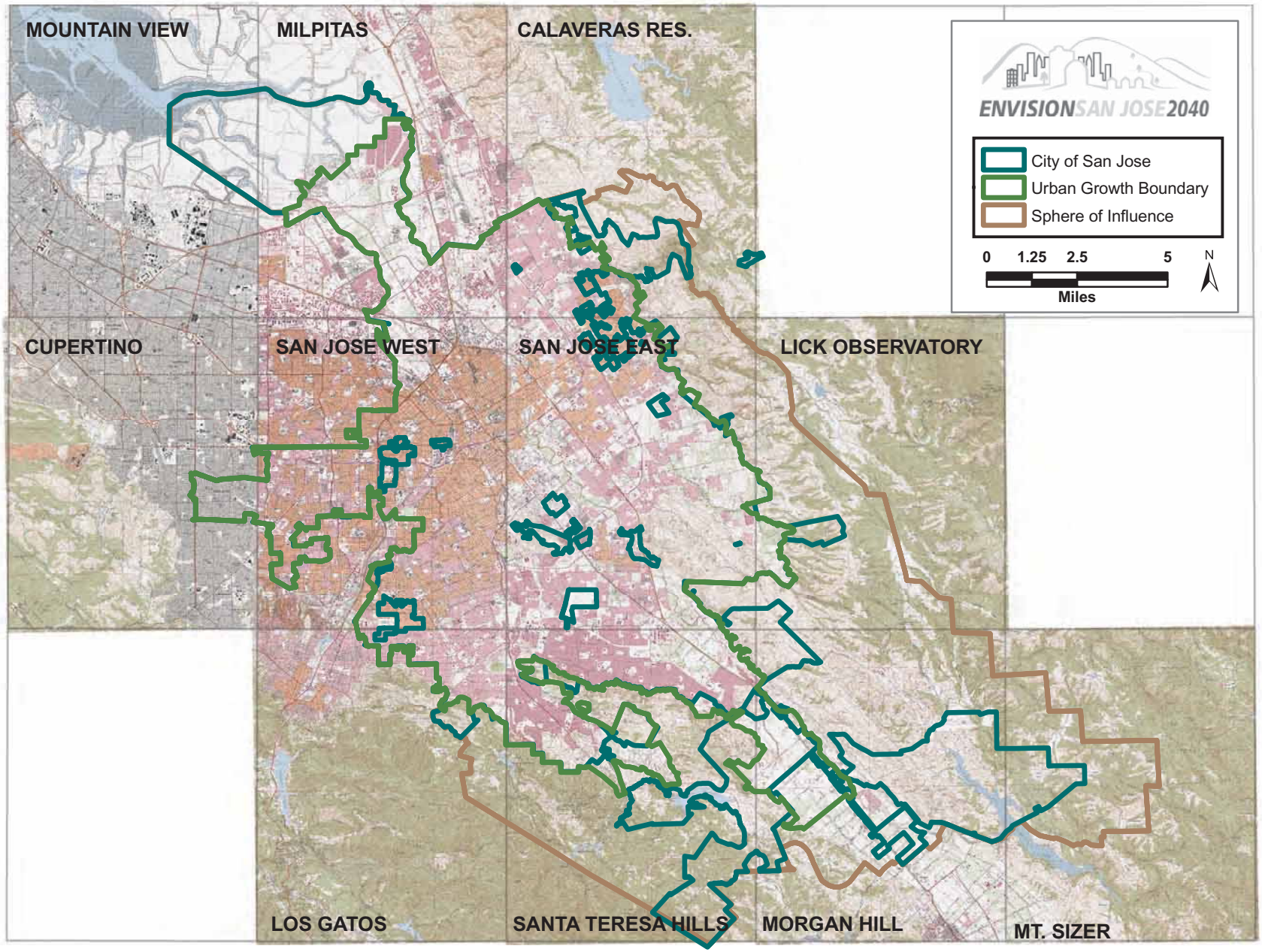
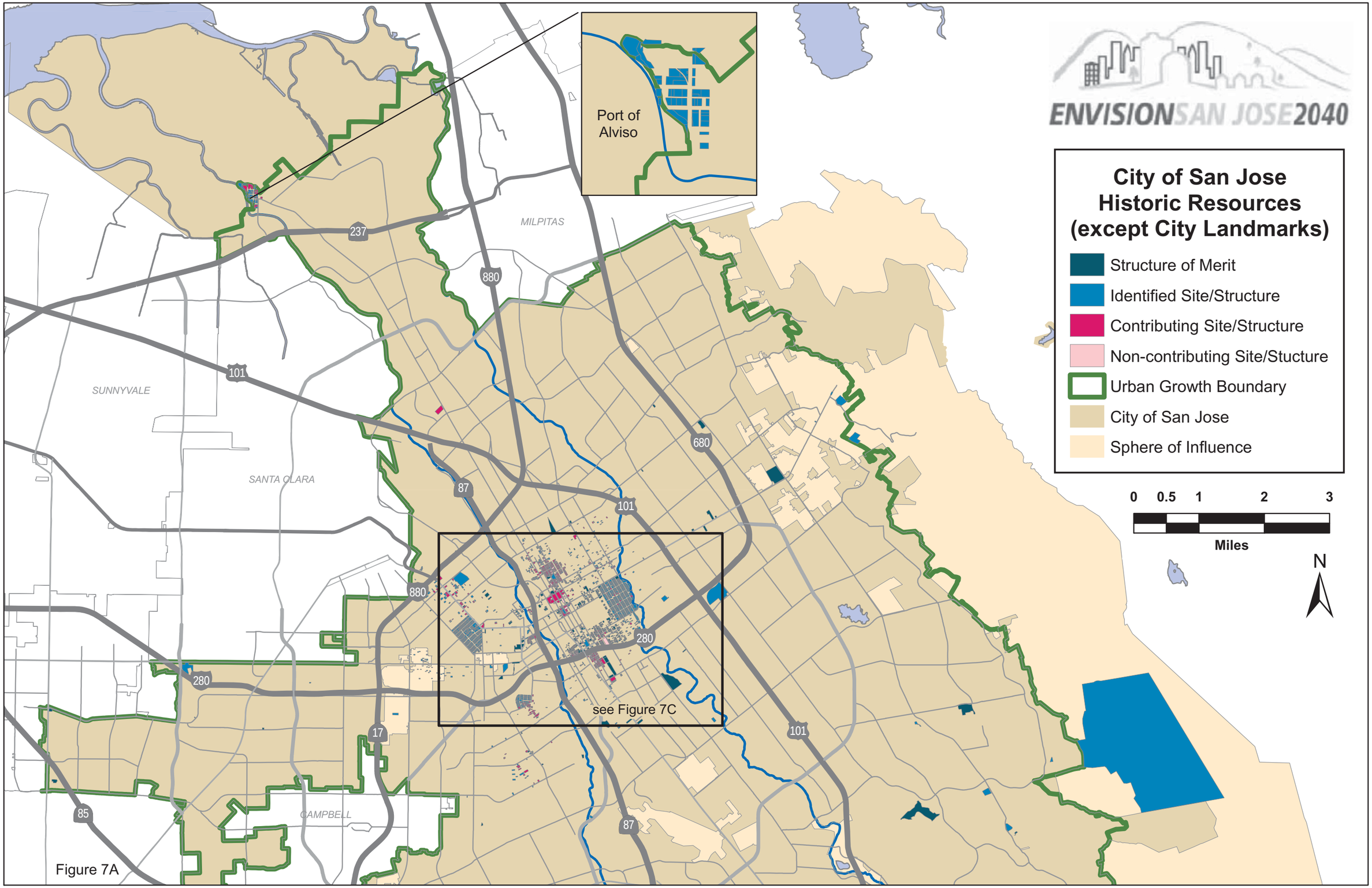


Figure 5: City of San Jose Urban Growth Boundary and Sphere of Influence with USGS Topographic Map Coverage

Figures 6A and 6B show locations of archaeological sites. In order to protect known archaeological resources, these maps are considered administratively confidential. Copies of the maps are on file with the City of San José Department of Planning, Building, and Code Enforcement and can be reviewed by qualified persons during regular business hours.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City of San Jose
Historic Resources
(except City Landmarks)
Structure of Merit
Identified Site/Structure
Contributing Site/Structure
Non-contributing Site/Stucture
Urban Growth Boundary
City of San Jose
Sphere of Influence
0 0.5 1 2 3
Miles
N
Port of Alviso
see Figure 7C
MILPITAS
SUNNYVALE
SANTA CLARA
CAMPBELL
237
880
101
680
87
280
17
85

Figure 7A

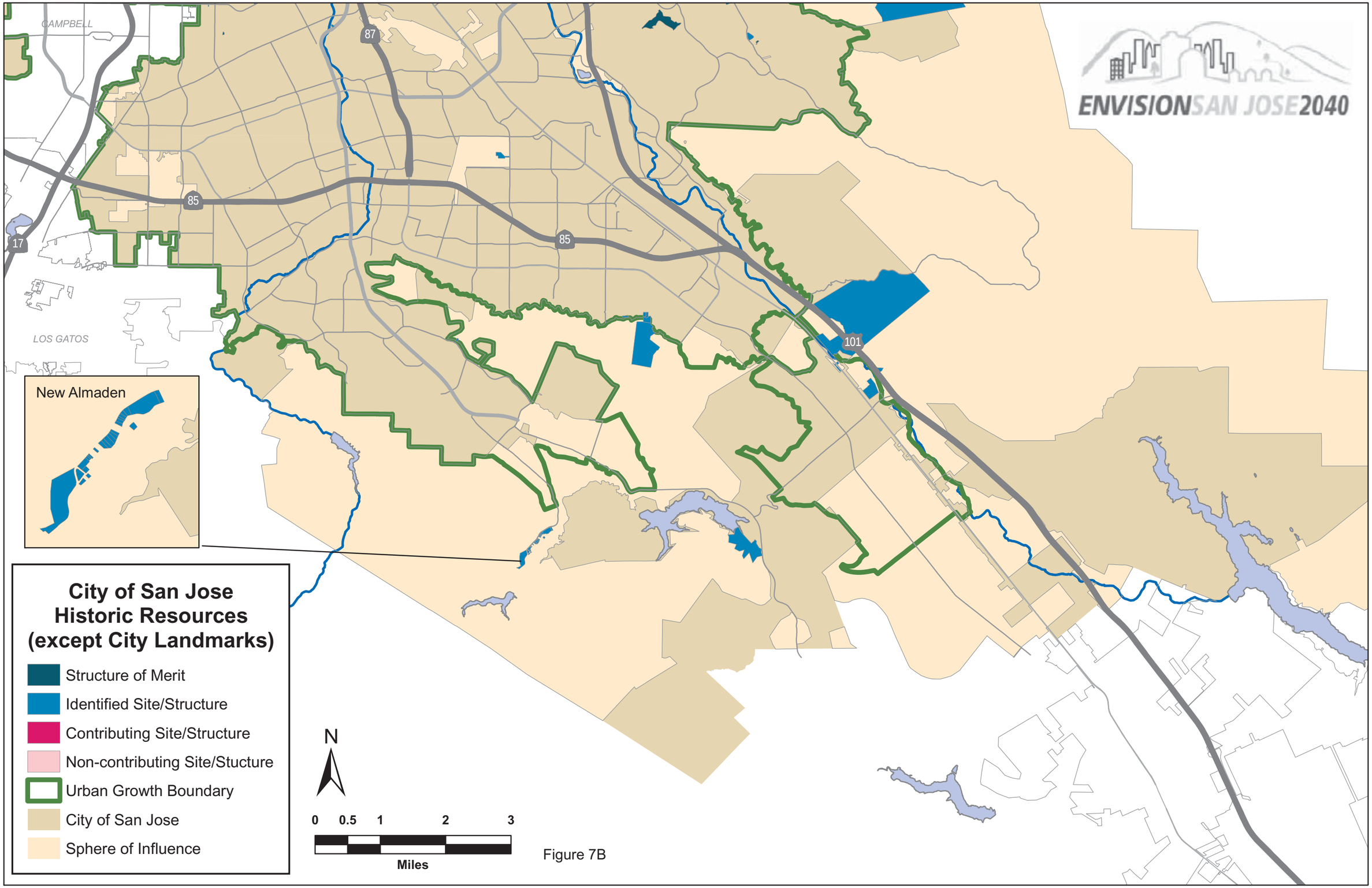
ENVISIONSAN JOSE2040
CAMPBELL
LOS GATOS
87
85
85
17
101
New Almaden
City of San Jose
Historic Resources
(except City Landmarks)
Structure of Merit
Identified Site/Structure
Contributing Site/Structure
Non-contributing Site/Stucture
Urban Growth Boundary
City of San Jose
Sphere of Influence
N
0 0.5 1 2 3
Miles

Figure 7B

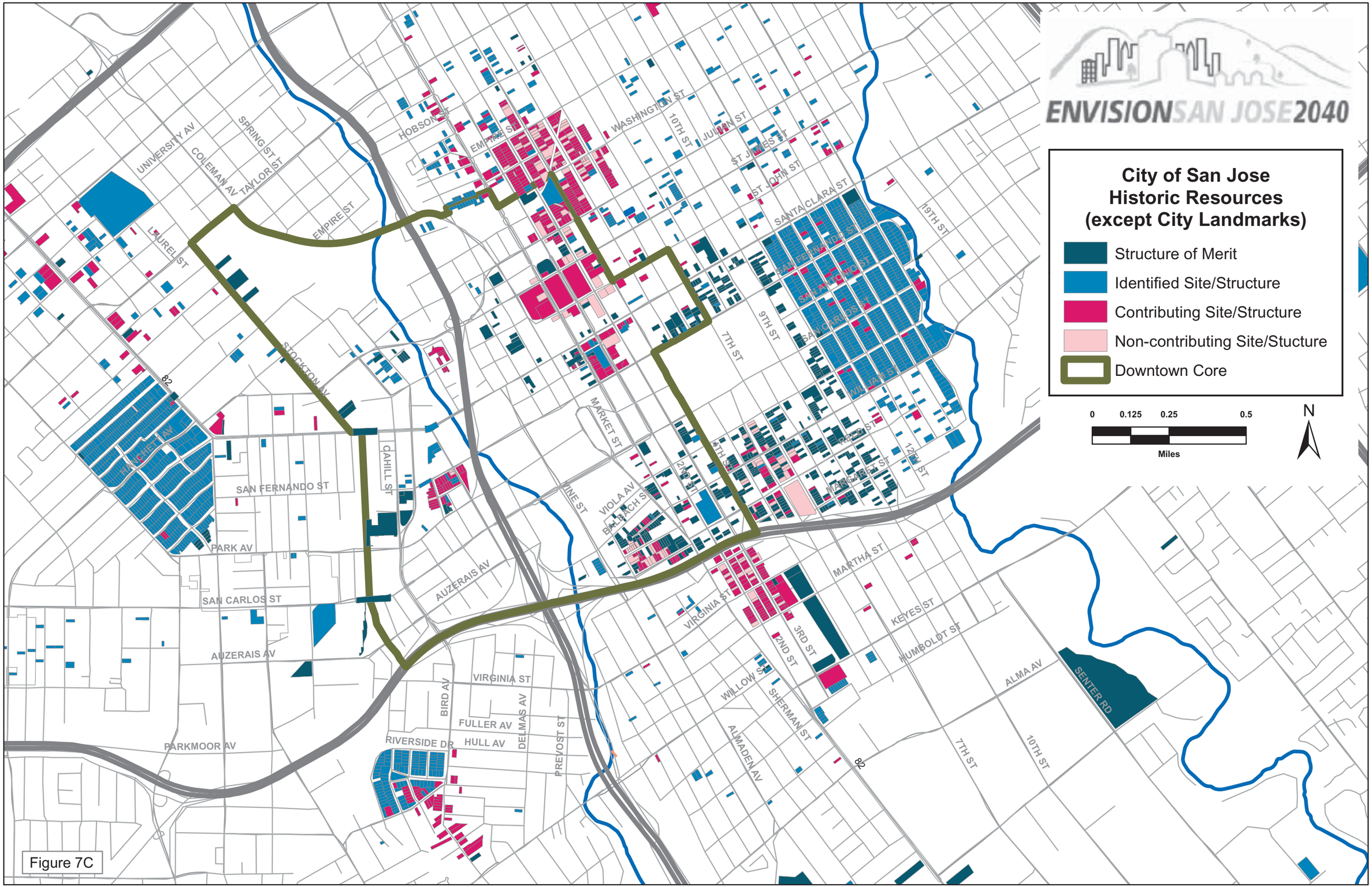
ENVISIONSAN JOSE2040
City of San Jose
Historic Resources
(except City Landmarks)
Structure of Merit
Identified Site/Structure
Contributing Site/Structure
Non-contributing Site/Stucture
Downtown Core
0
0.125
0.25
0.5
Miles
N
UNIVERSITY AV
COLEMAN AV
TAYLOR ST
SPRING ST
HOBSON ST
EMPIRE ST
WASHINGTON ST
10TH ST
JULIAN ST
ST JAMES ST
ST JOHN ST
SANTA CLARA ST
19TH ST
LAUREL ST
STOCKTON AV
MARKET ST
9TH ST
7TH ST
SAN FERNANDO ST
CAHILL ST
PARK AV
SAN CARLOS ST
AUZERAIS AV
VIOLA AV
BALBACH ST
VIRGINIA ST
MARTHA ST
KEYES ST
HUMBOLDT ST
3RD ST
2ND ST
WILLOW ST
SHERMAN ST
ALMADEN AV
ALMA AV
SENTER RD
10TH ST
BIRD AV
DELMAS AV
PREVOST ST
FULLER AV
HULL AV
RIVERSIDE DR
PARKMOOR AV
82

Figure 7C

Figures 8A-8C, 9A and 9B show locations of archaeological sites. In order to protect known archaeological resources, these maps are considered administratively confidential. Copies of the maps are on file with the City of San José Department of Planning, Building, and Code Enforcement and can be reviewed by qualified persons during regular business hours.

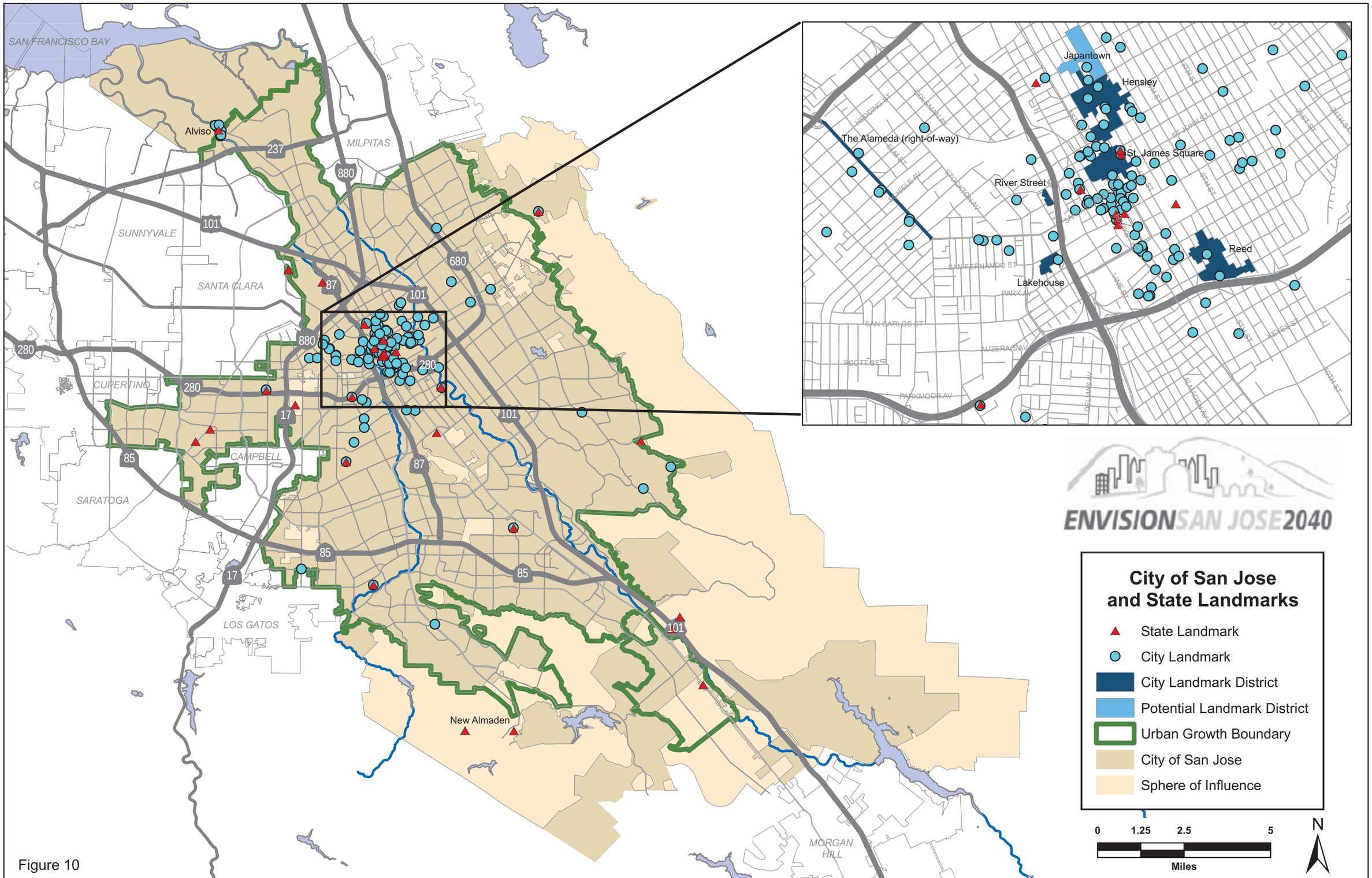
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
Alviso
MILPITAS
SUNNYVALE
SANTA CLARA
CUPERTINO
CAMPBELL
SARATOGA
LOS GATOS
New Almaden
MORGAN HILL
Japantown
Hensley
The Alameda (right-of-way)
St. James Square
River Street
Reed
Lakehouse
ENVISIONSAN JOSE2040
City of San Jose and State Landmarks
State Landmark
City Landmark
City Landmark District
Potential Landmark District
Urban Growth Boundary
City of San Jose
Sphere of Influence
0
1.25
2.5
5
Miles
N

Figure 10

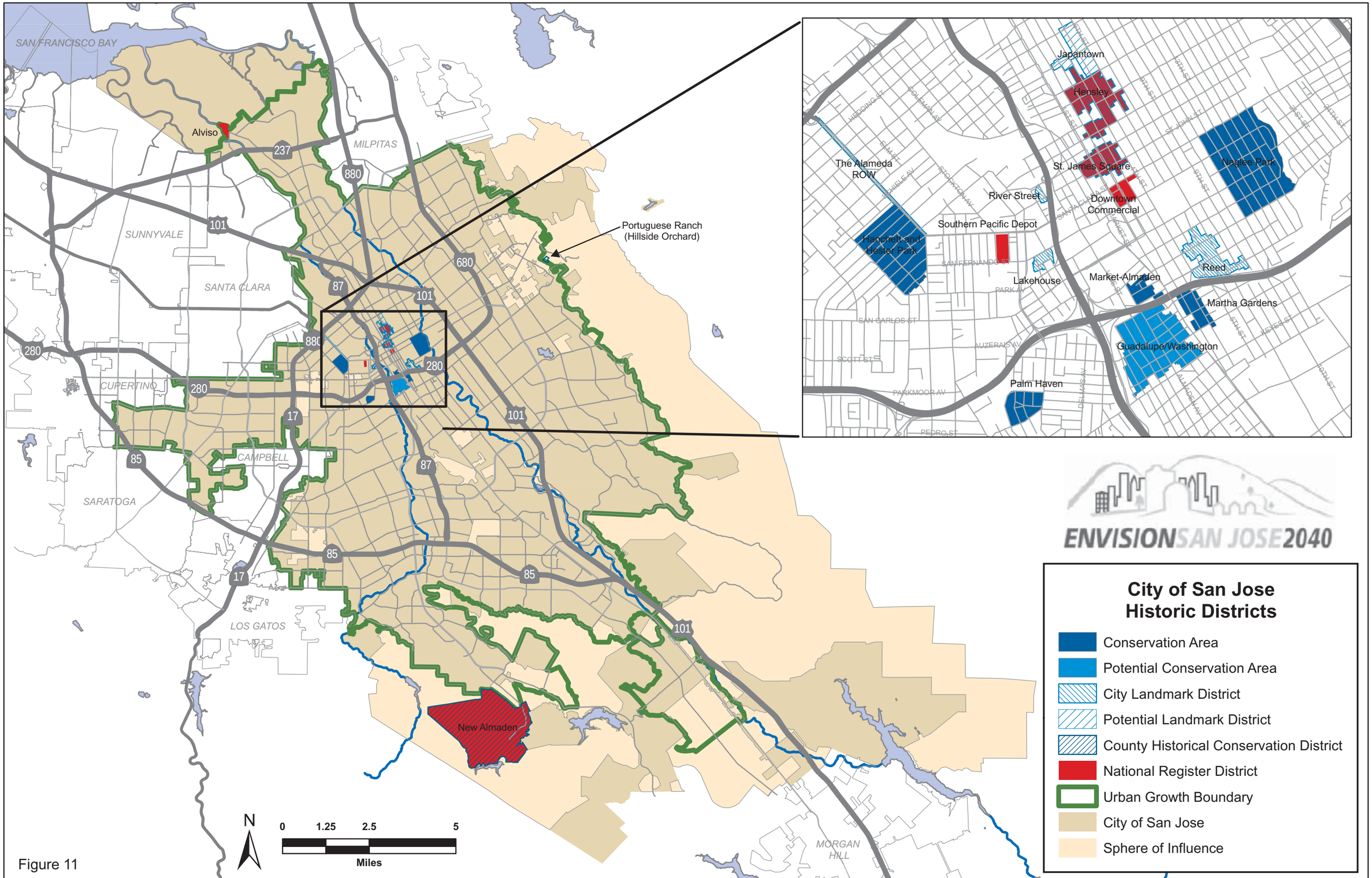
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
Alviso
MILPITAS
SUNNYVALE
SANTA CLARA
CUPERTINO
CAMPBELL
SARATOGA
LOS GATOS
MORGAN HILL
Portuguese Ranch (Hillside Orchard)
New Almaden
Japantown
Hensley
St. James Square
Naglee Park
The Alameda ROW
River Street
Downtown Commercial
Southern Pacific Depot
Hanchett and Hester Park
Lakehouse
Market-Almaden
Reed
Martha Gardens
Guadalupe/Washington
Palm Haven
ENVISIONSAN JOSE2040
City of San Jose Historic Districts
Conservation Area
Potential Conservation Area
City Landmark District
Potential Landmark District
County Historical Conservation District
National Register District
Urban Growth Boundary
City of San Jose
Sphere of Influence
N
0 1.25 2.5 5
Miles

Figure 11

Figures 12A and 12B show locations of archaeological sites. In order to protect known archaeological resources, these maps are considered administratively confidential. Copies of the maps are on file with the City of San José Department of Planning, Building, and Code Enforcement and can be reviewed by qualified persons during regular business hours.

Appendix J-2

Cultural Resources Impacts Report

CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACTS

Envision San José 2040 General Plan
SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

FOR

DAVID J. POWERS & ASSOCIATES, INC.
1871 The Alameda
Suite 200
San Jose, CA 95126

BY

BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.
1933 Davis Street, Suite 210
San Leandro, CA 94577

DECEMBER 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1-6

1.1 EXISTING SETTING 2-6
- 1.1A Resources Types - Archaeological 2
- 1.1B Resource Types – Built Environment 3-4
- 1.1C Resource Types – Traditional Cultural Properties and Cultural Landscapes 4-5
- 1.1D Recorded Resources 5-6
- City Landmarks 5
- Historic Districts and Conservation Areas 5-6

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK 7-13

2.1 FEDERAL 7
2.2 STATE 8-9
2.3 CITY OF SAN JOSÉ 10-13

3.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS 13-36

3.1 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE 13
3.2 LEVELS OF IMPACT 13-14
3.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES POTENTIAL IMPACTS 14-16
- 3.3A Archaeological Resources 14
- 3.3B Architectural Resources 14-15
- 3.3C Traditional Cultural Properties 15
- 3.3D Cultural Landscapes 16-17

3.4 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AND/OR REDEVELOPMENT 16-30
- 3.4A Almaden Planning Area 16-17
- 3.4B Alum Rock Planning Area 17-18
- 3.4C Alviso Planning Area 18-19
- 3.4D Berryessa Planning Area 19-20
- 3.4E Cambrian/Pioneer Planning Area 20-21
- 3.4F Central/Downtown Planning Area 21-23
- 3.4G Coyote Planning Area 23-24
- 3.4H Edenvale Planning Area 24-25
- 3.4I Evergreen Planning Area 25-26
- 3.4J North San José Planning Area 26-27
- 3.4K South San José Planning Area 27-28
- 3.4L West Valley Planning Area 28-29
- 3.4M Willow Glen Planning Area 29-30

TABLE OF CONTENTS, con't

3.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS, con't 13-36

3.4 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AND/OR REDEVELOPMENT 16-30

List of Tables – Planning Areas

Table 3.1 - Almaden Planning Area - Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts
Table 3.2 - Alum Rock Planning Area - Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts
Table 3.3 - Alviso Planning Area - Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts
Table 3.4 - Berryessa Planning Area - Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts
Table 3.5 - Cambrian/Pioneer Planning Area - Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts
Table 3.6 - Central/Downtown Planning Area - Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts
Table 3.7 - Coyote Planning Area - Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts
Table 3.8 - Edenvale Planning Area - Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts
Table 3.9 - Evergreen Planning Area - Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts
Table 3.10 - North San José Planning Area - Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts
Table 3.11 - South San José Planning Area - Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts
Table 3.12 - West Valley Planning Area - Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts
Table 3.13 - Willow Glen Planning Area - Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts
Table 3.14 - Potential Cultural Resources by Planning Area

3.5 PROPOSED *Envision San José 2040 General Plan* POLICIES AND ACTIONS TO REDUCE OR AVOID POSSIBLE IMPACTS 31-36
3.5A Archaeology 31
3.5B Historic Preservation – Landmarks and Districts Policies 31-34
3.5C Historic Preservation – Historic Structures of Lesser Significance 34-35
3.5D Other Related Land Use Policies Relevant to Historic Preservation 35-36
3.6 SUMMARY 36

4.0 REFERENCES CITED AND CONSULTED 37-38

TABLE OF CONTENTS, con't

ATTACHMENTS

FIGURES

Figure 1	San Jose Planning Areas
Figure 2	Resources Registered with the California Historical Resources Information System – Archaeological and Historical Resources
Figure 3A	City of San Jose Historic Resources (except Landmarks)
Figure 3B	City of San Jose Historic Resources (except Landmarks)
Figure 4A	City of San Jose Historic Resources Inventory, Landmarks, Districts, and Resources
Figure 4B	City of San Jose Historic Resources Inventory, Landmarks, Districts, and Resources
Figure 5	City of San Jose and State Landmarks
Figure 6	City of San Jose Historic Districts
Figure 7	Almaden Planning Area
Figure 8	Alum Rock Planning Area
Figure 9	Alviso Planning Area
Figure 10	Berryessa Planning Area
Figure 11	Cambrian/Pioneer Planning Area
Figure 12	Central Planning Area
Figure 13	Coyote Planning Area
Figure 14	Edenvale Planning Area
Figure 15	Evergreen Planning Area
Figure 16	North San Jose Planning Area
Figure 17	South San Jose Planning Area
Figure 18	West Valley Planning Area
Figure 19	Willow Glen Planning Area

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Cultural Resources Element of the *Envision San José 2040 General Plan* recognizes that historic preservation plays a vital role in maintaining the unique character and identity of the City by recognizing and preserving cultural resources which provide a direct physical link with events and people from San José's' past. The irreplaceable nature of cultural resources and their preservation is a key element in the City's development review process due to the importance to the community for economic, aesthetic, cultural and environmental reasons.

Current historic preservation practices in San José use a combination of land planning strategies, governmental programs and financial incentives to meet the goals and policies of the City's current General Plan which focuses on the protection and preservation of both prehistoric and historic resources including archaeological sites, districts, artifacts and significant buildings. The Cultural Resources Element will serve as the blueprint for and assist planners and decision-makers with directing growth and redevelopment within the City compatible with the *Goals and Policies for Historic, Archaeological and Cultural Resources* of the new General Plan.

The purpose of this cultural resources report is to provide guidance for developing and implementing goals and policies that continue to ensure that the identification, designation and protection of cultural resources are part of the City's community planning, development and permitting processes. This document also defines the City's role in encouraging private sector activities that support historic preservation goals. The Impacts Analysis relies on data compiled for the 15 planning areas within the *Envision San José 2040 General Plan* [see Fig. 1] to identify areas sensitive for both prehistoric and historic resources and to develop impacts and mitigation measures that comply with the goals and policies proposed in the plan.

1.1 EXISTING SETTING

The City of San José's historic buildings, structures, objects, archaeological sites and features, landscapes and neighborhoods are physical reminders of the ways in which early inhabitants and later citizens of San José used and developed the land. Many of these resources have been identified, recorded and evaluated over the past 50 years although urban development and renewal has often resulted in both the deliberate and inadvertent removal of both archaeological sites and the built environment.

There are 1,138 recorded cultural resources on file with the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS/NWIC) as of late 2009 for the City of San José, its Urban Growth Boundary and Sphere of Influence [Fig. 2]. The City's internal *Historic Resources Inventory* lists nearly 3,500 resources in contrast to the 1,138 resources on file with the CHRIS/NWIC [Figs. 3A-B, 4A-B]. These resources include prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, multi-component archaeological resources, buildings and structures, linear alignments and other cultural resources that have been reported to the repository. Historic archaeological resources are usually associated with former areas of historic occupation and urban development areas such as the downtown core.

The following sections rely on data complied for the Cultural Resources Existing Setting of the *Envision San José 2040 General Plan*.

1.1A Resource Types – Archaeological

Prehistoric and protohistoric site types associated with Native Americans over the past 5000 years in San José include:

(1) habitation sites ranging from large villages to seasonal and temporary campsites; and,

(2) non-habitation sites including stone tool and other manufacturing areas, quarries for tool stone procurement, cemeteries usually associated with large villages, isolated burial locations, rock art sites, bedrock mortars or other milling feature sites, and Native American trails.

The majority of prehistoric archaeological sites have been found along or very near to fresh water sources such as creeks and springs, in valleys near both permanent and seasonal water sources including the fresh water marshes once present throughout the valley, at the base of the hills, and along and adjacent to the major north/south Native American trails as well as at stone tool sources in the foothills surrounding the valley.

Numerous mid to late 19th and early 20th century Historic Period sites - both archaeological and architectural - have been identified in the City. Historic Era archaeological resources include the remains of historic buildings, wells, privies, trash deposits, transportation related features, residential, commercial and industrial sites, among many others. Resources are found in both urban and rural settings depending on function.

In addition, the presence of significant subsurface prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the City has been demonstrated by development, transportation and flood control projects over the past 80 years. Project related excavations have exposed many significant buried archaeological resources including major Native American villages along the major water courses. Geomorphological and geoarchaeological research have shown that the landscape of the Santa Clara Valley has been subject to the effects of sea level increases, land subsidence, and episodic flooding over the past 10,000 years resulting in the erosion and/or burial of prehistoric archaeological resources by alluvial deposits. There is often no indication of buried prehistoric cultural materials on the surface. A reliable model for predicting prehistoric cultural resource locations based on current site data, types and topographic and environmental variables has not yet been developed although it has been observed that major archaeological resources appear to occur at irregular intervals adjacent to the current course of the Guadalupe River.

The cultural resources research completed for the General Plan suggests a varying potential for subsurface historic archaeological deposits from the Hispanic Period to the American Period. These deposits are usually associated with the development of the City of San José core and outlying agricultural and rural areas from the 1830s to the 1930s. The resources are linked with buildings from former agricultural, industrial, business and residential uses. It is probable that many of these potential resources including foundations, wells, privies, and trash deposits have been impacted and removed as a result of previous excavations for infrastructure improvements and other development activities over the past 100 years.

1.1B Resource Types – Built Environment

The variety of architectural styles present in the City of San José reflects prevailing tastes of capitalists, government architects, and politicians as well as the local populace over the past 250 years. Commercial, religious and public buildings include examples of Italianate, Spanish-Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, "California Churrigueresque" (Mission and Spanish eclectic details), Mediterranean, Colonial Revival, Neoclassic, Beaux-Arts with Neoclassic-and-Egyptian style ornamentation, Classic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Romanesque/Renaissance Revival, Renaissance Revival, Italian Renaissance (train station), Carpenter Gothic, Prairie with some Neoclassic elements, Art Deco, Art Deco with Egyptian decorative motifs, traditional Japanese, Moderne, Neo-Brutalist, and Postmodern.

Major architectural styles popular during various eras/periods identified in the City include:

HISPANIC/EARLY AMERICAN
- Pueblo Adobe, 1777 to 1822 Spanish Period, 1822-1845 Mexican Period, and Early American Period, 1846-1870

FOLK HOUSES (ca. 1860-1900)
- Vernacular or National including imported prefabricated buildings (frame or "kit")

ROMANTIC ERA (ca. 1860-1880)
- Italianate and Italianate Cottage
- Greek Revival,
- Carpenter Gothic or Folk Victorian

VICTORIAN ERA (ca. 1860-1900)
- Queen Anne
- Stick (or late 1870s-1890s; considered transitional between Gothic Revival and Queen Anne) Shingle
- [Richardson Romanesque]

COLONIAL REVIVAL PERIOD (ca. 1890-1930)
- Neoclassical
- Colonial Revival
- Dutch Colonial Revival

ARTS AND CRAFTS PERIOD (ca. 1900-1925)
- Craftsman
- Bungalow
- Prairie [1910-1925]

20th CENTURY REVIVAL PERIOD (ca. 1920-1940)
- Tudor Revival
- Mission Revival
- Spanish Eclectic or Spanish Colonial Revival or Mediterranean Revival
- Italian Renaissance

MODERN STYLES (ca. 1930-1950)
- Art Deco
- Art Moderne
- International
- Mid-Century Modern

OTHER
- Suburban Tract, ca. 1890-1920 and ca. 1945-1991
- Brown Shingle late 1890s-1915 and,
- Eastern Shingle Cottage ca. 1895-1910

1.1C Resource Types – Traditional Cultural Properties and Cultural Landscapes

No Traditional Cultural Properties[1] have been identified within the City of San José with the exception of several ethnic enclaves (e.g., Japantown, Chinatown). However, a potential for the identification of other traditional cultural properties may be present particularly in the older areas with ethnic neighborhoods or in rural, undeveloped areas.

No Cultural Landscapes have yet been defined within the City limits. Cultural landscapes are geographic areas that have been shaped by human activity. They can result from a conscious design or plan, or they can evolve as a byproduct or result of people's activities. Since the late 1980s, cultural landscapes have been accepted as cultural resources - along with buildings, structures, and archaeological resources. The National Park Service (NPS) defines four general types of cultural landscapes that are not mutually exclusive: (1) historic sites (e.g., presidential homes, battlefields); (2) historic designed landscapes (e.g., urban plazas, formal estate gardens); (3) historic vernacular landscapes (e.g., farmsteads, ranches); and, (4) ethnographic landscapes (e.g., Native American, African American landscapes, etc.). [2]

The processes that contribute to the formation of cultural landscapes include land uses and activities, patterns of spatial organization or the arrangement and the interrelationship of features, responses to the natural environment, and cultural traditions. The individual components of cultural landscapes include groupings of features within a larger landscape, circulation-related features, the various types of boundary demarcations, vegetation features, buildings and structures, archaeological resources, and small-scale elements. The importance and presence of individual features may vary from landscape to landscape.

Categories for properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places are defined in the National Historic Preservation Act as, "districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects." The NRHP recognizes the cultural landscape categories defined in NPS policy as descriptive terms; however, it officially lists landscapes as either "districts" or "sites."

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1. A "Traditional Cultural Property", *". . . can be defined generally as one that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community"* (USNPS 1988?:1).

2. *National Register Bulletin 30: How to Evaluate and Document Rural Historic Landscapes* provides the standard terminology for describing cultural landscapes. As described in this bulletin, both the processes that helped to form it and individual components are critical to the understanding of a cultural landscape.

Areas potentially available for historic cultural landscapes dating between 1850 and 1900/1920 and possibly later are rural or partially developed areas including Alviso, the Coyote Valley, and Almaden. Landscapes in these areas may best reflect the region's historical land uses, such as settlement patterns, town development strategies, homesteading, mining practices, water conveyance and storage systems, transportation, and farming. The City also includes numerous historical parks, schools, cemeteries, and designated properties that postdate 1900/1920 and predate 1960 and exist mostly within the urban portions of the project area. These too have the potential of being historical landscapes. Further review of the City and its areas of influence by both an architectural historian and landscape architect would undoubtedly provide additional areas that could have historical landscapes present.

1.1D Recorded Resources

The majority of resources recorded by both the CHRIS/NWIC and the City's *Historic Resources Inventory* consist of historic architecture including buildings, structures, bridges, rock wall alignments and other built environment components. The CHRIS/NWIC lists 357 archaeological resources (273 prehistoric sites, 51 historic archaeological sites and 33 multi-component sites) and 787 architectural resources. The City's internal *Historic Resources Inventory* has nearly 3,500 resources listed or approximately three times the number of resources recorded with the archive indicating that many more resources have been identified and reviewed for the City's records than are on file with outside repositories.

City Landmarks [Fig. 5]

The City has listed 160 City Landmarks and City Districts with additional candidates under review. These listed resources are considered to be the highest ranking properties within the City and of special importance to the citizens. The City's Historic Preservation Ordinance (San José Municipal Code Chapter 13.48, Historic Preservation, Sections 13.48.010 through 13.48.660) provides special consideration for these resources.

The City Landmarks include 25 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed individual properties and/or districts; nine City Landmarks include State of California Landmarks or part of a State Landmark; and, four City Landmarks include four State Points of Historical Interest (SPHI).

Historic Districts and Conservation Areas [Fig. 6]

Twenty-one historic districts or parts of historic districts[3] and/or Conservation Areas (CNS)[4] are located in the City of San José and/or UGB/SOI. These Districts/Conservation Areas include

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3. The City of San José Historic Preservation Ordinance defines a ". . . *historic district*" *as "a geographically definable area of urban or rural character, possessing a significant concentration or continuity of site, building, structures or objects unified by past events or aesthetically by plan of physical development."* and a "conservation area" as *"a geographically definable area of urban or rural character with identifiable attributes embodied by: (1) architecture, urban design, development patterns, setting, or geography; and (2) history."*

4. *"Conservation areas are used as a planning tool ... in order to preserve and enhance neighborhood character in places that have cohesive or distinctive character."* Conservation areas may be employed

buildings and sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places, State Historic Landmarks, State Points of Historical Interest by the State of California, the City of San José, and/or by the County of Santa Clara.

National Register of Historic Places

Eight National Register Districts or contributors to National Register districts have been identified within the City or Urban Growth Boundary.

City Landmark Districts and/or Conservation Areas

There are six City of San José Landmark Districts and five Conservation Areas. Two of the six landmark districts also include portions of National Register Districts. Five Conservation Areas are present. In addition, five potential Districts/Conservation Areas and/or Study Areas have been identified based on previous and ongoing reviews.

State Districts within the City

An Old San José Historic District/San José (Old) Historic District is listed on the 1973 *California History Plan* and 1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources*.

County of Santa Clara Historic Districts

Three County of Santa Clara historic districts are within unincorporated areas of the City and/or within the City's Sphere of Influence. Many of the components within the county districts are also listed in the City's *Historic Resources Inventory*.

Ethnic Sites

Thirteen ethnic sites listed in the State of California *Ethnic Sites Survey for California* are present in San José. These include two of the 105 Black American sites identified in the State of California; three of the 94 Chinese American resources; five of the 105 Japanese American resources in the state; and, three of the 99 Mexican American resources. None of the 102 American Indian Ethnic sites are located in San José or Santa Clara County. Two of the 13 ethnic resources have been listed on the City's *Historic Resources Inventory*.

"when the targeted area might not technically merit consideration as an historic district due to a lack of a unified contextual theme or when the level of aesthetic continuity of sites is inadequate" or if *"historic district is not supported by area property owners"* (A&A 2007:25 [Historic District Study Martha Gardens Residential Neighborhood]).

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Federal, state, and local governments must comply with laws, regulations and municipal ordinances designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by actions they undertake or regulate. Detailed information on federal, state and city requirements can be found in *Envision San José 2040 General Plan - Cultural Resources Existing Setting.*

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and, the City of San José's Historic Preservation Ordinance (Chapter 13.48 of the Municipal Code) are the basic federal, state and local requirements governing the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, regional, state, and/or local significance. In general, most local projects within the City of San José are reviewed under CEQA and the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance. Projects applying for federal funding, including grants, have to comply with federal historic preservation requirements.

2.1 FEDERAL

The *National Historic Preservation Act* (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) (16 U.S.C., Section 470f)[5] and its implementing regulations *36 CFR Part 800* require a federal agency with jurisdiction over a federal, federally assisted or federally licensed undertaking (project) to take into account the effort of the undertaking on properties listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the undertaking.

Other federal laws pertinent to potential City projects include Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act of 1966; the issuance of a Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 permit for construction that could affect wetlands, stream crossings, etc. to be issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; and, *Americans with Disabilities Act* (ADA). Tax credits and charitable contributions for historic properties are allowed under the *Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits Program* and *Preservation/Conservation Easement Charitable Contribution Deduction* administered by the National Park Service and the Internal Revenue Service. The U.S. Secretary of the Interior has established standards for the treatment of historic properties. The 1995 Secretary of the Interior's *Standard for the Treatment of Historic Properties* document outlines specific standards and guidelines for the preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of historic properties

5. Federal regulations for cultural resources are primarily governed by Section 106 of the NHPA which applies to actions taken by federal agencies. Compliance with Section 106 requires that prior to the approval of the expenditure of any federal funds or the issuance of any license, the head of any federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed federal or federally assisted undertaking and the head of any federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The criteria for determining NRHP eligibility are found in 36 CFR Part 60.

2.2 STATE

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) includes regulatory compliance in regard to historical resources. Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on both "historical resources" and "unique archaeological resources" - a ". . . project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1). The CEQA Guidelines define a significant resource as any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (see Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (a) and (b)). The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest.

Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be "historical resources" for the purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1; California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 4850).

For historic structures, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(3) indicates that following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings, or the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (1995), mitigates impacts to a less than significant level. Potential eligibility also rests upon the integrity of the resource. Integrity is defined as the retention of the resource's physical identity that existed during its period of significance. Integrity is determined through considering the setting, design, workmanship, materials, location, feeling, and association of the resource.

CEQA also requires lead agencies to consider whether projects will affect "unique archaeological resources" (Public Resources Code, Section 21083.2(g)) which are defined as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

(2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

(3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Treatment options for unique archaeological resources include preservation in place in an undisturbed state; excavation and curation or study in place without excavation and curation (if the study finds that the artifacts would not meet one or more of the criteria for defining a "unique archaeological resource").

Native American Human Remains (Burials)

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods regardless of their antiquity and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains (see Section 7050.5(b) of the California Health and Safety code).

CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(e) requires that excavation activities be stopped whenever human remains are uncovered and that the county coroner or medical examiner be contacted to assess the remains. If the county coroner or medical examiner determines that the remains are those of Native Americans, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must be contacted within 24 hours. The property owner is required to consult with the appropriate Native Americans identified by the NAHC as a "most likely descendant" to develop an agreement for the treatment and disposition of the remains.

Local and Tribal Intergovernmental Consultation [Senate Bill (SB) 18, 2004]

SB 18 is a process separate from CEQA that requires local governments to consult with federally and non-federally recognized Native American tribes prior to approving certain land use plans that include traditional tribal cultural places on both public and private lands. A cultural place is a landscape feature, site, or cultural resource that has some relationship to particular tribal religious heritage or is a historic or archaeological site of significance or potential significance. The purpose of SB 18 is to provide time for tribal input early in the planning process. Besides city staff and tribal representatives, the process may also include applicants and consultants. SB 18 consultation applies to the adoption and amendment of both General and Specific Plans proposed on or after March 1, 2005 and consultation is a "government to government" interaction between tribal representatives and representatives of the local jurisdiction.

California Historical Building Code

The California Historical Building Code (CHBC) provides regulations for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, relocation, or reconstruction of buildings or structures designated as qualified historical buildings or properties by a local, state or federal jurisdiction. The CHBC defines "qualified historical building" as "any building, site, structure, object, district or collection of structures, and their associated sites, deemed of importance to the history, architecture or culture of an area by an appropriate local, state or federal governmental jurisdiction. This includes designated buildings or properties on, or determined eligible for, national, state or local historical registers or official inventories including the NRHP, the CRHR, State Historical Landmarks, State Points of Historical Interest, and officially adopted city or county registers, inventories, or surveys of historical or architecturally significant sites, places or landmarks.

Mills Act Property Tax Abatement Program

State law provides local jurisdictions with the opportunity to develop a Mills Act Tax Abatement Program (Mills Act) that offers owners of historic properties the potential for property valuation reductions in return for proscribed rehabilitation, preservation work on their properties. The City of San José has a Mills Act program for City Landmarks (see Local, below).

2.3 CITY OF SAN JOSÉ

The City's Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted in 1975 (San José Municipal Code Chapter 13.48, Historic Preservation, Sections 13.48.010 through 13.48.660) to identify, protect, and encourage the preservation of significant resources and foster civic pride in the City's cultural resources. The five parts of the code authorize the city to:

Establish a Historic Landmarks Commission;
Maintain a Historic Resources Inventory;
Preserve historic properties using a Landmark Designation process;
Require Historic Preservation Permits; and,
Provide financial incentives through a Mills Act Historical Property Contract.

The San José Historical Landmarks Commission has established a process by which historical resources are numerically evaluated for significance. Categories consist of:

Candidate City Landmark (CCL; 67-134 points) - *structure determined to be eligible for City Landmark Status through evaluation by the Historic Landmarks Commission's Historic Evaluation Criteria*;

Contributing Structure/Site (CS; 33-66 points) - *contributes significantly to the historic fabric of the community and, in some cases to a certain neighborhood*;

Structure of Merit (SM; 33-66) - *structure determined to be a resource through evaluation by the Historic Landmarks Commission's Historic Evaluation Criteria and which preservation should be a high priority*;

Non-Contributing Structure to a Historic District (NC); and,

Non-Significant (NS; 0-32 points).

The category of Identified Site/Structure (IS) is used when *further evaluation of the historic or architectural significant of the structure should be undertaken*.

According to the City of San José's *Guide to Historic Reports*, a City Landmark is a "significant historic resource having the potential for landmark designation as defined in the Historic Preservation Ordinance. Preservation of this resource is essential." The preservation of Structures of Merit "should be a high priority" but these structures are not considered significant resources for the purposes of CEQA.

Historic Resources Inventory

The City maintains a database of historic properties linked to the City's GIS system which provides a listing and mapping of historic resources that have been documented and evaluated and their significance. The *Historic Resources Inventory*, a product of this database is publicly available sorted by address[6] and by significance category.

6. See www.preservation.org/inventory and SJHLC/PBE 2001, 2008b.

San José 2020 General Plan

The *San José 2020 General Plan Focus on the Future - Goals and Policies for Historic, Archaeological and Cultural Resources* (SJ/CPBCE 1994/2005) recognizes the irreplaceable nature of cultural properties and requires that preservation should be a key consideration in the development review process.

Archaeological Resources Policies

Policy 1: Because historically or archaeologically significant sites, structures and districts are irreplaceable resources, their preservation should be a key consideration in the development review process.

Policy 8: For proposed development sites which have been identified as archaeologically sensitive, the City should require investigation during the planning process in order to determine whether valuable archaeological remains may be affected by the project and should also require that appropriate mitigation measures be incorporated into the project design.

Policy 9: Recognizing that Native American burials may be encountered at unexpected locations, the City should impose a requirement on all development permits and tentative subdivision maps that upon discovery of such burials during construction, development activity will cease until professional archaeological examination and reburial in an appropriate manner is accomplished.

Architectural Resources Policies

Policy 1: Because historically or archaeologically significant sites, structures and districts are irreplaceable resources, their preservation should be a key consideration in the development review process.

Policy 2: The City should use the Area of Historic Sensitivity overlay and the landmark designation process of the Historical Preservation Ordinance to promote and enhance the preservation of historically or architecturally significant sites and structures.

Policy 3: An inventory of historically and/or architecturally significant structures should be maintained and periodically updated in order to promote awareness of these community resources.

Policy 4: Areas with a concentration of historically and/or architecturally significant sites or structures should be considered for preservation through the creation of Historic Preservation Districts.

Policy 5: New development in proximity to designated historic landmark structures and sites should be designed to be compatible with the character of the designated historic resource. In particular, development proposals

located within the Areas of Historic Sensitivity designation should be reviewed for such design sensitivity.

Policy 6: The City should foster the rehabilitation of individual buildings and districts of historic significance and should utilize a variety of techniques and measures to serve as incentives toward achieving this end. Approaches, which should be considered for and implementation of this policy, include, among others:

Discretionary Alternative Use Policy Number 3, permitting flexibility as to the uses allowed in structures of historic or architectural merit;

Transfer of development rights from designated historic sites;

Tax relief for designated landmarks and/or districts;

Alternative building code provisions for the reuse of historic structures; and,

Financial incentives [including] grants, loans and/or loan guarantees to assist rehabilitation efforts

Policy 7: Structures of historic, cultural or architectural merit which are proposed for demolition because of public improvement projects should be considered for relocation as a means of preservation. Relocation within the same neighborhood or to the San José Historical Museum should be encouraged.

Certified Local Government (CLG)

The City of San José is a Certified Local Government (CLG) as designated by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The City is tasked with enforcing appropriate state and local laws and regulations for the designation and protection of historic properties; establishing a historic preservation review commission by local ordinance; maintaining a system for the survey and inventory of historic properties; providing for public participation in the local preservation program; and, satisfactorily performing responsibilities delegated to it by the state.

City Preservation Incentives

The City offers a number of historic preservation incentives with the goal of preservation and continuing use of historic buildings. Incentives include:

Use of the State Historic Building Code as a reasonable alternative to the requirements of the regular codes and ordinances, applicable for all San José historic resources. Similarly, the San José 2020 General Plan Discretionary Alternate Use Policy may apply on sites with structures of significant historical or architectural merit if to do so would enhance the likelihood that the historic/architectural qualities would be preserved and the use would not otherwise be incompatible with the surrounding area.

Eligibility of City Landmarks for a Mills Act/Historical Property Contract allowing a revised property tax assessment with a percentage of the savings to be used towards

rehabilitation and/or maintenance. A City Landmark may also qualify for a Building Tax Exemption. Two federal tax credits are available. A federal tax credit for rehabilitation of income producing National Register buildings is available and applies only to certified buildings. Another federal tax credit applies only to the rehabilitation of income producing non-historic (not eligible for the National Register) buildings built before 1936.

3.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

New development and redevelopment allowed under the proposed General Plan could impact prehistoric and historic resources, traditional cultural properties and cultural landscapes within the City of San José. The new proposed *San José 2040 General Plan* provides a new general goal followed by separate goals for Archaeology (ER-11), Landmarks and Districts (LU-11), Historic Structures (LU-12), Public Awareness (LU-13) and Sustainable Practices (LU-14) with each specific goal having associated policies.

The analysis of potential impacts on cultural resources is dependent on:

thresholds of significance,
levels of impacts,
type of cultural resources identified or potential cultural resources impacts, and
City of San José Goals, Policies, Implementing Actions and Mitigation Measures.

3.1 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The thresholds of significance for cultural resource impacts for the project are defined as situations where impact would be significant if a project would:

> Result in damage to, the disruption of, or adversely affect a property that is listed or potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or a local register of historic resources.
>
> Cause damage to, disrupt, or adversely affect an important prehistoric or historic archaeological resource such that its integrity could be compromised or eligibility for future listing on the NRHP or CRHR diminished.
>
> Cause damage to or diminish the significance of an important historic resource such that its integrity could be compromised or eligibility for future listing on the NRHP, CRHR or local register diminished.

3.2 LEVELS OF IMPACT

> Potentially Significant[7] or Significant Impact; cannot be mitigated to a level that is less than significant

7. "Potentially Significant" – impacts to a resource that appears eligible for a national, state or local historic register on either a visual and/or preliminary research basis. Further evaluative studies are necessary to confirm eligibility. For example, windshield surveys of the built environment may identify buildings and

Significant; can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant

No Impact

Beneficial impacts

3.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES POTENTIAL IMPACTS

3.3A Archaeological Resources

Cultural resources identified within a planning area may include archaeological resources and potential archaeological resources. The CHRIS/NWIC lists 357 archaeological resources (273 prehistoric sites, 51 historic archaeological sites and 33 multi-component sites) identified in the City of San José [Fig. 2].

Prehistoric and protohistoric[8] site types recorded in the General Plan area include: habitation sites ranging from villages to seasonal and temporary campsites; and, non-habitation sites. The majority of prehistoric archaeological sites are located at/along fresh water sources such as creeks and springs, in valleys near both permanent and seasonal water including the fresh water marshes once present throughout the valley, at the base of the hills, and along and adjacent to the major north/south Native American trails as well as at stone tool sources in the foothills surrounding the valley.

Numerous mid to late 19th and early 20th century Historic Period sites - both archaeological and architectural - have been identified in the general study region. Historic Era sites identified in the general study region may date to the Hispanic Period (Spanish Period 1769-1821 and the Mexican Period 1822-1848), and the American Period (1848-onward).

> **Impact 1** - Development and land use activities contemplated by the *Envision San José 2040 General Plan* could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a recorded historical resource or unique archaeological resource.

> **Impact 2** - Development and land use activities contemplated by the *Envision San José 2040 General Plan* could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a previously unknown historical resource or unique archaeological resource.

3.3B Architectural Resources [Figs. 2, 3A-B, 4A-B]

The majority of formally, recorded, listed and potential historic resources consist of the built environment. The CHRIS/NWIC lists 787 architectural resources within the City while the City's *Historic Resources Inventory* has 3,363 resources. The variety of architectural styles present in the City reflects the prevailing tastes of capitalists, government architects, and politicians as well as the local populace over the past 250 years. Residential, commercial, religious and public buildings in the City of San José have been built in the variety of architectural styles popular during various eras/periods. With minor exception, most of the

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structures that appear potentially eligible but individual background research is necessary to complete the identification and formal evaluation.

8. Historic era Native American sites.

former Hispanic Period/Early American[9] adobe dwellings, mills, etc. in San José no longer exist and thus are potential archaeological sites.

Impact 1 - Development and land use activities contemplated by the *Envision San José 2040 General Plan* could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a recorded historical resource associated with the built environment. Potential impacts could include:

- Demolition
- Unsympathetic additions and/or remodeling
- Isolation[10] of recorded and potentially significant architectural resources (e.g., buildings, bridges, walls, street appurtenances, etc.).
- Deliberate and/or incremental deterioration of significant recorded and potentially significant architectural properties due to inaction/neglect, abandonment, lack of occupancy, inappropriate uses, and other actions that render the property beyond the point of repair.

3.3C Traditional Cultural Properties

No Traditional Cultural Properties with the exception of several ethnic enclaves (e.g., Japantown, Chinatown) have been identified within the City of San José. However, a potential for identifying traditional cultural properties within the City's boundaries was identified during the review of materials for the Cultural Resources Existing Setting of the *Envision San José 2040 General Plan*.

Impact 1 - Development and land use activities contemplated by the *Envision San José 2040 General Plan* could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of historical resources viewed as traditional cultural properties including sacred and/or use sites by parties resident in and outside of the City.

Impact 2 - Development and land use activities contemplated by the *Envision San José 2040 General Plan* could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a previously unknown unique archaeological resource that may be viewed as a traditional cultural property by parties resident in and outside of the City.

3.3D Cultural Landscapes

No cultural landscapes have yet been identified within the City. Areas potentially available for historic cultural landscapes dating between 1850 and 1900/1920 and possibly later are rural or partially developed areas including Alviso, the Coyote Valley, and Almaden. Landscapes in these areas may best reflect the region's historical land uses, such as settlement patterns, town development strategies, homesteading, mining practices, water conveyance and storage systems, transportation, and farming. The City also includes numerous historical parks, schools, cemeteries, and designated properties that postdate 1900/1920 and predate 1960 and exist mostly

9. Early American period, 1846-1870.

10. i.e., removal of the historic context of the building by demolishing other resources from the same period

within the urban portions of the project area. These too have the potential of being historical landscapes. Further review of the City and its areas of influence by both an architectural historian and landscape architect would undoubtedly provide additional areas that could have historical landscapes present.

> **Impact 1** - Development and land use activities contemplated by the *Envision San José 2040 General Plan* could cause a substantial adverse change including diminishing or eliminating significant historical resources identified as cultural landscapes eligible for placement on the NRHP or as historical resources on the CRHR.

3.4 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AND/OR `REDEVELOPMENT

Thirteen (13) Planning Areas projected for future growth include [see Fig. 1]:

- Almaden, Alum Rock, Alviso
- Berryessa, Cambrian, Central/Downtown,
- Coyote, Edenvale, Evergreen, North San José
- South San José, West Valley, Willow Glen.

These future growth areas include Downtown, Planned Community/Specific Plan Areas, Employment Land Areas, Villages and Corridors, and Other Identified Growth Areas. The Villages and Corridors are further subdivided into commercial center villages and corridors, neighborhood villages, BART/Caltrain Villages, light rail villages, and light rail corridors. Other Identified Growth Areas consist of vacant lands, entitled and not built, the Coyote Valley Urban Reserve, and the South Almaden Valley Urban Reserve.

The following tables developed for each planning area, *Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts*, have been generated using cultural resources data compiled for the existing setting developed for the *Envision San José 2040 General Plan* in 2009. The *Cultural Resources Existing Setting* should be consulted for a comprehensive review of sources, prehistoric and historic era background, regulatory context and the identified cultural resources. The various figures and map in the section show various categories of cultural resources, patterns of growth, archaeologically sensitive areas and other pertinent information.

3.4A Almaden Planning Area [Fig. 7]

No cultural resources are known to be present in areas designated as Villages or Corridors in the proposed General Plan. The Vacant Lands and Entitled Parcels are archaeologically sensitive, with several historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within or adjacent, which may be eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The site of a Spanish adobe is adjacent to a designated Vacant Land, and one City Landmark is also located within a Vacant Land.

Table 3.1 - Almaden Planning Area
Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts

Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Villages and Corridors											
V71	HS										
Other Areas											
Vacant Lands	HS/R	●					●	●			Hispanic adobe; Potentially Elig. Archaeology
Entitled Parcels	HS/R						●	●			Potentially Elig. Archaeology

Notes: HS=High Sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources; R=Recorded archaeological resources

3.4B Alum Rock Planning Area [Fig. 8]

Employment Land Areas in the Alum Rock Planning Area are archaeologically sensitive, and include recorded archaeological sites and historic architectural resources. These are potentially eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP. A City of San Jose designated Structure of Merit is also located within the Employment Land Area. Five of the 11 designated Villages and Corridors are archaeologically sensitive, although no sites have been recorded in these areas. Architectural resources include a City Landmark, Structures of Merit, and Identified Structures, in addition to several resources potentially eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP. The site of a Spanish adobe is located within one of the designated corridors. Vacant Lands and Entitled parcels are archaeologically sensitive. An identified structure is located on Vacant Lands, and a Structure of Merit is located on an Entitled Parcel. These and other architectural resources present are potentially eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP.

Table 3.2 - Alum Rock Planning Area
Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts

Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Employment Land Areas											
Mabury	HS/R						●	●		SM	Prehistoric trail; Potentially Elig. architecture and archaeology

Table 3.2, con't - Alum Rock Planning Area Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts											
Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Villages and Corridors											
VT2	HS						●	●			Potentially Elig. Architecture
VR11	HS						●	●			Potentially Elig. Architecture
VR14	-						●	●		SM	Potentially Elig. Architecture
VR15	-						●	●			Potentially Elig. Architecture
VR16	HS										
CR29	HS	●					●	●		SM	Prehistoric trail; Potentially Elig. architecture and archaeology
C34	-										
C42	HS						●	●		IS	Hispanic Adobe
V49	-										
V50	-										
V52	-										
Other Areas											
Vacant Lands	HS						●	●		IS	Potentially Elig. Architecture
Entitled Parcels	HS						●	●		SM	Potentially Elig. Architecture
Notes: HS=High Sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources; R=Recorded archaeological resources; SM=Structure of Merit; IS=Identified Structure											

6.4C Alviso Planning Area [Fig. 9]

The Alviso Planning Area is archaeologically sensitive, with recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, Spanish adobe locations, and architectural resources that have been determined eligible or are potentially eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP. The area includes the town of Alviso which is a National Register District, and a State Landmark (Port of Alviso). Many of the architectural resources are contributing elements to the NR district, as well as City of San Jose Landmarks, Contributing Structures, and Identified Structures.

Table 3.3 - Alviso Planning Area
Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts

Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Planned Community/Specific Plan Areas											
Alviso	HS/R	●	●	●	●		●	●		CS, IS	Prehistoric Village and Hispanic Adobes; NR District (Alviso); State Landmark (Port of Alviso); Potentially Elig. architecture and archaeology
Notes: HS=High Sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources; R=Recorded archaeological resources; CS=Contributing Structure; IS=Identified Structure											

3.4D Berryessa Planning Area [Fig. 10]

Employment Land Areas in the Berryessa Planning Area include archaeologically sensitive areas, with recorded and reported sites that may be eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP. Potentially eligible architecture is also present. The Villages and Corridors include archaeologically sensitive areas (four of six), a reported site, and potentially eligible historic architectural resources. The Vacant Lands and Entitled Parcels are archaeologically sensitive. The Vacant Lands include archaeological and architectural resources that may be eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP.

Table 3.4 - Berryessa Planning Area
Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts

Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Employment Land Areas											
Berryessa International Business Park	HS										
East Gish	HS						●	●			Potentially Elig. Architecture
North San José	HS/R/C						●	●			Potentially Elig. Archaeology and Architecture

Table 3.4, con't- Berryessa Planning Area Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts											
Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Villages and Corridors											
VT1	HS/C						●	●			Potentially Elig. Archaeology
VT2	HS						●	●			Potentially Elig. Architecture
VR12	-										
VR13	HS	●					●	●			Potentially Elig. Architecture
V47	-										
V48	HS										Prehistoric Trail
Other Areas											
Vacant Lands	HS/R						●	●			Potentially Elig. Archaeology and Architecture
Entitled Parcels	HS										Prehistoric Trail
Notes: HS=High Sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources; R=Recorded archaeological resource; C=Reported archaeological resource											

3.4E Cambrian/Pioneer Planning Area [Fig. 11]

Five of the eight areas designated as Villages or Corridors are archaeologically sensitive. One area includes a site which is potentially eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP. Three areas include architectural resources which may also be eligible. Vacant Lands and Entitled Parcels are archaeologically sensitive. Entitled Parcels also include architectural resources which may be eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP.

Table 3.5 - Cambrian/Pioneer Planning Area Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts											
Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Villages and Corridors											
VR17	HS						●	●			Potentially Elig. Architecture
C40	-						●	●			Potentially Elig. Architecture
C44	-						●	●			Potentially Elig. Architecture
V64	HS										
V67	HS										
V68	HS										
V69	-										
V70	HS/R						●	●			Potentially Elig. Archaeology

Table 3.5, con't - Cambrian/Pioneer Planning Area Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts											
Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Other Areas											
Vacant Lands	HS										
Entitled Parcels	HS						•	•			Potentially Elig. Architecture
Notes: HS=High Sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources; R=Recorded archaeological resources											

3.4F Central/Downtown Planning Area [Fig. 12]

The Downtown Core is archaeologically sensitive, with numerous recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. Many of these have been determined eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP, while others have been identified as potentially eligible for one or both registers. The area includes a number of City Landmarks, Structures of Merit, Identified Structures, and Contributing Structures, as well as structures that are being considered for Landmark status. NRHP districts, City Landmark districts, and City Conservation areas are also located within or adjacent to the area.

Three of four specific plan areas are archaeologically sensitive, with recorded archaeological sites that have been determined eligible or potentially eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP. All four areas have potentially eligible architectural resources, and City of San Jose Landmarks, Structures of Merit, Identified Structures, and Contributing Structures. Three areas also include historic districts. One of two Employment Land Areas is archaeologically sensitive. The other includes City of San Jose Landmarks, Structures of Merit, Identified Structures, and Contributing Structures, a well as a potential City Conservation Area. Both include potentially eligible architectural resources. Five of eight designated Villages and Corridors are archaeologically sensitive and two have recorded archaeological sites. Three include historic districts and Structures of Merit, Identified Structures, and Contributing Structures. Four include City Landmarks. Five areas have potentially eligible architectural resources, and three have archaeological resources potentially eligible for the NRHP and/or CRHR. Vacant Lands and Entitled Parcels are archaeologically sensitive, with recorded sites present. Vacant Lands also include potentially eligible archaeology. Historic districts and conservation areas are present, as are City of San Jose Structures of Merit and Identified Structures. Historic architectural resources are potentially eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP.

Table 3.6 - Central/Downtown Planning Area
Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts

Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Downtown	HS/R	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	SM, IS, CS	Prehistoric Trail; Prehistoric Village; Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology. NR Historic District/City Landmark District (St. James Square); Adjacent to NR Historic Districts (Downtown Commercial, SP Depot); City Cons. Area (Market-Almaden); and City Landmark District (Lakehouse),
Planned Community/Specific Plan Areas											
Jackson-Taylor	HS/R	●					●	●	●	SM	Prehistoric Trail; Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology; Potential Japantown City Landmark District
Martha Gardens		●			●		●	●	●	SM, IS, CS, NCS	City Cons. Area (Martha Gardens); Potentially Elig. Architecture
Midtown	HS/R	●	●	●	●		●	●		IS, CS	Prehistoric Trail; Potentially Elig. Architecture; NR District (SP Depot)
Tamien Station	HS/R	●					●	●		SM	Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology
Employment Land Areas											
Monterey Bus.		●					●	●	●	SM, IS, CS	Prehistoric Trail; Potential City Cons. Area (Guadalupe/Washington); Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology
Mabury	HS						●	●			Prehistoric Trail; Potentially Elig. architecture
Villages and Corridors											
VT3		●					●	●			Potentially Elig. Architecture
VT4	HS	●			●		●	●	●	SM, IS, CS	City Landmark District (The Alameda); City Cons. Area (Hanchett and Hester Park); Potentially Elig. Architecture
VR9	HS/R						●	●			Prehistoric Trail; Hispanic Adobe adj; Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology
CR20	HS/R	●	●	●	●		●	●		IS, CS, NCS	Prehistoric Trail, NR and City Landmark District (Hensley); Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology
CR28	HS	●			●		●	●		SM, IS, CS	Prehistoric Trail; City Cons. Area (Naglee Park); Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology
CR31	-										Prehistoric Trail
C46	-										

Table 3.6, con't - Central/Downtown Planning Area
Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts

Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Villages and Corridors, con't											
V57	HS										
Other Areas											
Vacant Lands	HS/R		●	●	●		●	●	●	IS	Prehistoric Village; Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology-adj; NR and City Landmark District (Hensley-adj); City Landmark District (Lakehouse-adj); City Cons. Area (Naglee Park, Guadalupe/Washington-adj)
Entitled Parcels	HS/R		●	●	●					SM, IS	Potentially Elig. Architecture; NR Historic District (St. James Square); NR and City Landmark District (Hensley-adj); City Landmark District (Reed-adj); City Cons. Area (Naglee Park, Guadalupe/Washington)
Downtown Core	HS/R	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	SM, IS, CS, NCS	Prehistoric Trail; Prehistoric Village; NR Districts (Hensley, Downtown Commercial, St. James Square, SP Depot); Landmark Districts (Hensley, Lakehouse, St. James Square, River Street); City Cons. Area (Market/Almaden); Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology

Notes: HS=High Sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources; R=Recorded archaeological resources; SM=Structure of Merit; IS=Identified Structure; CS=Contributing Site/Structure; NCS=Noncontributing Site/Structure

3.4G Coyote Planning Area [Fig. 13]

The Employment Land Area is archaeologically sensitive, with several recorded sites and numerous architectural resources present. These archaeological and architectural resources may be eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP. At least one resource is a City of San Jose Identified Structure.

Table 3.7 - Coyote Planning Area Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts											
Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Employment Land Areas											
NCV	HS/R						●	●		IS	Prehistoric trail; Potentially Elig. architecture and archaeology
Notes: HS=High Sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources; IS=Identified Structure											

3.4H Edenvale Planning Area [Fig. 14]

The Employment Land Areas are both archaeologically sensitive. One includes archaeological sites and architectural resources which are eligible for the NRHP or CRHR and potentially eligible archaeological sites. The majority of the designated Villages and Corridors are archaeologically sensitive. Two areas include archaeological sites which have been determined eligible for the NRHP and/or CRHR and a further four areas include potentially eligible archaeological sites. The one area not archaeologically sensitive includes potentially eligible historic architectural resources. Vacant Lands and Entitled Parcels are archaeologically sensitive, but include no known resources.

Table 3.8 - Edenvale Planning Area Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts											
Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Employment Land Areas											
New Edenvale	HS/R		●	●			●	●			Prehistoric trail; Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology; Determined Elig. Archaeology
Old Edenvale	HS										Prehistoric Trail
Villages and Corridors											
VT6	HS										
VT7	HS/R						●	●			Potentially Elig. Archaeology
VR10	HS/R		●	●							Determined Elig. Archaeology
VR17	HS										
VR18	HS/R						●	●			Potentially Elig. Archaeology
VR19	HS/R		●	●							Potentially Elig. Archaeology

Table 3.8, con't - Edenvale Planning Area
Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts

Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Villages and Corridors, con't											
VR24	-						●	●			Potentially Elig. Architecture
VR27	HS										
C37	HS/R						●	●			Prehistoric Village
V58	HS										
V59	HS/R						●	●			Potentially Elig. Archaeology
V60	HS										
Other Areas											
Vacant Lands	HS										Prehistoric Trail
Entitled Parcels	HS										

Notes: HS=High Sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources; R=Recorded archaeological resources

3.4I Evergreen Planning Area [Fig. 15]

The Planned Community/Specific Plan Area is archaeologically sensitive, but includes no known resources. The Employment Land Area is also archaeologically sensitive, and includes archaeological sites which are potentially eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP. Two architectural resources are City of San Jose Identified Structures. Five of the six areas designated as Villages or Corridors are archaeologically sensitive. Three of these include archaeological sites which may be eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP. One architectural resource is an Identified Structure, and a second is a Structure of Merit. Vacant Lands and Entitled Parcels are archaeologically sensitive with recorded prehistoric sites present. Historic architectural resources are also present in these areas. Sites and resources are potentially eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP. One City Landmark and a Structure of Merit are present within Vacant Lands, and an Identified Structure is present within Entitled Parcels.

Table 3.9 - Evergreen Planning Area
Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts

Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Planned Community/Specific Plan Areas											
Evergreen	HS										
Employment Land Areas											
Campus Industrial	HS/R						●	●		IS	Potentially Elig. Archaeology
Villages and Corridors											
VR22	HS/R						●	●			Potentially Elig. Archaeology
VR23	HS/R						●	●			Potentially Elig. Archaeology
C34											
V53	HS										
V54	HS/R						●	●		IS	Potentially Elig. Archaeology
V55	HS									SM	
Other Areas											
Vacant Lands	HS/R	●					●	●		SM	Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology
Entitled Parcels	HS/R						●	●		IS	Hispanic Adobe, Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology

Notes: HS=High Sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources; R=Recorded archaeological resources; SM=Structure of Merit; IS=Identified Structure

3.4J North San José Planning Area [Fig. 16]

The North San José planning area includes Planned Community/Specific Plan Areas, Employment Land Areas, and Villages. These are all archaeologically sensitive, with recorded archaeological sites, prehistoric village sites and architectural resources present. Spanish Adobe sites are located within Employment Land Areas. Resources eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP are present in the Employment Land Areas. All other resources are potentially eligible.

Table 3.10 - North San José Planning Area
Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts

Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Planned Community/Specific Plan Areas											
Rincon South	HS/R						●	●			Prehistoric Village; Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology

Table 3.10, con't - North San José Planning Area
Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts

Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Employment Land Areas											
North San José	HS/R		●	●			●	●			Prehistoric Village, Prehistoric Trail, and Hispanic Adobes; Elig. and Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology
Villages and Corridors											
VT5	HS/R						●	●			Prehistoric Village and Prehistoric Trail; Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology

Notes: HS=High Sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources; R=Recorded archaeological resources

3.4K South San José Planning Area [Fig. 17]

The Specific Plan Area is archaeologically sensitive, and includes recorded sites and historic architectural resources, all potentially eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP. Employment Land Areas are also archaeologically sensitive, with potentially eligible archaeological and architectural resources. These include a City Landmark, Structures of Merit and Identified Structures, as well as Spanish Adobe sites. Five of seven Villages and Corridors are archaeologically sensitive, with one also including recorded archaeological sites and the site of a Spanish Adobe. These are all potentially eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP. Two areas include potentially eligible architectural resources.

Table 3.11 - South San José Planning Area
Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts

Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Planned Community/Specific Plan Areas											
Communication Hill	HS/R						●	●		●	Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology

Table 3.11, con't - South San José Planning Area
Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts

Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Employment Land Areas											
Monterey Bus.	HS/R	●					●	●		SM, IS	Prehistoric Trail; Hispanic Adobes; Potentially Elig. Archaeology
Senter Road	HS/R	●					●	●		SM, IS	Prehistoric Trail; Hispanic Adobes; Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology; State Landmark 416
Villages and Corridors											
VR8	HS						●	●			Potentially Elig. Architecture
VR10	HS/R						●	●			Hispanic Adobe; Potentially Elig. Archaeology
VR24	-										
VR25	-										
VR26	HS										
VR27	HS										
C45	HS						●	●			Prehistoric Trail; Potentially Elig. Architecture
Other Areas											
Vacant Lands	HS/R						●	●		SM	Potentially Elig. Archaeology
Entitled Parcels	HS/R						●	●		SM	Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology

Notes: HS=High Sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources; R=Recorded archaeological resources; SM=Structure of Merit; IS=Identified Structure

3.4L West Valley Planning Area [Fig. 18]

Seven of the nine areas designated as Villages or Corridors are archaeologically sensitive, with three having recorded archaeological sites present. Two areas include the sites of Spanish Adobes. Two areas include City of San Jose Identified Structures, one includes a Structure of Merit, and one includes 2 State Landmarks. These archaeological and architectural resources are potentially eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP. Vacant Lands are archaeologically sensitive. Entitled Parcels are also archaeologically sensitive, including recorded archaeological sites and a prehistoric Native American village site. Both include Structures of Merit. These resources are potentially eligible for the CRHR or the NRHP.

Table 3.12 - West Valley Planning Area
Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts

Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Villages and Corridors											
CR30	HS/R						●	●		IS	Hispanic Adobes; Potentially Elig. Architecture and Archaeology
CR32	HS									IS	
C35	HS						●	●			Potentially Elig. architecture
C36	HS/R						●	●			Hispanic Adobe
C38	HS/R						●	●			Potentially Elig. archaeology
C41	-						●				2 State Landmarks
C43	HS									SM	
V61	HS										
V62	-										
Other Areas											
Vacant Lands	HS									SM	
Entitled Parcels	HS/R						●	●		SM	Prehistoric Village

Notes: HS=High Sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources; R=Recorded archaeological resources; SM=Structure of Merit; IS=Identified Structure

3.4M Willow Glen Planning Area [Fig. 19]

Five of the seven areas designated as Villages or Corridors are archaeologically sensitive, although there are no recorded sites. NRHP eligible historic architectural resources are present in one area, another has a City of San Jose Identified Structure, and one has potentially eligible historic architecture. Potentially eligible historic architectural resources are present in Entitled Parcels.

Table 3.13 - Willow Glen Planning Area
Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts

Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Villages and Corridors											
CR21	HS						●	●			Prehistoric Trails; Potentially Elig. Architecture
C39	HS										
C40	HS		●	●							Elig. Architecture

Table 3.13, con't - Willow Glen Planning Area
Potential Archaeological and Historic Resource Impacts

Growth Area	Archaeological Resource	Historic Resources Present				Potentially Eligible Resources				Other	Notes
		City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District	City Landmark	California Register	National Register	Historic District		
Villages and Corridors, con't											
C44	-										
V63	HS									IS	
V64	HS										
V65	-										
Other Areas											
Vacant Lands	HS										Prehistoric Trails
Entitled Parcels	HS						●	●			Prehistoric Trails; Potentially Elig. Architecture

Notes: HS=High Sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources; IS=Identified Structure

Table 3.14
Potential Cultural Resources by Planning Area

Planning Area	City Landmark	State Landmark	District	Historic Resources Inventory*	Conservation Area	NWIC Resource**
Almaden	1	1	1 (NR)	4	0	91
Alum Rock	4	1	1 (1 SC Cons)	17	0	149
Alviso	1	0	1 (NR)	64	0	7
Berryessa	1	0	0	1	0	35
Cambrian/Pioneer	2	1	0	3	0	21
Central	122	10	9 (7 LM/4 NR)	2998	5 (includes 1 proposed)	538
Coyote	0	3	0	6	0	82
Edenvale	1	1	0	7	0	99
Evergreen	3	1	0	11	0	68
North San José	0	2	0	2	0	47
South San José	2	2	0	13	0	53
West Valley	1	3	0	15	0	7
Willow Glen	7	3	0	200	1	15

* Includes Structures of Merit, Identified Structures, Contributing Structures. Does not include City Landmarks.
** Includes both Archaeological and Architectural Resources
NR – National Register
SC Cons – County Historical Conservation District

3.5 PROPOSED *Envision San José 2040 General Plan* POLICIES AND ACTIONS TO REDUCE OR AVOID POSSIBLE IMPACTS

Development and land use activities contemplated by the *Envision San José 2040 General Plan* especially within 13 planning areas could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of recorded and potential historical resources or unique archaeological resources. The proposed *Envision San José 2040 General Plan* includes updated and revised goals, policies and actions that support the City's Historic Preservation and Archaeology objectives. The policies and actions can provide mitigation for impacts to San José's cultural resources associated with future growth allowed in the 2040 General Plan. Implementation of these policies and actions may, in most cases, reduce any impacts to cultural resources to Less Than Significant (under CEQA). Exceptions may occur that require the development and implementation of project specific mitigations.

3.5A Archaeology - *Proposed General Plan Policies (ER-11)*

The policies are similar to those in the City's 2020 General Plan

ER-11.1 For proposed development sites that have been identified as archeologically sensitive, require investigation during the planning process in order to determine whether potentially significant archeological information may be affected by the project and then require, if needed, that appropriate mitigation measures be incorporated into the project design.

ER-11.2 Recognizing that Native American human remains may be encountered at unexpected locations, impose a requirement on all development permits and tentative subdivision maps that upon their discovery during construction, development activity will cease until professional archaeological examination confirms that the burial is human. If the remains are determined to be Native American, applicable state laws shall be implemented.

ER-11.3 Ensure that City, State, and Federal historic preservation laws, regulations, and codes are implemented, including State laws related to archaeological resources, to ensure the adequate protection of historic and pre-historic resources.

Note: No implementing actions have been formulated.)

3.5B Historic Preservation – Landmarks and Districts Policies

GOAL LU-11 Preserve and enhance historic landmarks and districts in order to promote a greater sense of historic awareness and community identity and contribute towards a sense of place.

The selection of and application of the following *Policies – Landmarks and Districts* in association with *Actions – Landmarks and Districts* will have to be reviewed and applied to a project once the resources that may be affected have been identified and evaluated.

Note: Certain of the proposed policies and actions are not applicable to specific project development and include: LU-11.11 and LU-11-14 as well as LU-11.17 to LU-11.21 and LU-11.23.

Policies – Landmarks and Districts

LU-11.1 Preserve the integrity and fabric of candidate or designated Historic Districts.

LU-11.2 Preserve candidate or designated landmark buildings, structures and historic objects, with first priority given to preserving and rehabilitating them for their historic use, second to preserving and rehabilitating them for a new use, or third to rehabilitation and relocation on-site. If the City concurs that no other option is feasible, candidate or designated landmark structures should be rehabilitated and relocated to a new site in an appropriate setting.

LU-11.3 For landmark structures located within new development areas, incorporate the landmark structures within the new development as a means to create a sense of place, contribute to a vibrant economy, provide a connection to the past, and make more attractive employment, shopping, and residential areas.

LU-11.4 As applicable, public and private development projects shall conform to the adopted City Council Policy on the Preservation of Historic Landmarks.

LU-11.5 Areas with a concentration of historically and/or architecturally significant buildings, structures, or sites should be evaluated and be preserved, through the creation of Historic Districts.

LU-11.6 Modifications to candidate or designated landmark buildings or structures shall conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties and/or appropriate State of California requirements regarding historic buildings and/or structures, including the California Historical Building Code.

LU-11.7 New development, alterations, and rehabilitation/remodels within a designated or candidate Historic District shall be designed to be compatible with the character of the Historic District and conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, appropriate State of California requirements regarding historic buildings and/or structures (including the California Historic Building Code) and to applicable historic design guidelines adopted by the City Council.

LU-11.8 New development, alterations, and rehabilitation/remodels adjacent to a designated or candidate landmark or Historic District should be designed to be sensitive to the character of the nearby Historic District or landmark.

LU-11.9 Promote the preservation, conservation, rehabilitation, restoration, reuse, and/or reconstruction, as appropriate, of contextual elements (e.g., structures, landscapes, street lamps, street trees, sidewalk design, signs) related to candidate and/or landmark buildings, structures, districts, or areas.

LU-11.10 The City's public works projects (street lights, street tree plantings, sidewalk design, etc.) shall promote, preserve, or enhance the historic character of Historic Districts.

LU-11.11 Maintain and update an inventory of historic resources in order to promote awareness of these community resources and as a tool to further their preservation. Give priority to identifying and establishing Historic Districts.

LU-11.12 Develop and encourage public/public and public/private partnerships as a means to support, expand, and promote historic preservation.

LU-11.13 Foster the rehabilitation of buildings, structures, areas, places, and districts of historic significance. Utilize incentives permitting flexibility as to the uses; transfer of development rights; tax relief for designated landmarks and districts; easements; alternative building code provisions for the reuse of historic structures; and financial incentives.

LU-11.14 Advocate for the continuation and appropriate expansion of Federal and State tax and/or other incentives for the rehabilitation and/or restoration of historically or architecturally significant buildings, structures, areas, and/or places.

LU-11.15 Implement City, State, and Federal historic preservation laws, regulations, and codes to ensure the adequate protection of historic resources.

LU-11.16 Alert property owners, land developers, and the building industry to historic preservation goals and policies and their implications early in the development process.

Actions – Landmarks and Districts

LU-11.17 Amend the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance to specify that a Contributing Structure to a City Historic District is eligible for consideration of a Mills Act contract and to require Historic Preservation Permits and/or Adjustments for modifications to buildings, structures, and/or sites in a National Register Historic District.

LU-11.18 Explore establishing a grant program for historic preservation, potentially partnering with Preservation Action Council San José, History San José, or other organizations.

LU-11.19 Identify landmarks, landmark districts and Conservation Areas on the land use/transportation diagram as Areas of Historic Sensitivity.

LU-11.20 Explore funding options to conduct additional historic surveys and to maintain and update the City's Historic Resources Inventory. As funding permits, undertake comprehensive surveys of the City and identify potential Historic Districts and significant buildings and/or structures

LU-11.21 Implement strategic General Plan and zoning changes as indicated by federal, state or municipal "historic" or "conservation area" designations, in order to maintain neighborhood vitality and character and to preserve the integrity of historic structures located within those neighborhoods. To preserve predominantly single-family historic neighborhoods, rezone residential structures located in these areas to a single-family zoning designation.

LU-11.22 Require the submittal of historic reports and surveys prepared as part of the environmental review process. Materials shall be provided to the City in electronic form once they are considered complete and acceptable.

LU-11.23 The City will maintain a file of historic survey reports by location to make the information retrievable for research purposes over time.

3.5C Historic Preservation – Historic Structures of Lesser Significance

Goal LU-12 Preserve and enhance historic structures of lesser significance (i.e., Structures of Merit, Identified Structures, and particularly Historic Conservation Areas) as appropriate, so that they remain as a representation of San José's past and contribute to a positive identity for the City's future.

Policies – Historic Structures of Lesser Significance

LU-12.1 Preserve the integrity and enhance the fabric of areas or neighborhoods with a cohesive historic character as a means to maintain a connection between the various structures in the area.

LU-12.2 New development, alterations, and rehabilitation/remodels in conservation areas should be designed to be compatible with the character of the Conservation Area. In particular, projects should respect character defining elements of the area that give the area its identity. These defining characteristics could vary from area to area and could include density, scale, architectural consistency, architectural variety, landscape, etc.

LU-12.3 The City encourages avoiding demolition of any building or structure listed on or eligible for the Historic Resources Inventory as a Structure of Merit by rehabilitation, re-use on the subject site, and/or relocation of the resource.

LU-12.4 Continue enforcement programs, such as those addressing vacant buildings, to promote the maintenance, rehabilitation, and preservation of the city's historic and cultural resources.

LU-12.5 Preservation of Structures of Merit and ~~Contributing Structures~~ buildings that enhance the character of Conservation Areas is a key consideration in the development review process. As development proposals are submitted, evaluate structures, list qualifying structures on the Historic Resources Inventory, and consider the feasibility of incorporating structures and fabric into the development proposal. If preservation is not feasible, offer said structures for relocation and salvage and complete a historic report and archival photo documentation.

LU-12.6 The City's public works projects (street lights, street tree planting, sidewalk design, etc.) should promote, preserve, or enhance the historic character of Conservation Areas.

LU-12.7 Modifications to the exterior of any building or structure located in a Conservation Area shall be performed in a manner consistent with any and all design guidelines approved or accepted by the City Council for the preservation of historic buildings or structures.

Action – Historic Structures of Lesser Significance

LU-12.8 Amend the applicable design guidelines and City policies to add flexibility in the development review process (for example, with regulations related to parking, independently accessible private open spaces, requirement for units to be attached, etc.) to encourage the preservation, conservation, rehabilitation, reuse, or relocation of historic resources consistent with the character and needs of the surrounding properties and uses.

3.5D Other Related Land Use Policies Relevant to Historic Preservation

Polices and action may be useful as mitigative actions where a Significant Adverse Effect cannot be totally mitigated. For example, LU13.4 to LU-13.6 and LU-14.4 may be appropriate conditions for certain development projects.

Goal LU-13 Public Awareness. Increase public awareness and understanding of the history of San José, historic preservation, and its importance to the economic and cultural vitality of the City.

Policies – Public Awareness

LU-13.1 Encourage widespread public participation in the identification and the designation of historically or culturally significant buildings, structures, sites, areas, and/or places to update and maintain the City's Historic Resources Inventory.

LU-13.2 Foster a community sense of stewardship and personal responsibility for all historic and cultural resources.

LU-13.3 Encourage public accessibility and/or use of City Landmark, California Register, and National Register buildings, structures, areas, places, and sites, even if only for temporary or special events.

LU-13.4 Educate/inform the public of the importance of San José's strong historic connections to past industry. Preserve historical resources from agriculture to high-tech whenever possible, feasible, and appropriate to serve as a link between San José's present and past.

Actions – Public Awareness

LU-13.5 Work with neighborhood groups and historic preservation advocacy groups on events, materials, and efforts to educate the public on the positive benefits of historic preservation generally and in specific neighborhoods.

LU-13.6 Expand resources such as historic maps, historic markers, or self-guided walking tours as a means to promote and celebrate historic preservation in San José.

Goal LU-14 Sustainable Practices. Preserve, conserve, and/or rehabilitate historic structures as a means to achieve the City of San José's Environmental Leadership and Innovative Economy goals.

Policies – Sustainable Practices

LU-14.1 Integrate historic preservation practices into sustainable development decisions.

LU-14.2 Evaluate the materials and energy resource consumption implications of new construction to encourage preservation of historic resources.

LU-14.3 Encourage sustainable energy, water, and material choices that are historically compatible as part of the preservation, conservation, rehabilitation, and/or reuse of historical resources.

LU-14.4 Development approvals that include demolition of a structure eligible for or listed on the Historic Resources Inventory shall require the salvage of the resource's building materials and architectural elements as a means to re-use those elements and materials and avoid the energy costs of producing new building materials.

LU-14.5 Utilize the aesthetic and cultural qualities of historic resources of all types as means of promoting San José as a place to live, work and visit consistent with the City's economic development goals.

Actions – Sustainable Practices

LU-14.6 Explore the revision of the Construction and Demolition Diversion Deposit (CDDD) program to eliminate the deposit requirement for projects proposing rehabilitation of a historic landmark, a property in a Historic District, or the conservation of more than 75% of a Structure of Merit or structure in a Conservation Area.

LU-14.7 Work with agencies, organizations, property owners, and business interests to develop and promote heritage tourism opportunities as an economic development tool.

3.6 SUMMARY

Development and land use activities contemplated by the *Envision San José 2040 General Plan* could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of recorded and potential historical resources or unique archaeological resources. The proposed *General Plan* includes updated and revised goals, policies and actions that can provide mitigation for potential impacts to San José's cultural resources associated with the future growth allowed in the 2040 General Plan. The appropriate selection and implementation of these policies and actions to specific projects may, in most cases, reduce any cultural resources impacts to Less Than Significant (under CEQA).

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ATTACHMENTS

FIGURES

Figure 1	San Jose Planning Areas
Figure 2	Resources Registered with the California Historical Resources Information System – Archaeological and Historical Resources
Figure 3A	City of San Jose Historic Resources (except Landmarks)
Figure 3B	City of San Jose Historic Resources (except Landmarks)
Figure 4A	City of San Jose Historic Resources Inventory, Landmarks, Districts, and Resources
Figure 4B	City of San Jose Historic Resources Inventory, Landmarks, Districts, and Resources
Figure 5	City of San Jose and State Landmarks
Figure 6	City of San Jose Historic Districts
Figure 7	Almaden Planning Area
Figure 8	Alum Rock Planning Area
Figure 9	Alviso Planning Area
Figure 10	Berryessa Planning Area
Figure 11	Cambrian/Pioneer Planning Area
Figure 12	Central Planning Area
Figure 13	Coyote Planning Area
Figure 14	Edenvale Planning Area
Figure 15	Evergreen Planning Area
Figure 16	North San Jose Planning Area
Figure 17	South San Jose Planning Area
Figure 18	West Valley Planning Area
Figure 19	Willow Glen Planning Area

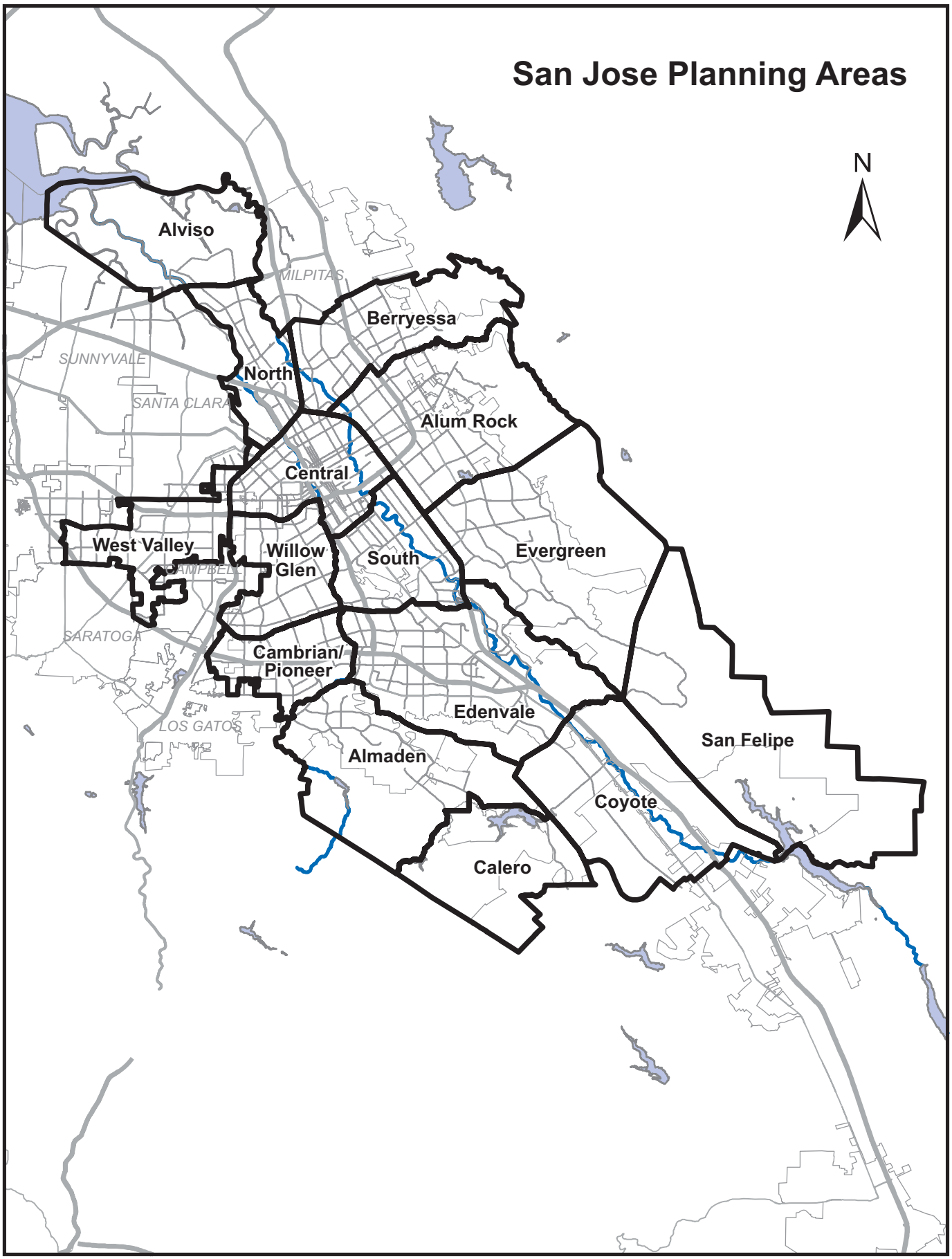
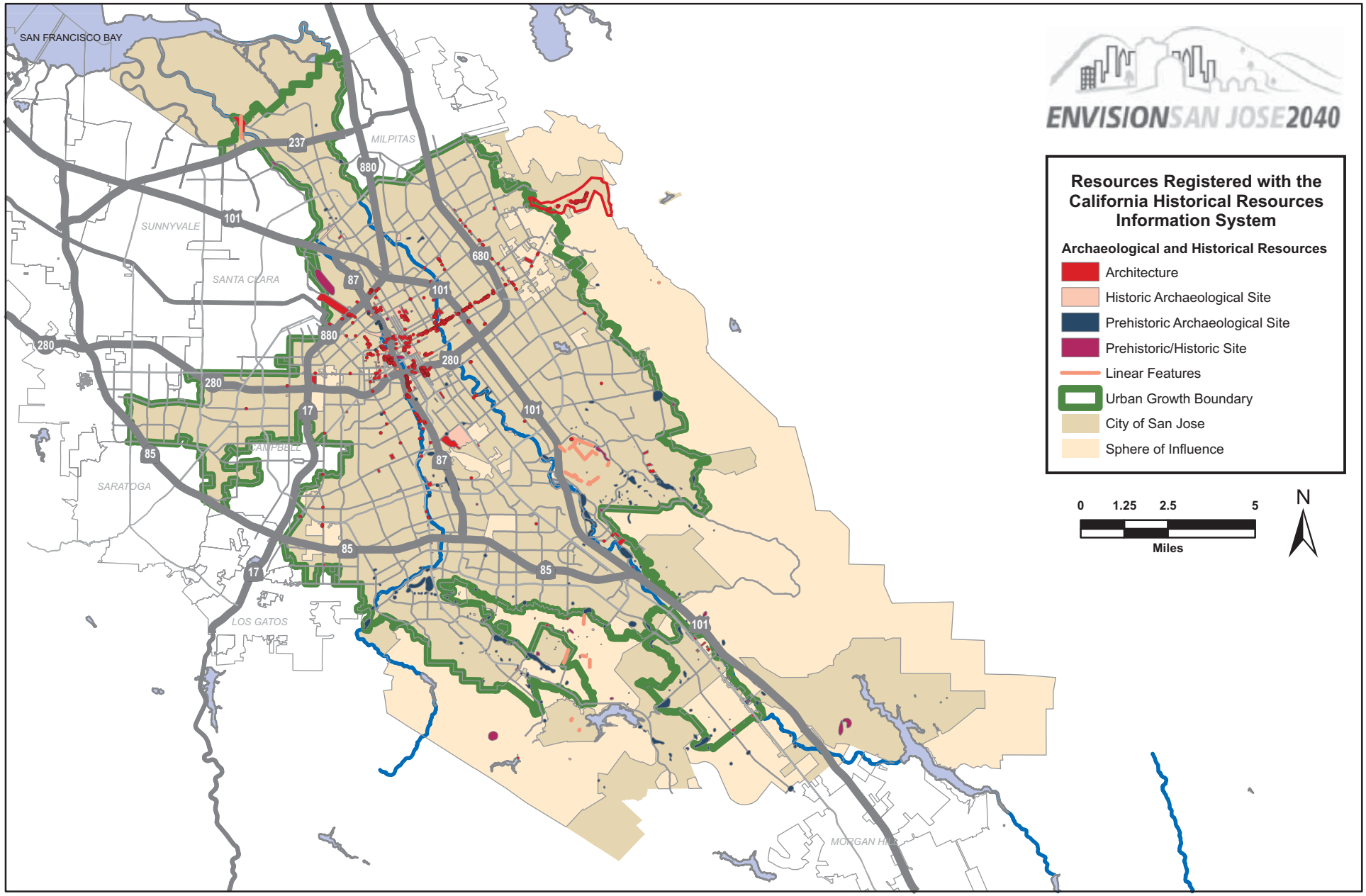

San Jose Planning Areas
N
Alviso
MILPITAS
Berryessa
SUNNYVALE
North
SANTA CLARA
Alum Rock
Central
West Valley
Willow Glen
South
Evergreen
CAMPBELL
SARATOGA
Cambrian/ Pioneer
Edenvale
LOS GATOS
San Felipe
Almaden
Coyote
Calero

Figure 1


SAN FRANCISCO BAY
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SANTA CLARA
CAMPBELL
SARATOGA
LOS GATOS
MORGAN HILL
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ENVISIONSAN JOSE2040
Resources Registered with the California Historical Resources Information System
Archaeological and Historical Resources
Architecture
Historic Archaeological Site
Prehistoric Archaeological Site
Prehistoric/Historic Site
Linear Features
Urban Growth Boundary
City of San Jose
Sphere of Influence
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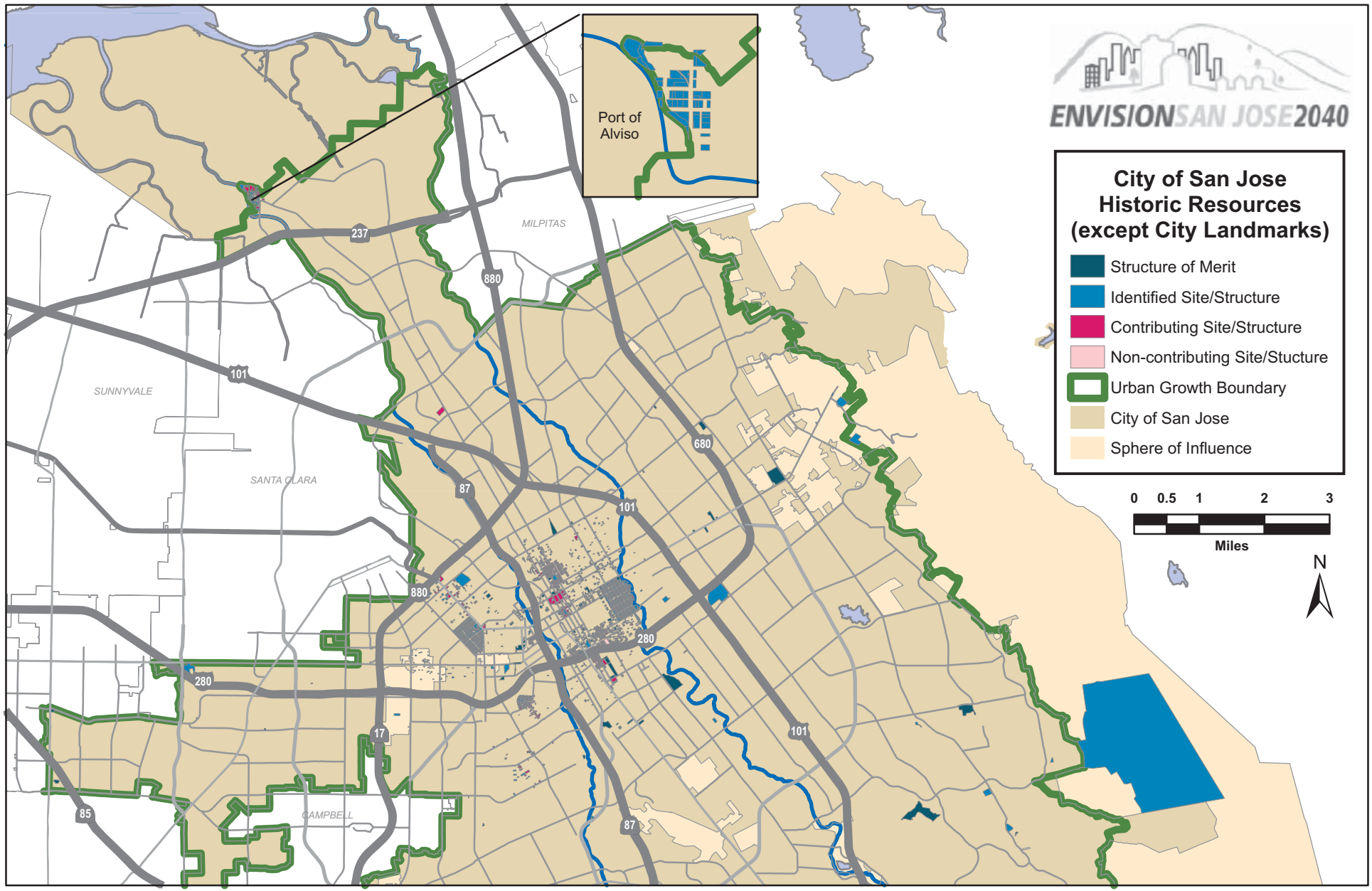
Figure 2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City of San Jose
Historic Resources
(except City Landmarks)
Structure of Merit
Identified Site/Structure
Contributing Site/Structure
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Urban Growth Boundary
City of San Jose
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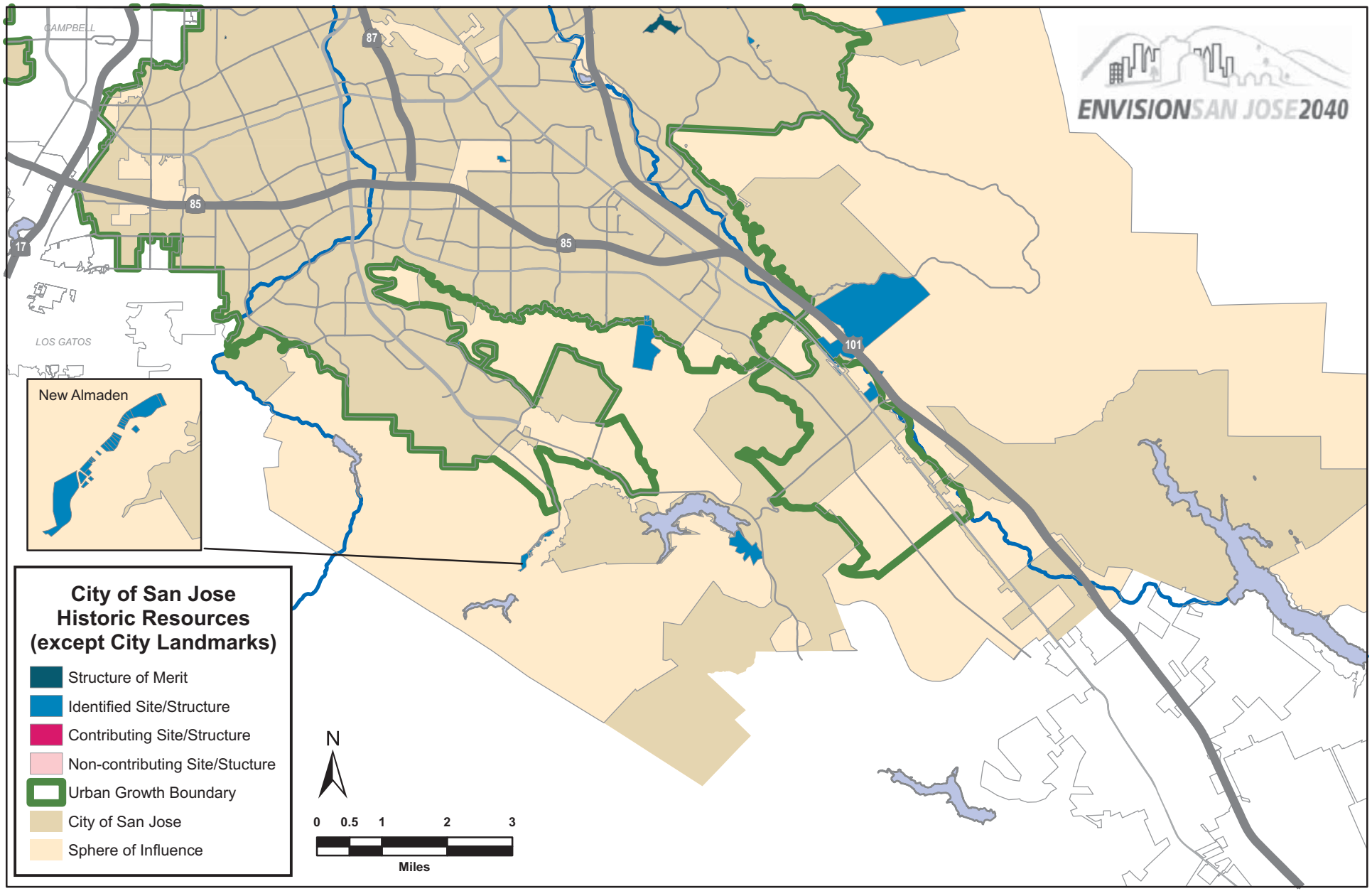
Figure 3A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New Almaden
City of San Jose
Historic Resources
(except City Landmarks)
Structure of Merit
Identified Site/Structure
Contributing Site/Structure
Non-contributing Site/Stucture
Urban Growth Boundary
City of San Jose
Sphere of Influence
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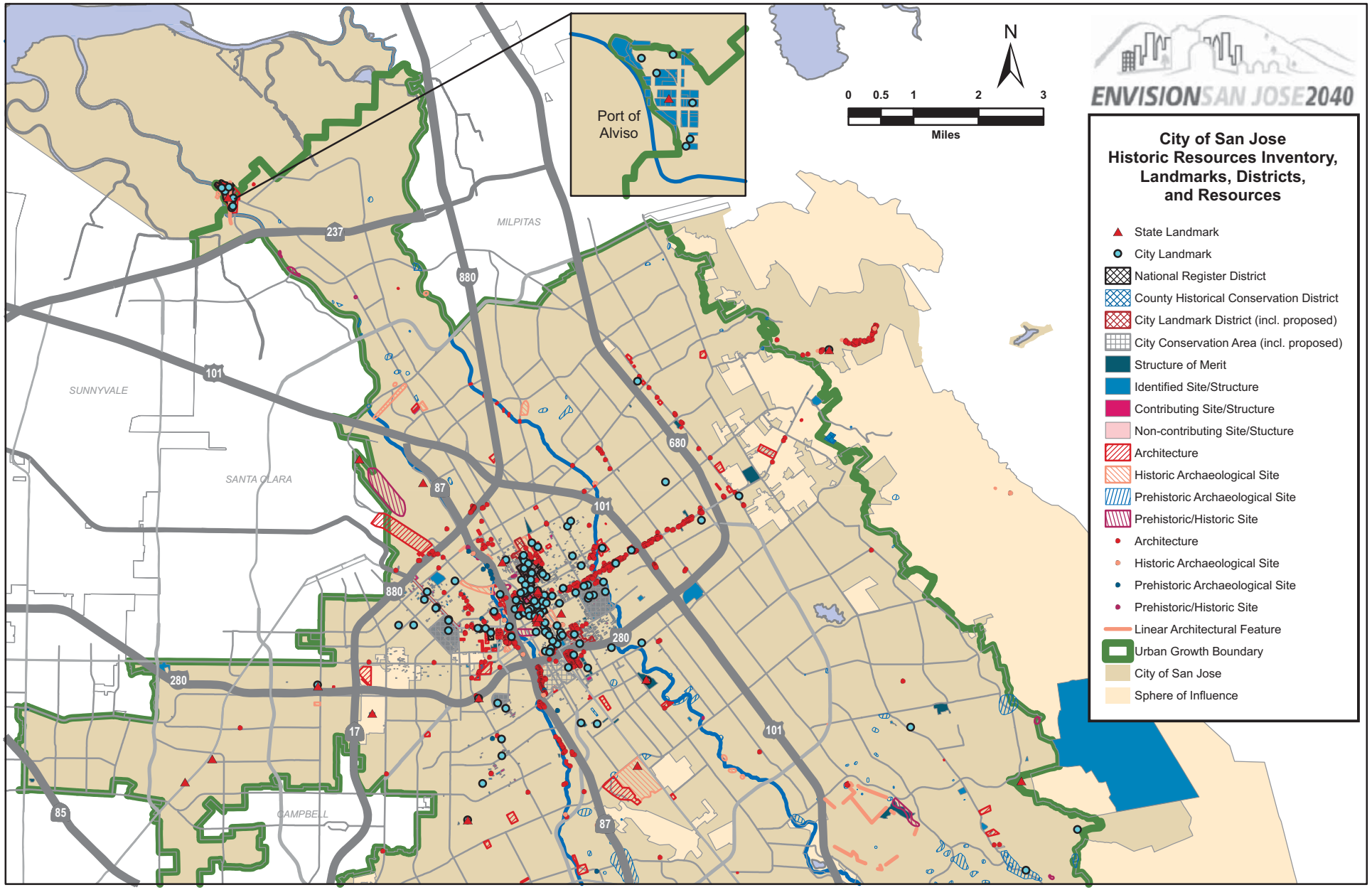
Figure 3B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City of San Jose
Historic Resources Inventory,
Landmarks, Districts,
and Resources
State Landmark
City Landmark
National Register District
County Historical Conservation District
City Landmark District (incl. proposed)
City Conservation Area (incl. proposed)
Structure of Merit
Identified Site/Structure
Contributing Site/Structure
Non-contributing Site/Stucture
Architecture
Historic Archaeological Site
Prehistoric Archaeological Site
Prehistoric/Historic Site
Architecture
Historic Archaeological Site
Prehistoric Archaeological Site
Prehistoric/Historic Site
Linear Architectural Feature
Urban Growth Boundary
City of San Jose
Sphere of Influence
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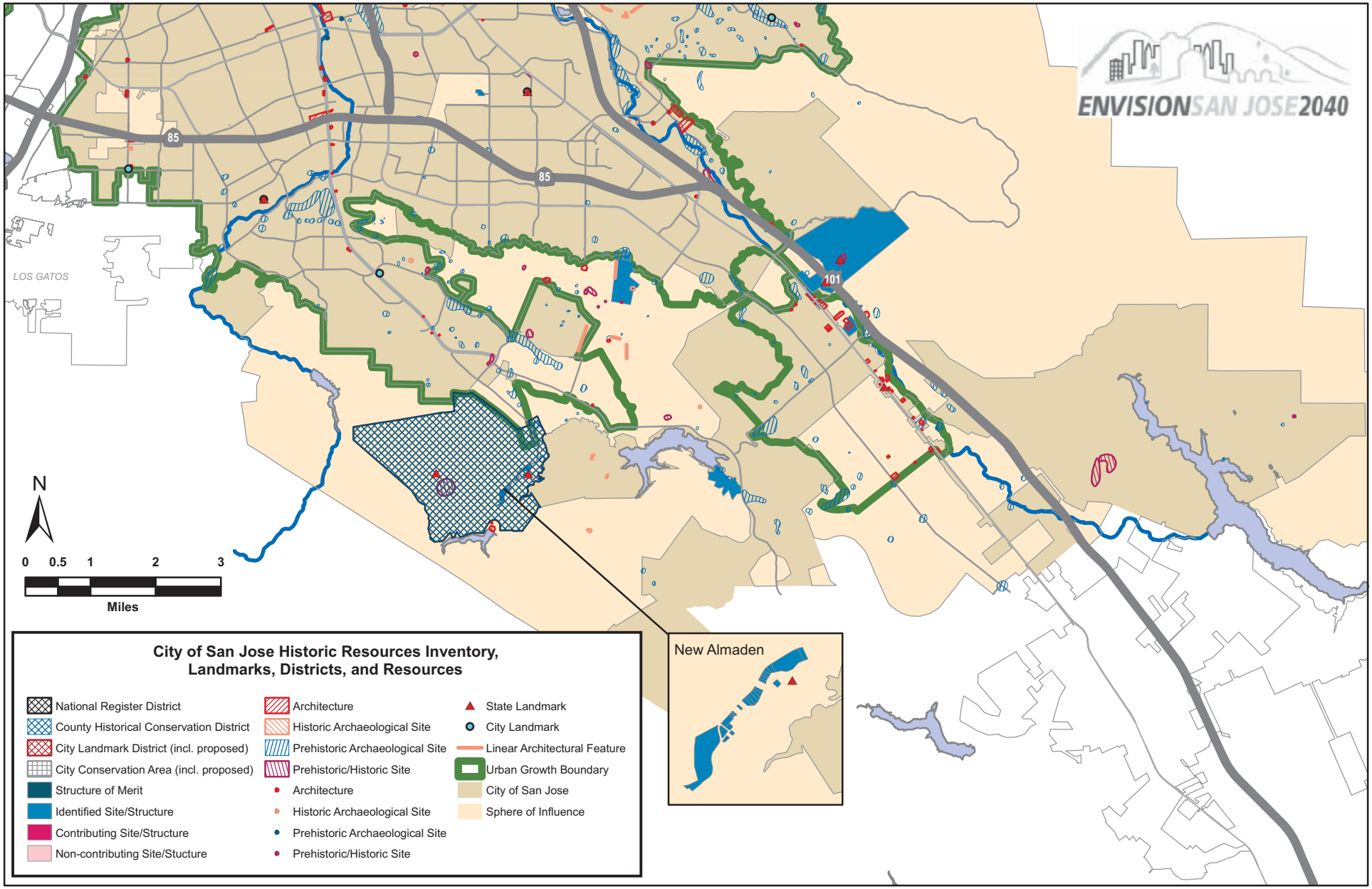
Figure 4A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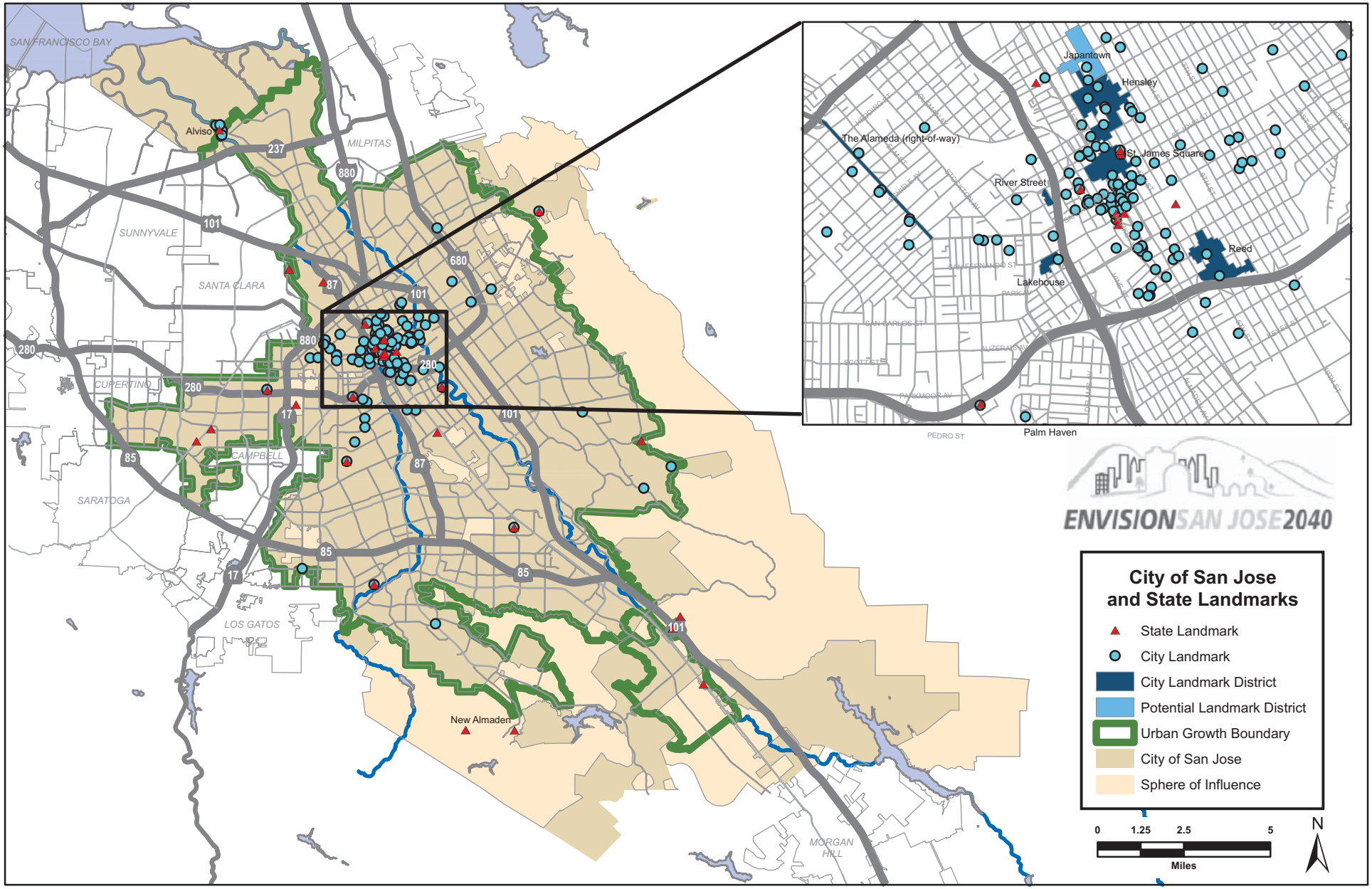
New Almaden
City of San Jose Historic Resources Inventory,
Landmarks, Districts, and Resources
National Register District
County Historical Conservation District
City Landmark District (incl. proposed)
City Conservation Area (incl. proposed)
Structure of Merit
Identified Site/Structure
Contributing Site/Structure
Non-contributing Site/Stucture
Architecture
Historic Archaeological Site
Prehistoric Archaeological Site
Prehistoric/Historic Site
Architecture
Historic Archaeological Site
Prehistoric Archaeological Site
Prehistoric/Historic Site
State Landmark
City Landmark
Linear Architectural Feature
Urban Growth Boundary
City of San Jose
Sphere of Influence

Figure 4B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CUPERTINO
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SARATOGA
LOS GATOS
New Almaden
MORGAN HILL
Japantown
Hensley
The Alameda (right-of-way)
St. James Square
River Street
Reed
Lakehouse
Palm Haven
ENVISIONSAN JOSE2040
City of San Jose and State Landmarks
State Landmark
City Landmark
City Landmark District
Potential Landmark District
Urban Growth Boundary
City of San Jose
Sphere of Influence
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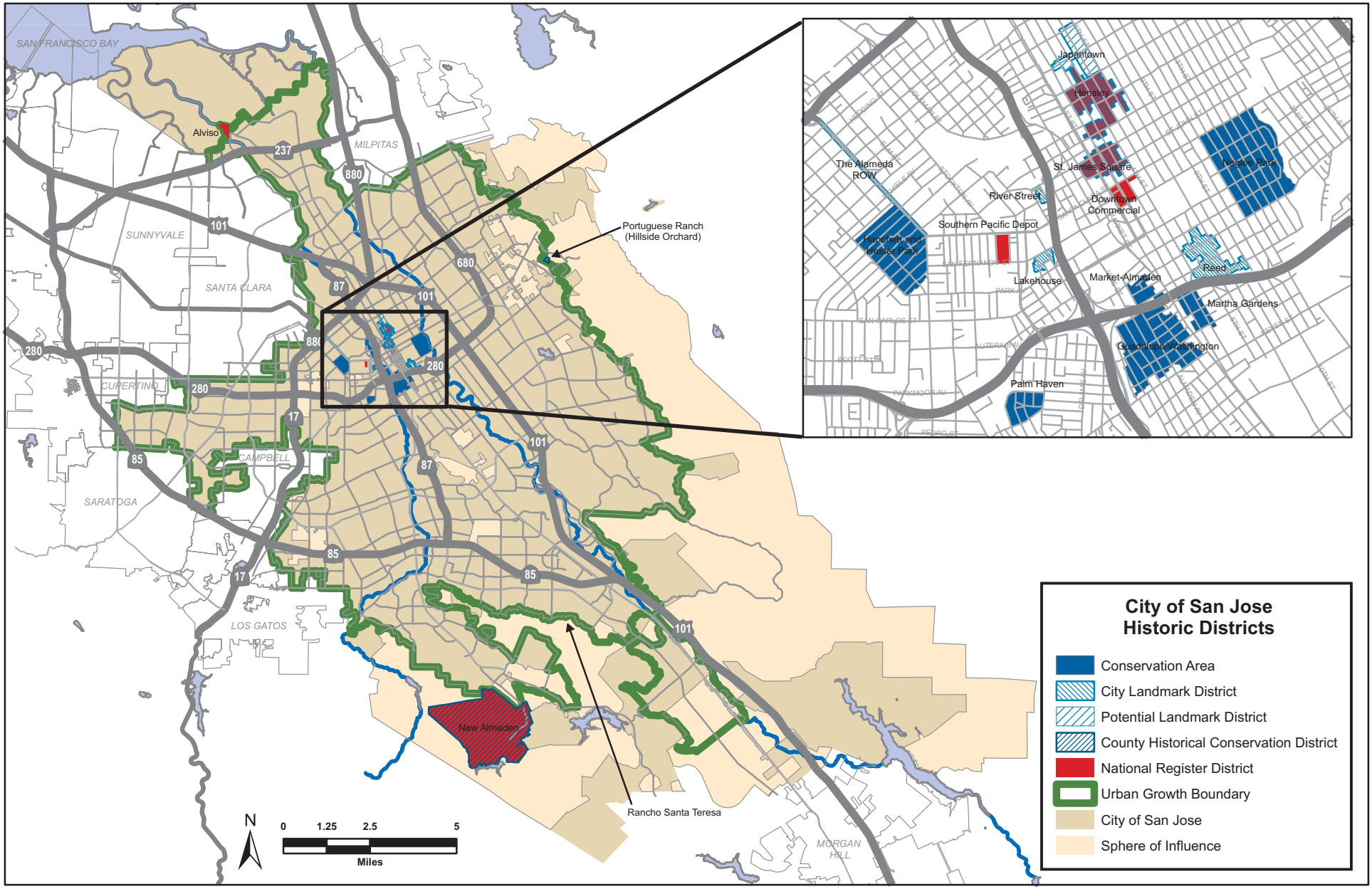
Figure 5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LOS GATOS
MORGAN HILL
Portuguese Ranch (Hillside Orchard)
Rancho Santa Teresa
New Almaden
Japantown
Hensley
The Alameda ROW
St. James Square
Naglee Park
River Street
Downtown Commercial
Southern Pacific Depot
Hanchett and Lester Park
Lakehouse
Market-Almaden
Reed
Martha Gardens
Guadalupe Washington
Palm Haven
City of San Jose Historic Districts
Conservation Area
City Landmark District
Potential Landmark District
County Historical Conservation District
National Register District
Urban Growth Boundary
City of San Jose
Sphere of Influence
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Miles

Figure 6

Figures 7-19 show locations of archaeological sites. In order to protect known archaeological resources, these maps are considered administratively confidential. Copies of the maps are on file with the City of San José Department of Planning, Building, and Code Enforcement and can be reviewed by qualified persons during regular business hours.

Appendix J-3

Paleontological Evaluation Report

Paleontological Evaluation Report for the Envision San José 2040 General Plan,

Santa Clara County, California

1 Introduction

The proposed Envision San José 2040 General Plan includes conservation as one of its seven mandatory elements. Expanding on these strategies, the City Council adopted a set of Guiding Principles for the Envision San Jose 2040 process, including the topic:

Sustainable City – *Manage, conserve and preserve natural resources for present and future generations. Identify opportunities to enhance the City's sustainability policies through the implementation of the Urban Environmental Accords*.

Among the City's natural resources deserving conservation and preservation are the often unseen records of past life buried in the sediments and rocks below the pavement, buildings, soils, and vegetation which now cover most of the City's surface. These records – fossils and their geologic context – undoubtedly exist in large quantities below the surface in many areas of the City, and span millions of years in age of origin. Fossils constitute a non-renewable resource: Once lost or destroyed, the exact information they contained can never be reproduced.

Paleontology is the science that attempts to unravel the meaning of these fossils in terms of the organisms they represent, the ages and geographic distribution of those organisms, how they interacted in ancient ecosystems and responded to past climatic changes, and the changes through time of all of these aspects.

This report presents an assessment of the probable existence, sensitivity, and distribution of significant paleontologic resources within the city limits of the City of San Jose and two urban reserves adjacent to the city, South Almaden Valley and Coyote Valley. The present City's legal jurisdiction where it controls land use decisions is 178 square miles. The report includes information and conclusions drawn from investigations of published geologic and paleontologic literature and published and unpublished museum records relevant to an assessment of potential paleontologic resources within and near the designated areas of the City. Paleontologic resources include fossils – the remains or traces of once-living organisms preserved in sediments or sedimentary rocks – and the geologic context in which they occur. By convention, paleontologic resources do not include human remains, artifacts (objects created by humans), or other evidence of past human activities, the subjects of the field of archeology.

This report also discusses the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and other state, federal, and local laws and regulations as they pertain to paleontologic resources. Assessment criteria and mitigation recommendations follow those prepared by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP; 1995, 1996) whose standards are now broadly accepted.

2 Regulatory Background

The following sections describe federal, state, and local regulations that protect paleontological resources on specified categories of land ownership and jurisdiction. Not all of the regulations will apply to paleontologic resource protection within the City or outlying areas, but are included here to demonstrate the breadth of concern about conservation of these resources.

2.1 Federal Regulations

2.1.1 Antiquities Act of 1906

The federal Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 United States Code [USC] 431–433) was enacted with the primary goal of protecting cultural resources in the United States. As such, it explicitly prohibits appropriation, excavation, injury, and destruction of "any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity" located on lands owned or controlled by the federal government, without permission of the secretary of the federal department with jurisdiction, and establishes criminal penalties, including fines and/or imprisonment, for these acts. The Antiquities Act also institutes a requirement for appropriate studies by qualified experts, and stipulations regarding the management/curation of collected materials. Neither the Antiquities Act itself nor its implementing regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 3) specifically mentions paleontological resources. However, several federal agencies – including theNational Park Service (NPS), the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S.Forest Service – have interpreted objects of antiquity as including fossils. Consequently, the Antiquities Act represents an early cornerstone for efforts to protect the nation's paleontological resources.

2.1.2 National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) does not provide specific guidance regarding paleontological resources, but the NEPA requirement that federal agencies take all practicable measures to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage" (NEPA Sec. 101[b][4]) is interpreted as applying to paleontological materials. Under NEPA, paleontological resources are typically treated in a manner comparable to that used for cultural resources. The implementing regulations are 40 CFR 1500–1508 in Chapter 5, Council on Environmental Quality.

2.1.3 Paleontological Resources Preservation Act

Congress enacted the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act (OPLA) of 2009, PL 111-011 in March 2009. Included in OPLA, the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA; PL 111-011, Title VI, Subtitle D.) established regulations for the management of paleontological resources on federally administered lands. Guidelines already stated in the Bureau of Land Management's Paleontology Resources Management Manual and Handbook H-8270-1 (BLM, revised 2008) are affirmed in the act.

2.2 State Regulations

2.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) encourages the protection of all aspects of the environment by requiring state and local agencies to prepare multidisciplinary analyses of the environmental impacts of a proposed project and to make decisions based on the findings of those analyses.

CEQA includes in its definition of historical resources "any object [or] site …that has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory"(CEQA Guidelines Sec. 15064.5[3]), which is typically interpreted as including fossil materials and other paleontological resources. More specifically, destruction of a "unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature" constitutes a significant impact under CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G). Treatment of paleontological resources under CEQA is generally similar to treatment of cultural resources, requiring evaluation of resources in a project's area of potential affect, assessment of potential impacts on significant or unique resources, and development of mitigation measures for potentially significant impacts, which may include monitoring combined with data recovery and/or avoidance.

2.2.2 California Public Resources Code

Several sections of the California Public Resources Code protect paleontological resources.

Section 5097.5 prohibits "knowing and willful" excavation, removal, destruction, injury, and defacement of any "vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints", on public lands, except where the agency with jurisdiction has granted express permission. "As used in this section, 'public lands' means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof".

California Public Resources Code, Section 30244 requires reasonable mitigation for impacts on paleontological resources that occur as a result of development on public lands.

The sections of the California Administrative Code relating to the State Division of Beaches and Parks afford protection to geologic features and "paleontological materials" but grant the director of the state park system authority to issue permits for specific activities that may result in damage to such resources, if the activities are in the interest of the state park system and for state park purposes (California Administrative Code, Title 14, Section 4307 – 4309).

2.3 Local policies

The San Jose Municipal Code does not directly address conservation of paleontologic resources, but adopts by reference the requirements of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The following policy is stated in San Jose Municipal code. n.d.:

"21.04.010 Adoption by reference.

A. This title incorporates by reference and adopts the objectives, criteria and procedures for environmental review contained in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq. and the CEQA Guidelines.

B. This title merely implements the provisions of CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines. To the extent there is any conflict between this title and CEQA or the CEQA Guidelines, the provisions of CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines shall prevail.

(Ord. 24551.)"

3 Professional standards

Recognizing the need for consistent, reasonable standards for the identification and management of paleontological resources which may be affected by construction activities, the leading organization of professional and non-professional vertebrate paleontologists, the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, has published two sets of guidelines for measures relating to (1) assessment and mitigation (SVP 1995) and (2) curation (SVP 1996) of vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant fossils in construction sites. The criteria for assessment of the sensitivity of paleontological resources are discussed in Section 4.2, Paleontological sensitivity assessment criteria. Their guidelines for mitigation and curation are discussed in Section 8, Mitigation Measures.

4 Significance and sensitivity

4.1 Definitions and guidelines

4.1.1 Paleontological resources

Paleontological resources comprise fossils – the remains or traces of once-living organisms preserved in sedimentary deposits – together with the geologic context in which they occur. Sedimentary deposits include

unconsolidated or semiconsolidated "soils" or sedimentary rocks. Most fossil remains are the preserved hard parts of plants or animals, and include bones and/or teeth of once-living vertebrate animals, shells or body impressions of invertebrate animals, and impressions or carbonized or mineralized parts of plants (e.g. "petrified wood"). Trace fossils include preserved footprints, trackways, and burrows of prehistoric animals and root marks created by plants.

Fossils are scientifically important as they provide the only available direct evidence of the anatomy, geographic distribution, and paleoecology of organisms of the past. Scientific studies based on fossils and comparisons between them continue to refine details of the basic history of life. In conjunction with physical geologic investigations, the use of fossils as indicators of geologic time and ancient environments also contributes to understanding of the physical history of the earth, the distribution of mineral resources, dynamics of earth processes, and past climatic changes.

Paleontologic resources do not include man-made objects (artifacts) or human remains, though these may occur buried in younger sedimentary deposits. Such artifacts and remains are considered archeological resources, and are not the subjects of this report. However, where artifacts and fossil animal or plant remains occur within a single locality or in nearby localities, it is of interest to both fields of investigation, and any field activities undertaken should involve experienced workers in both archeology and paleontology.

4.1.2 CEQA standards

The state of California provides protection for paleontological resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Scott and Springer (2003) point out that "the stated intent of CEQA is to 'develop and maintain a high-quality environment now and in the future, and take all action necessary to protect, rehabilitate, and enhance the environmental quality of the state' (PRC §21001a). The 'environment' in the sense of CEQA is defined as 'the physical conditions which exist within the area which will be affected by a proposed project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, noise, [and] objects of historic or aesthetic interest' (PRC §21060.5)".

The CEQA checklist (Appendix G, section V. Cultural resources) asks "Would the project:…c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?". CEQA does not provide further definitions or guidelines with respect to paleontological resources. At one extreme interpretation, virtually any fossil (except a trace fossil) could be considered unique in that it represents the only available evidence of the former existence of an individual plant or animal at the place and time represented. At the other extreme, it might be inferred that only those fossil specimens unlike any that have been found anywhere else deserve protection. Neither extreme reflects the significance of fossils to the modern science of paleontology nor aligns with the stated intent of CEQA.

Furthermore, determination of uniqueness or significance, by even the most liberal of definitions, is clearly not possible prior to the actual discovery, and is usually possible only after the specimen is collected, cleaned, and compared with others already existing in collections at research institutions. However, the probability that significant paleontological resources exist within a given body of rock or "soil" (unconcolidated sedimentary deposit) can be estimated given sufficient information (discussed below).

Although the scientific fields of paleontology and archeology differ in their subject matter, insight into the intent of CEQA with respect to paleontologically unique resources may be gained through consideration of parallel wording applied to archeological resources. PRC §21083.2(g) states:

"As used in this section, 'unique archaeological resource' means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

(2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

(3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person."

Application of comparable criteria to paleontologic resources would dictate comparable protection for scientifically important paleontological resources, including both potentially significant fossils and their geologic settings. A potentially significant impact will occur if the project affects sensitive, previously undisturbed sediment or sedimentary rock unless mitigation measures reduce this impact to less-than-significant level. The term sensitive, as used here, is discussed and defined below.

4.1.3 Society of Vertebrate Paleontology guidelines

"Protection of paleontologic resources includes: (a) assessment of the potential for property to contain significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources which might be directly or indirectly impacted, damaged, or destroyed by development, and (b) formulation and implementation of measures to mitigate adverse impacts, including permanent preservation of the site and/or permanent preservation of salvaged materials in established institutions." (SVP 1995). Three categories of sensitivity, High, Undetermined, and Low, are defined and recommendations made for mitigative measures appropriate to each category.

The guidelines define *significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources* as "fossils and fossiliferous deposits here restricted to vertebrate fossils and their taphonomic and associated environmental indicators", leaving the possibility that fossil plants and invertebrates may be determined to be significant where circumstances warrant.

Paleontologic resources are considered to be older than recorded history and/or older than 5,000 years BP (SVP 1995).

A second set of conditions recommended by the SVP outlines policies and procedures to be followed when salvaged specimens and accompanying field data are to be transferred to museums for permanent storage, conservation, and curation.

4.1.4 US Bureau of Land Management guidelines

The US Bureau of Land Management provides criteria for determination of "the potential for discovery of significant paleontological resources or the impact of surface disturbing activities to these resources". These are briefly discussed in the BLM Manual (BLM 2008 revision) but defined in an attachment to an Instruction Memorandum (IM No. 2008-009 att1) with guidelines for implementation of the system in a second attachment (IM No. 2008-009 att2). Termed the "Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) System", the criteria are used to classify geologic units and their areas of surface expression, assigning the areas to one of five classes, three of which include two subclasses each. Areas assigned Class 1 (Very Low) and 2 (Low) are of minimal concern, generally not requiring mitigation. Class 3 areas are those with moderate (Class 3a) or unknown (Class 3b) potential, possibly requiring field assessment to determine appropriate mitigative action. Areas are assigned a Class 4 (High) or Class 5 (Very High) ranking if they contain a high occurrence of significant fossils; Class 5 areas are also at risk of human-caused adverse impacts or natural degradation.

4.2 Paleontological sensitivity assessment criteria

4.2.1 Factors affecting paleontologic sensitivity

The sensitivity of a given area or body of sediment with respect to paleontologic resources is a function of both the potential for the existence of fossils and the predicted significance of any fossils which may be found there. As stated in the SVP Assessment and Mitigation Guidelines (SVP 1995): "Sensitivity comprises both (a) the potential for yielding abundant or significant vertebrate fossils or for yielding a few significant fossils, large or small, vertebrate, invertebrate, or botanical, and (b) the importance of recovered evidence for new and significant taxonomic, phylogenetic, ecologic, or stratigraphic data."

4.2.1.1 Potential

The primary consideration in the determination of paleontologic sensitivity of a given area, body of sediment, or rock formation is its potential to include fossils. Information that can contribute to assessment of this potential includes: 1) direct observation of fossils within the project area; 2) the existence of known fossil localities or documented absence of fossils in the same geologic unit (e.g. "Formation" or one of its subunits); 3) descriptive nature of sedimentary deposits (such as size of included particles or clasts, color, and bedding type) in the area of interest compared with those of similar deposits known elsewhere to favor or disfavor inclusion of fossils, and 4) interpretation of sediment details and known geologic history of the sedimentary body of interest in terms of the ancient environments in which they were deposited, followed by assessment of the favorability of those environments for the preservation of fossils.

4.2.1.2 Significance

A separate issue is the significance of fossils which are likely to be found within the subject area. Different categories of fossils vary widely in their relative abundance and distribution, and not all are generally regarded as significant. In general, significance is a measure of the scientific importance of information embodied in the fossil specimens and their geologic and geographic context.

Because of their rarity, vertebrate fossils, whether preserved remains or trackways, are classed as significant by virtually all state and federal agencies and professional groups that have addressed the question (California Public Resources Code Section 5097.5; Bureau of Land Management 2008; Society of Vertebrate Paleontology 1995) and are specifically protected under the California Public Resources Code (see section 3.2.2 above).

The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology's Guidelines (SVP 1995) state "Vertebrate fossils are significant nonrenewable paleontological resources that are afforded protection by federal, state, and local environmental laws and guidelines." The "Definitions" section of the guidelines state: "significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources are fossils and fossiliferous deposits here restricted to vertebrate fossils and their taphonomic and associated environmental indicators." (Taphonomy is the subfield of paleontology which addresses the manner in which remains of once-living organisms accumulate and are preserved as fossils). The guidelines further define a significant fossiliferous deposit as "…a rock unit or formation which contains significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources, here defined as comprising one or more identifiable vertebrate fossils, large or small, and any associated invertebrate and plant fossils, traces and other data that provide taphonomic, taxonomic, phylogenetic, ecologic, and stratigraphic information (ichnites and trace fossils generated by vertebrate animals, e.g., trackways, or nests and middens which provide datable material and climatic information) Paleontologic resources are considered to be older than recorded history and/or older than 5,000 years BP."

Other kinds of fossils may also be found significant under special circumstances.

Following CEQA criteria (adapted from criteria specified for unique archeological sites), a paleontological resource is unique if it exhibits a high probability that it:

(1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

(2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

(3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric … event …"

Significance of a fossil does not depend on the size of the species it represents. Fossils of small vertebrates, such as rodents, small carnivores, insectivores, small birds, reptiles, amphibians, or fish may provide as much or more information about the age of the enclosing deposit, the environment that existed at the time, and the paleoecology of the prehistoric community as do those of large vertebrates. These small vertebrate fossils are sometimes collectively termed microvertebrates. Such fossils are commonly underrepresented in collections because they are less conspicuous, though they can occur in abundance in favorable deposits and often can be

recovered in large numbers by wet or dry screening of the enclosing sediment. The scientific importance of a fossil locality or group of nearby localities increases with the number of species represented, most of which will be the smaller species. Association of different species within restricted localities or clearly delineated stratigraphic horizons is the kind of information crucial to determination of the age of the deposit and to the interpretation of paleoecology and biotic changes through time by comparisons with associations from other sites.

4.2.2 Sensitivity levels

The SVP (1995) outlined three categories of "potential" (implied by context to mean "sensitivity" as used here) for paleontological resources: high, low, and undetermined.

High Sensitivity. "Rock units from which vertebrate or significant invertebrate fossils or significant suites of plant fossils have been recovered are considered to have a high potential for containing significant non-renewable fossiliferous resources. These units include, but are not limited to, sedimentary formations … which contain significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources anywhere within their geographical extent, and sedimentary rock units temporally or lithologically suitable for the preservation of fossils."

Low Sensitivity. "Reports in the paleontological literature or field surveys by a qualified vertebrate paleontologist may allow determination that some areas or units have low potentials for yielding significant fossils. Such units will be poorly represented by specimens in institutional collections." It should be noted, however, that lack of previous finds may reflect other conditions such as extensive ground cover or deep soils or simply lack of previous investigation. High-grade metamorphic rocks and igneous rocks (except volcanic ash deposits) very rarely include fossils and can generally be assigned low sensitivity."

Undetermined Sensitivity. "Specific areas underlain by sedimentary rock units for which little information is available are considered to have undetermined fossiliferous potentials. Field surveys by a qualified vertebrate paleontologist to specifically determine the potentials of the rock units are required before programs of impact mitigation for such areas may be developed." Areas having limited surface exposure (either natural or man-made) may not be adequately assessable from surface-based field surveys alone, and assessment may depend largely on descriptions in geotechnical reports of subsurface sediment characteristics and any fossils that may appear during boring or trenching."

These criteria are used in the remainder of this report to assess the paleontologic sensitivity of the many geologic units which occur within the limits of the City of San Jose. The criteria are also essentially consistent with the less explicit CEQA criteria.

5 Data Collection Methods

Information about the geologic setting and paleontologic resource potential for this report has been derived from the following sources: 1) a review of published literature, including geologic maps, descriptions, and interpretations of the regional geology, and paleontologic literature relating to the geologic units to be affected by the project; 2) unpublished museum locality records; and 3) online public information relating to fossil localities in the records of the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP). A field investigation has not been conducted as of this writing.

5.1 Published literature

A search was conducted of the University of California Libraries using their Melvyl catalog for published information, including books, technical publications, and geologic maps, relevant to the assessment of paleontologic potential and sensitivity at the site. The online search engine, Google Scholar, was also used to identify potentially relevant published information. Published sources are cited in the text and detailed in Section 9 References of this report.

5.2 Online information

Much of the relevant information is now accessible via the World Wide Web. Certain geologic maps and other publications of the US Geological Survey and the California Geological Survey (formerly California Division of Mines) are freely accessible online. The University of California Museum of Paleontology maintains an online database of both specimen and county-level locality information about their collections. Specific locations must be obtained by request through museum personnel.

5.3 Museum locality records

No single data repository for fossil localities throughout the state or county exists. The institution which most probably conserves data about paleontologic resources in the vicinity of San Jose is the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) in Berkeley. Dr. Patricia Holroyd, Museum Scientist (Vertebrate Collections) at UCMP, provided locations of vertebrate fossil localities in and near the City of San Jose. Additional information about each of the localities, such as descriptions and identifications of recorded specimens from these localities and their geologic setting, has been retrieved from the online UCMP collections database. The online site MioMap revealed two additional localities originally recorded at the US Geological Survey in Menlo Park.

6 Affected environment

6.1 Geographic location

The City of San Jose lies at and near the southeast shore of the San Francisco Bay, central California, in Santa Clara County. Most of the City occupies a broad plain in the northern Santa Clara Valley approximately centered on the Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek. Parts of the city also extend onto the Santa Teresa Hills and Santa Cruz Mountains foothills in southern San Jose, and onto the foothills of the Diablo Range in eastern parts of the City.

6.2 Geomorphic and Geologic Setting

Fundamental to an understanding of the distribution and ages of fossils and fossil potential in the region is a general knowledge of the geologic framework in which they occur. Determination of the ages of all but the youngest fossils (younger than about 40,000 years) depends on unravelling the histories and relative ages of the sediments or sedimentary rocks that contain them, and determination of their actual ages through radiometric dating of certain kinds of volcanic rocks deposited in the same or correlated sequences. Conversely, where fossils can be found in rocks not amenable to dating, the fossils themselves may provide the best available age information if the represented species are known to span certain age intervals in dated sequences elsewhere.

The distribution and identification of geologic units discussed below is that shown on the *Preliminary geologic map of the San Jose 30 X 60-Minute Quadrangle, California* (Wentworth *et al*. 1999) and, for the small areas west of 120° longitude, on the *Quaternary geology of Alameda County and surrounding areas (*Helley and Graymer 1997) and the less detailed *Geologic Map of the San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle, California* (Wagner *et al*. 1991). These references are available online (see References).

The City of San Jose is located in the California Coast Ranges geomorphic province (Bailey 1966, p. 2, Fig. 1) which extends from northernmost California west of the Klamath Mountains to the Transverse Ranges and Mojave Desert Provinces in southern California. The province is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean and on the east by the Great Valley of Central California. Its geology is characterized and complicated by numerous north-northwest trending faults, the most famous of which are the San Andreas Fault and the Hayward Fault.

The Santa Clara Valley, which includes most of the City, is in a downdropped block of the earth's crust, between the San Andreas Fault to the west and the Calaveras Fault along it eastern margin (Sloan 2006). Although located mostly on relatively flat, level terrain less than 200 feet above sea level, portions of the City

extend onto hills of the Diablo Range to the east and the Santa Teresa Hills and Santa Cruz Mountains to the west and southwest. The earlier history of the region is recorded and accessible in the rocks of these adjacent hills, although the record has been deformed and scrambled by tectonic events and processes which were occuring even as the rock record was accumulating.

The early geologic history is best understood in terms of plate tectonics, a concept based on the fact that the earth's crust comprises seven large fragments and many smaller ones which move semi-independently in response to slow circulation of semi-molten rock in the earth's mantle, below the crust. The geological evolution of most of central California has been dominated and controlled by the motion of two of these pieces, the oceanic Farallon Plate (later forced under the North American Plate) and Pacific Plate, relative to the continental North American Plate. In Jurassic time, the Farallon Plate moved toward the North American Plate, slowly diving ("subducting") under it to form a deep oceanic trench near the present-day Sierra Range, leaving most of western California under the Pacific Ocean. As the suboceanic Farallon Plate became subducted, sediments which had accumulated on its sea floor surface, along with portions of the crust, became attached ("accreted") to the North American Plate eventually to form most of the western part of California. Following the disappearance of the subducted Farallon Plate, changes in crustal motion caused the Pacific Plate to begin to move northwestward relative to the North American Plate, creating the San Andreas fault system, including many of the parallel north-northwestward-trending faults in the eastern and southern San Francisco Bay Region as well as the San Andreas itself (Sloan 2006).

6.3 Geologic Units and Paleontologic Sensitivity in San Jose

6.3.1 Geologic units within San Jose City Limits

According to the geologic map of Wentworth *et al*. 1999, the geologic units listed below and in Table 1 occur within the city limits of San Jose and two urban reserves adjacent to the city, South Almaden Valley and Coyote Valley, east of 122° longitude. The bold abbreviation symbols following the unit names are those assigned to the units in that map. Unit names or brief descriptions (in bold type below and listed in Table 1) are largely those presented in the text accompanying the map.

Two parts of the City extend west of 122° longitude. Both are covered by the map of Helley *et al*. 1994. The mapped units are consistent with those of Wentworth *et al*. 1999, although slightly different abbreviations are used to designate equivalent units. For the two cases within the city limits in which the unit abbreviations on this map and legend differ from those of Wentworth *et al*. 1999, they are shown in italics in the following discussion and in Table 1.

Both maps and accompanying descriptions can be accessed at the web sites listed in the References section of this report.

The oldest rocks exposed at and near the surface in the San Jose area are those grouped under the term Coast Range ophiolite, of Jurassic age, about 169 million to about 150 million years ago (Shervais *et al*. 2004; Wentworth *et al*. 1999; Sloan, 2006). The term "ophiolite" is applied to a sequence of rocks which formed the basement of the sea floor and includes rocks derived from the upper portions of the earth's mantle, basaltic rocks formerly deposited on the sea floor (**Jurassic basaltic volcanic rocks - fmv**), and metamorphosed upper mantle rocks recognized as **serpentinite** (**Jsp**). Due to the extreme subsurface conditions under which these rocks formed and became altered, fossils are not preserved in serpentinite or other rocks of ophiolite sequences. These rocks therefore have low paleontologic sensitivity.

As the Farallon Plate became subducted during the Jurassic, Cretaceous, and early Tertiary time, some of the sediments which had accumulated on its surface, along with protruding basaltic seamounts, were scraped off the upper portions of the plate and accreted onto the growing North American Plate after undergoing extreme deformation. Some of the sediments eroded from adjacent land, and blocks of older rocks of small to very large size, were carried into the trench at the plate boundary and crushed together to form a chaotic rock type called **melange** (**fm**). The resulting rocks, now collectively called the Franciscan Complex, are represented in small

areas in the northeastern and southeastern parts of San Jose. Although deformed sedimentary rocks are locally included in melange, fossils are extremely rare, and the melange rocks have low paleontologic sensitivity.

Still under the Pacific Ocean, but in a shallower area shoreward from the subduction trench (an area called a fore-arc basin), sediments derived from the continent and from nearby volcanic islands began to accumulate to great thicknesses in and west of what is now California's Central Valley. Rocks formed from these sediments, collectively termed the Great Valley Sequence and ranging in age from Jurassic to early Tertiary, also rest on the Coast Range Ophiolite (Sloan 2006) and are nearly all marine. The Great Valley Sequence is represented in a few places in eastern San Jose by the Knoxville Formation, the Berryessa Formation, and an unnamed Cretaceous unit. In the Santa Teresa Hills, an unnamed mudstone, serpentinite, basaltic rocks and melange are also assigned to the Great Valley Sequence (Wentworth *et al*. 1999).

An **unnamed mudstone (KJs)** unit within the Great Valley Sequence occurs locally in the Santa Teresa Hills. It contains fossil mollusks and microfossils (radiolarians) of Jurassic age, but no vertebrate fossils have been reported. It is of undetermined sensitivity.

The upper Jurassic to lower Cretaceous **Knoxville Formation (KJk)** is "mainly dark, greenish gray silt or clay shale with thin sandstone interbeds. Locally includes thick pebble to cobble conglomerate beds in its lower part" (Wentworth *et al*. 1999). One vertebrate fossil locality, far to the north in Tehama County, is listed in the UCMP database (University of California, Berkeley Museum of Paleontology. n.d.), though no specimens are recorded from here. The Knoxville Formation in the San Jose area is considered to be of high sensitivity.

The **Berryessa Formation** (**Kbc**, **Kbs**) includes conglomerate (Kbc - sedimentary rocks composed of pebbles, cobbles, and/or boulders), sandstone, and mudstone (Kbs) of Cretaceous age deposited in a marine environment. Conglomerates typically lack fossils due to the high energy of the environment in which they accumulated. Vertebrate fossils are rare in marine Cretaceous rocks of the Great Valley Sequence. However, the finer-grained sandstone and mudstone beds potentially amenable to fossil preservation are also included in this formation, but, with no vertebrate fossil localities yet recorded in this unit, its sensitivity is considered undetermined.

An **unnamed Cretaceous unit** (**Kcu**) consisting of sandstone, mudstone, and conglomerate occurs in the southeast outlier of the City. It is "indistinctly bedded, massive, fine- to coarse-grained, biotite-lithic wacke interbedded with dark brown to dark gray, biotite-rich siltstone and dark olive to dark gray mudstone. Foraminifers may be present but are poorly preserved. Plant debris is locally common". No vertebrate fossils are reported from this unit, though its age and composition would not preclude the presence of fossil fish or marine reptiles. It is of undetermined sensitivity.

Another unnamed upper Cretaceous unit consisting of sandstone and shale (**Unnamed sandstone and shale** – **Kus**) occurs in a very limited area in the Santa Teresa Hills, southern San Jose. Parts of this unit contain marine invertebrate fossils, but no vertebrate fossils have been reported. The unit is of undetermined sensitivity.

The **unnamed mudstone of the Santa Teresa Hills** (**KJs**) is now considered part of the Great Valley Sequence. It has yielded large invertebrate fossils and microscopic fossils of plants called radiolarians (Wentworth *et al*. 1999), but no vertebrate fossils are recorded from this unit. It is of undetermined paleontologic sensitivity.

Serpentinized ultramafic rocks (**Jsp**), **basaltic rocks** (**fmv, fpv**), and **melange** (**fm**) of Jurassic and Cretaceous age and also found in the Santa Teresa Hills include no fossils and have low sensitivity.

Also in the Santa Teresa Hills, unnamed mottled **mudstone and sandstone of Mount Chual** (**Tcm**) is maroon red to olive green and contains fossils of single-celled marine organisms called foraminifers (Wentworth *et al*. 1999), but no vertebrate fossils are known from this unit. It is of Eocene age and undertermined sensitivity.

Another localized unit in the Santa Teresa Hills is an unnamed **Tertiary** unit consisting of **sandstone and mudstone** (**Tls**) with local thin-bedded, fissile, brown siliceous mudstone in its upper part (Wagner et al. 1999). No fossils are recorded from this unit, although its composition would not appear to preclude the presence of vertebrate fossils. It is assessed to have undetermined sensitivity.

Except for the localized and poorly known mudstone and sandstone of Mount Chual and the Tertiary sandstone and mudstone, there is no geologic record in the immediate San Jose area of events between the end of the Cretaceous, about 65 million jears ago, and middle Miocene time, about 15 million years ago. Elsewhere in the Bay Area, rocks dating to this missing interval and later suggest that the region continued to be inundated by the Pacific Ocean until about nine or 10 million years ago.

Within San Jose, two Miocene marine units, the Claremont Formation (sometimes called Claremont Chert) and the Briones Formation occur locally only in the hills along the northeasternmost extent of the city. A third Miocene unit, the Monterey Shale appears near the southern end of San Jose.

The **Claremont Formation** (**Tcc**), roughly 13 to 15 million years old, is known to contain fossil fish scales (Wentworth et al. 1999) and is considered to have high paleontological sensitivity.

The **Briones Formation** (**Tbr**), dating to about 12 million years (Tedford, et al. 2004), includes fossils of marine mammals as well as fish from at least 26 Bay Area localities (including three in Santa Clara County) in UCMP records and is therefore of high sensitivity.

The **Monterey Shale** (**Tms**), of middle to early Miocene age, consists mostly of siliceous mudstone, diatomite (accumulations of microscopic fossils of plants called diatoms), and porcellanite (Wentworth *et al*. 1999). It also includes sandstone in its upper part. This unit is present in many places in California, and has yielded fossils of fish, turtles, and marine mammals, including those of a whale and associated mollusks at a locality in San Mateo County (UCMP online locality records).

Just east of the surface occurrences of these marine units, non-marine Miocene deposits dating to about 11 to 12 million years - the **Orinda Formation** (**Tor**)- overlie the Briones Formation (Tedford, *et al*. 2004). Twenty five recorded localities ascribed to this unit in the East Bay have yielded numerous vertebrate fossils, including those of at least two kinds of horses, camels, oreodont, saber-toothed cats, antelope, rabbit, rhinoceros, and gomphothere (a kind of elephant) (UCMP online locality records). New finds are appearing as the work on the Caldecott Tunnel in Alameda County continues. Though none of the known localities is in Santa Clara County, the formation is determined to have high sensitivity.

In an area near the southeast city boundary, near Anderson Reservoir, are mapped surface exposures of sediments called the **Silver Creek Gravels** (**Tsg**) distinguished by "the presence of interbedded volcanic rocks and interbeds of nonmarine green and red mudstone, by its relatively well consolidated nature, and by its clast composition: about 75% Franciscan rocks and 25% volcanic rocks, Claremont chert, and other Cenozoic rocks" (Wentworth *et al*. 1999). Radiometric dates on a basalt and volcanic tuff (ash deposits) place the age of this units at about 2.6 to 4 million years, falling within the Pliocene Epoch. Although no vertebrate localities are recorded for this unit, similar units are known to include vertebrate fossils, and its composition would favor the their presence. The unit is therefore considered to merit a high sensitivity ranking.

The **Packwood Gravels** (**QTp**) appear in the same vicinity as the Silver Creek Gravels and are partly equivalent in age, though the youngest Packwood Gravels postdate all of the Silver Creek Gravels, possibly extending into the Pleistocene. The Packwood Gravels consist of gravel, silty sandstone and "minor olive-green claystone beds" (Wentworth *et al*. 1999). It is distinguishable from the Silver Creek Gravels in having clasts composed of conclomerates and sandstones derived from the Great Valley Sequence. No vertebrate fossil localities are yet recorded from this localized unit, but its sedimentary origin and diverse rock types indicate that it may include vertebrate fossils. It is considered to have high sensitivity.

The **basalt of Anderson and Coyote Reservoirs** (**Tba**) appears in the same area as the Silver Creek and Packwood Gravels and reveals two periods of volcanism dating to around 2.5 and 3.6 million years (Wentworth *et al*. 1999). With very rare exceptions, basalts do not include fossils because of their origin as lava flows. This unit is therefore not sensitive.

Following another gap in the local geologic record, deposition resumed at least by the Quaternary Period. (Part of this gap may be represented by sediments buried deep in Santa Clara Valley, but this is speculative). The

Quaternary Period includes the Pleistocene Epoch (about 2.6 Ma to about 10,000 years ago) and the Holocene (or Recent) Epoch, approximately the past 10,000 years. The Pleistocene Epoch is informally termed the Ice

Age	Geologic unit/ deposit type	Map symbol	Expected fossil types	Paleontologic sensitivity
Historic	Artificial fill	af	No significant fossils	Low
Holocene	Stream terrace	Qht	Mammals, birds, reptiles, fish?	High*
	Levee	Qhl	Mammals, birds, reptiles	High*
	Basin	Qhb	Fish, mammals, reptiles ?	High*
	Bay mud	Qhbm	Fish, mammals, reptiles ?	High*
	Flood plain	Qhfp	Mammals, birds, reptiles	High*
	Alluvial fan (younger)	Qhf1	Mammals, birds, reptiles	High*
	Alluvial fan (older)	Qhf2, *Qhof*	Mammals, birds, reptiles	High*
Pleistocene	Alluvial fan (younger)	Qpf, *Qpaf*	Mammals, birds, reptiles	High
	Alluvial fan (older)	Qof	Mammals, birds, reptiles	High
Pleistocene and Pliocene	Packwood Gravels	QTp	Mammals, birds, reptiles	High
	Irvington Gravels	QTi	Mammals, birds, reptiles	High
	Santa Clara Formation	QTsc	Mammals, birds, reptiles	High
Pliocene	Silver Creek Gravels	Tsg	Mammals, birds, reptiles	High
	Basalt of Anderson Canyon	Tba	None	Low
Miocene	Orinda Formation	Tor	Mammals, birds, reptiles	High
	Claremont Fm.	Tcc	Fish	High
	Briones Fm.	Tbr	Marine mammals, mollusks	High
	Monterey Shale	Tms	Marine mammals, fish, mollusks	High
Tertiary	Sandstone and mudstone	Tls	Unknown	Undetermined
Eocene	Mudstone, sandstone of Mt. Chual	Tcm	Unknown	Undetermined
Upper Cretaceous	Unnamed sandstone and shale	Kus	Unknown	Undetermined
	Melange (older in part)	fm	None	Low
Cretaceous	Unnamed unit	Kcu	Unknown	Undetermined
	Berryessa Fm.	Kbc, Kbs	Unknown	Undetermined
Lower Cretaceous	Cretaceous basaltic volcanic rocks	fpv	None	Low
Cretaceous, Jurassic	Unnamed mudstone	KJs	Unknown	Undetermined
	Knoxville Fm.	KJk	Marine vertebrates	High
Jurassic	Serpentinite	Jsp	None	Low
Lwr Jurassic	Jurassic basaltic volcanic rocks	fmv	None	Low

Table 1. Geologic units underlying the city of San Jose. Geologic units and map symbols from Wentworth *et al*. 1999 in areas east of longitude 122°. West of longitude 122°, symbols for equivalent units used in Helley *et al*. 1994 are shown in italics.
*Areas mapped as Holocene deposits may contain vertebrate fossils older than 5000 years at depth, or may be underlain at shallow depth by sensitive Pleistocene sediments (older than about 10,000 years).

Age, although it also includes several warm intervals during which the climate differed little from that of today. Mountain glaciers in the Sierra Range expanded during the intervening colder intervals as did continental glaciers in parts of the Midwest. However, there is no evidence of glaciation in the Coast Ranges or in the San Francisco Bay area.

The oldest local Quaternary unit, the **Irvington Gravels** (**QTi**), occurs within the San Jose City limits only in a small area in the eastern part of the city, just west of the areas underlain by the Claremont Formation. The same formation may occur in adjacent areas mapped as landslide in Wentworth *et al*. 1999. The type area of this unit (the standard of comparison by which similar rocks in other areas are judged whether to bear the same name) is

in the East Bay less than 10 miles north of San Jose. The unit is of particular paleontologic importance as it is also the type area of the Irvingtonian North American Land Mammal Age, an interval of time originally defined as following the first appearance in North America of *Mammuthus* (mammoth), but before the appearance of *Bison*, both of which immigrated from Asia (Savage 1951). The large assemblage of fossil vertebrates collected from the type area provides additional information used in correlation of faunal assemblages collected elsewhere. Its age in years is still debated, but most workers agree that it began at 1.35 million years and ended between 210,000 years and 160,000 years (Bell *et al*. 2004) and is therefore entirely Pleistocene in age. More than 800 specimens have been collected from four localities in the East Bay (UCMP online locality records), though none is from Santa Clara County. Despite the name, the formation also includes sandy deposits which have yielded most of the specimens. It is considered to have high sensitivity. Landslide deposits, where their source formation can be determined to be of high sensitivity, also merit high sensitivity.

Just west of Guadelupe Creek in southwest San Jose, a small area is occupied by the **Santa Clara Formation** (**QTsc**), of Pliocene and Pleistocene age. This unit includes sediments ranging in clast size from boulders to fine lake-deposited mud with locally abundant plant fossils. "Lower beds locally include fresh water oysters, clams, and gastropods, plant fossils, and vertebrate fossils of Late Pliocene (Blancan) age" (Wentworth et al. 1999). The UC Museum of Paleontology online database lists five vertebrate fossil localities in this formation, four of which are in Santa Clara County. Wentworth et al. 1999 indicate that the age of the Santa Clara Formation overlaps that of the Silver Creek Gravels, the Packwood Gravels, and the Irvington Gravels. The upper beds include a volcanic ash bed dated at 400,000 to 600,000 years (Sarna-Wojcicki et al. 1991; Lanphere et al.1999). Because of the known presence of vertebrate fossils in the formation, the Santa Clara Formation is considered to have high paleontologic sensitivity.

By far the greatest majority of the area directly underlying the City of San Jose is occupied by sedimentary deposits of Quaternary (Pleistocene and Holocene or Recent) age. The detailed geologic map of Wentworth *et al*. 1999 distinguishes nine categories of these deposits, within the city limits, which accumulated under different local environments and/or slightly different ages. Two **Pleistocene alluvial fan deposits** (**Qof, Qpf, *Qpaf***) of different ages appear at or very near the surface in east central, southern, and southwestern San Jose. Fan deposits, which may be composed of very fine to very coarse clasts, accumulate on relatively flat areas below the points where streams exit hilly terrain.

Surficial deposits underlying most of the remainder of the City are mapped as **Holocene fan deposits** (of two different ages: **Qhf1**, **Qhf2**, ***Qhof***), flood plain deposits (**Qhfp**), levee deposits (**Qhl**), stream terrace deposits (**Qht**), bay mud (**Qhbm**), and basin deposits (**Qhb**). All of these depositional environments favor the preservation of vertebrate remains, and are treated here as a single unit - **Holocene deposits** - for purposes of sensitivity assessment. These Holocene deposits vary greatly in thickness, and even limited excavation or stream cutting may expose underlying Pleistocene sediments. The only vertebrate locality recorded at UCMP within the San Jose city limits (UCMP V99597, named the SCVWD Mammoth locality) is in an area mapped as Holocene levee deposits, although the mammoth bones recovered from this site clearly predate the terminal Pleistocene extinction event. The mammoth bones were naturally exposed by erosion along the bank of the Guadalupe River (UCMP Web Site. n.d.). At least five other Santa Clara County vertebrate fossil localities near San Jose which yielded Pleistocene species are similarly located in areas of Holocene surface deposits, but where excavation has taken place. Following the definitions of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology 1995, vertebrate fossil deposits older than 5,000 years (encompassing the first half of the Holocene epoch) are also significant. Therefore, it must be assumed that construction in areas underlain by sedimentary geologic units mapped as either Pleistocene or Holocene in age may impact significant vertebrate fossils. All of the areas of the City where underlying deposits are mapped as Pleistocene and Holocene in age are considered to have high sensitivity.

A few localized areas are mapped as **artificial fill** (**af**) – historic deposits emplaced by human activity. Although it is possible that fossils could be included in these deposits, their geologic context has been destroyed and their geographic source is usually unknown, rendering any included fosssils not significant. Artificial fill has low paleontologic sensitivity, although sensitive geologic units may underlie the fill at shallow depths.

The more northern section, in the vicinity of the mouths of Alviso Slough and Guadalupe Slough,

is covered by the map of Helley and Graymer, 1997 who indicate the presence of only one geologic unit (**Holocene bay mud**, **Qhbm**) at the surface, mostly inundated by salt evaporators. The other portion west of 120° longitude, near Calabazas Creek, is beyond the coverage area of either of the above maps, but is covered by the less detailed map of Wagner, *et al.*1991. This map indicates that the area is underlain mostly by **older Quaternary alluvium** (**Qo**) and a small subarea is underlain by **younger Quaternary alluvium** (**Q**). Both of these geologic units have high sensitivity, although significant fossils may not be present in the upper parts of the younger Quaternary alluvium.

In terms of the implied requirements of CEQA, there is a high probability that the sedimentary units underlying the City contains "information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information". The public interest would be served by an improved understanding of the relationships between climate change and faunal and floral change through time, clearly a topic of current and increasing interest (e.g. Lawing and Polly. 2010; Carrasco *et al.*2009). As most of the City is underlain by sediments whose ages range across the Pleistocene/Holocene boundary, the geologic units are "directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric event", the terminal Pleistocene extinction during which most of the large mammals (mammoths, mastodons, saber-tooth cats, American lions, dire wolves, horses, giant ground sloths, brush oxen, camels, and giant armadillos) which formerly occupied North America became extinct.

6.3.2 Geologic units within Urban Reserves

6.3.2.1 South Almaden Valley Urban Reserve

The South Almaden Valley Urban Reserve incorporates two subareas, northeast and southwest, connected by a narrow isthmus.

The flatter northeast portion is underlain by two Quaternary units, **older Holocene fan deposits** (**Qhf2**) and **Pleistocene fan deposits** (**Qpf**). Both of these are considered to have high paleontologic sensitivity at depth.

The southwest portion of the reserve includes older rocks assigned to **melange**(**fm**) and **Jurassic basaltic volcanic rocks** (**fmv**), both of which are of low sensitivity. Also appearing in this part of the reserve are small areas mapped as **Santa Clara Formation** (**QTsc**), **Pleistocene fan deposits** (**Qpf**), and **older Holocene fan deposits** (**Qhf2**) all of which have high sensitivity.

6.3.2.2 Coyote Valley Urban Reserve

In addition to the map of Wentworth *et al*. 1999, the geology of the Coyote Valley Urban Reserve is covered in more detail by the geologic map prepared by ENGEO Inc. and included in City of San Jose. 2007.

Four Quaternary geologic units are recognized within the reserve in the latter map and are designated by abbreviation symbols consistent with those of Wentworth *et al*. 1999. **Holocene fan deposits** (**Qhf1**) are restricted to a narrow sinuous band along the northeast boundary of the reserve. **Holocene levee deposits** (**Qhl**) are present in areas adjacent to Coyote Creek, also in the northeast portions of the reserve. **Holocene basin deposits** (**Qhb**) occupy most of the central part of the reserve. **Pleistocene fan deposits** (**Qpf**) are present in the southwest portion of the reserve. As in areas within the city limits, these units all have high paleontologic sensitivity, at least at depth.

A small area designated as **existing fill** (**Qaf**) appears near the center of the reserve. While of low sensitivity itself, high sensitivity units undoubtedly occur below the disturbed zone.

7 Environmental Consequences

7.1 Potential Impacts from Project Construction .

Potentially significant negative impacts to paleontological resources will occur if construction projects affect sensitive, previously undisturbed sediment or sedimentary rock older than 5000 years unless mitigation measures reduce this impact to less-than-significant level.

Excavations associated with construction projects within most of the City may affect paleontologically sensitive geologic units. Significant vertebrate fossils may be encountered during these activities and will be lost or destroyed unless an effective mitigation program is implemented.

An offsetting positive impact could be realized if the excavations reveal otherwise inaccessible fossils, and these can be salvaged under an effective mitigation program.

7.2 Cumulative Impacts

Continuing development in the San Jose area progressively renders inaccessible or destroys significant paleontologic resources. As potentially fossiliferous Pleistocene deposits in the City typically underlie relatively level areas, which are also areas of high value for development, they are disproportionately threatened.

8 Mitigation Measures

The following measures, consistent with those outlined in Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (1995, 1996), will mitigate potential impacts to significant paleontologic resources to less-than-significant level. A Paleontologic Resource Mitigation Plan (PRMP) with more specific details will be required when appropriate engineering documents become available and a paleontological pre-construction survey of identified areas of potential impact has been completed.

Caltrans has adopted a detailed set of policies regarding mitigation of potential impacts to paleontological resources (Caltrans n.d) consistent with state, federal, and local regulations and Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (1995, 1996) recommendations. These policies might be used, with appropriate modifications, to establish mitigation protocols for the City of San Jose.

8.1 Ownership of fossils

"If paleontological specimens are collected from private property, written permission is required from the landowner. Although all fossils collected during mitigation remain the property of the landowner, the collection should be properly curated at an approved facility (preferably local to the project location) and preserved for future researchers. Every effort should be taken to persuade the landowner to donate the materials to a museum for curation because of the value of keeping collections together for future scientific study" (Caltrans n.d.).

8.2 Personnel

a. At least 90 days prior to the first planned target date for beginning of excavation at any phase of a project requiring excavation into geologic units of high or unknown sensitivity, an experienced vertebrate paleontologist - the principal paleontologist - shall be contracted to assess the probability of negative impacts to paleontologic resources. Should such impacts be found significant, the supervising paleontologist shall develop and supervise the final mitigation program.

b. If the supervising paleontologist determines that pre-construction salvage or monitoring during excavation is necessary, one or more persons with knowledge of and experience in the recognition of fossils at construction sites and field techniques in vertebrate paleontology shall be contracted to monitor construction-related excavation, as outlined in Measure 8.5 (below). The supervising paleontologist may act as one monitor. One

monitor shall be present on-site during all qualifying excavations, but different qualified monitors may rotate field presence.

c. Whether or not monitoring is included in the mitigation plan, arrangements shall be made in advance of commencement of construction for at least two individuals (one of whom may be the supervising paleontologist if that person is not the sole monitor) to be on-call to assist in the salvage of large specimens or fossil concentrations should they be encountered during the excavation phase.

8.3 Repository agreement

The supervising paleontologist shall conduct preliminary discussions with potential repository institution(s) (qualified institution maintaining paleontological research collections) before commencement of construction to determine requirements for acceptance of specimens and records for permanent conservation, if appropriate. Research institutions may require that recovered specimens be prepared (cleaned, hardened and readied for curation) prior to agreement to accept them. They may also require storage fees or donation of specimen cabinets adequate to conserve the accepted specimens. The University of California Museum of Paleontology, an appropriate institution for conservation of specimens from San Jose, outlines their acceptance policy on their web site (University of California, Berkeley Museum of Paleontology. n.d. 3)

8.4 Construction personnel communications

a. Details relating to purpose, logistics, and personal safety shall be established during discussions between the supervising paleontologist, the monitor(s), and construction personnel prior to commencement of excavation.

b. A brief presentation outlining the mitigation program and relevant statutes and presenting examples of local fossils shall be given by the supervising paleontologist at the pre-construction environmental and safety meeting.

c. The supervising paleontologist shall be present at all meetings of construction personnel when plans and schedules relating to excavation activities are presented.

8.5 Monitoring

a. A paleontologic monitor shall be on site during all periods during which excavations into paleontologically sensitive geologic units are expected or as specified in the mitigation plan. Equipment operators, supervisors, inspectors, and other field personnel shall be required to report to the paleontology monitor any suspected fossil discoveries, but shall not act as substitutes for the designated paleontology monitor(s).

b. Excavations into paleontologically sensitive geologic units and extending more than two feet below the pre-existing surface or extending below modern fill or historic agricultural disturbance, whichever is deeper, shall be visually monitored during the excavation process by an individual with experience in vertebrate fossil monitoring and salvage at construction sites. The monitor shall be prepared to properly collect and document any large vertebrate remains and to recognize and appropriately sample and document any sedimentary bodies revealing small vertebrate remains: Large bulk samples may be appropriate. Minimum documentation includes exact location (GPS data), orientation, depth, and detailed geologic setting of any large- or small-vertebrate finds, including detailed diagrams showing microstratigraphy in nearby trench or auger pit walls and supplemented with good quality field photographs.

c. Whenever possible, the monitor shall directly observe active excavations. When two or more pieces of excavation equipment are operating simultaneously, priority shall be given to 1) the excavation involving the largest number of machines, and 2) the largest excavation. Extended periods of simultaneous excavation at two or more sites within the project area will require additional monitors as deemed appropriate by the supervising paleontologist.

d. Salvage of potentially significant specimens discovered in situ in excavated surfaces shall be conducted by the monitor in compliance with all safety regulations and with implementation of all feasible precautions. The

on-site safety inspector shall hold final authority to determine whether each proposed salvage operation is consistent with established safety policies at the site. Excavation equipment and operators shall be made available for short periods to remove overburden above in situ specimens, to improve safety conditions during salvage operations, or to aid in transport within the site boundaries of any large salvaged specimens which cannot be safely transported by hand.

8.6 Monitor authority

The monitor and/or supervising paleontologist shall have authority to halt or redirect excavation operations in the event of discovery of vertebrate, plant, or invertebrate fossils until such time as their probable significance can be assessed and, if potentially significant, appropriate salvage measures have been implemented.

8.7 Fossil preparation and curation (permanent conservation)

Any potentially significant fossils recovered during the monitoring and salvage phase shall be cleaned, repaired, and hardened to the level required by the repository institution, and shall be donated to that insitution. Any collected bulk sediment samples having the potential for small fossil vertebrate remains shall be wet- or dry-screened and processed as necessary for recovery of the included fossils. Details of requirements and conditions for transfer of salvaged specimens to the repository museum shall be arranged with the museum as soon as the scope of the salvaged collection becomes apparent, and shall be in accordance with the recommendations of the SVP 1996.

8.8 Field records

Copies of all supporting field records, notes, maps, GPS data, geologic sections, and photographs shall be submitted to the repository institution in accordance with their policies. Any additional documentation and curation activities requested by the repository institution shall be performed under the mitigation plan.

8.9 Reporting

On completion of the above tasks, the supervising paleontologist shall prepare a final report on the implementation of the mitigation plan and results and submit it to the appropriate parties, institutions, and government agencies.

8.10 Financial responsibility

Costs incurred in implementation of these measures shall be borne by the project owner.

A properly implemented mitigation program can be expected to reduce net project impacts on paleontologic resources to an insignificant level while minimizing or avoiding consequent construction delays.

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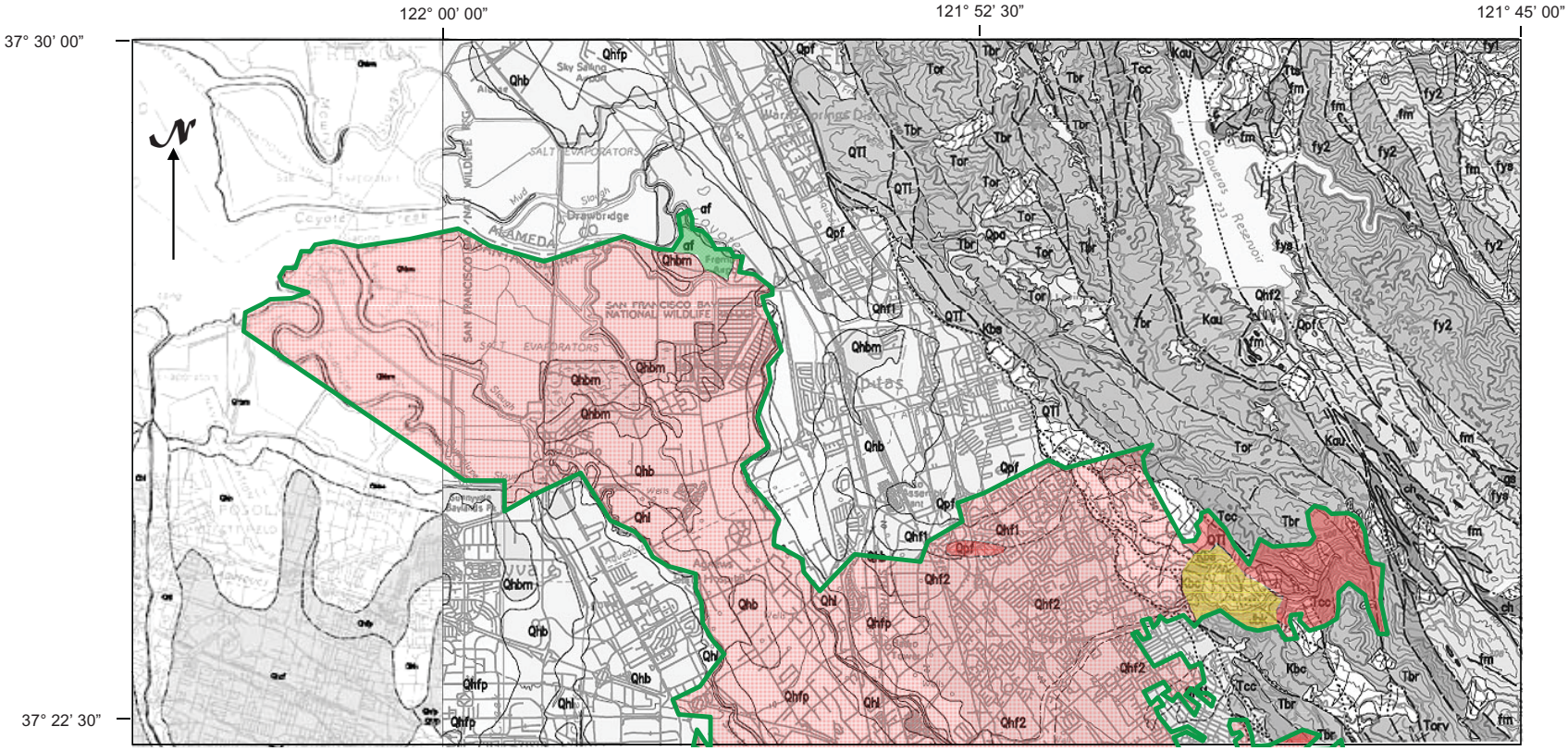


Geologic unit/ deposit type	Map symbol
Artificial fill	af
Stream terrace	Qht
Levee	Qhl
Basin	Qhb
Bay mud	Qhbm
Flood plain	Qhfp
Holocene alluvial fan (younger)	Qhf1
Holocene alluvial fan (older)	Qhf2, *Qhof*
Pleistoc. alluvial fan (younger)	Qpf, *Qpaf*
Pleistoc. alluvial fan (older)	Qof
Packwood Gravels	QTp
Irvington Gravels	QTi
Santa Clara Formation	QTsc
Silver Creek Gravels	Tsg
Basalt of Anderson Canyon	Tba

Geologic unit/ deposit type	Map symbol
Orinda Formation	Tor
Claremont Fm.	Tcc
Briones Fm.	Tbr
Monterey Shale	Tms
Sandstone and mudstone	Tls
Mudstone, sandstone of Mt. Chual	Tcm
Unnamed sandstone and shale	Kus
Melange (older in part)	fm
Unnamed unit	Kcu
Berryessa Fm.	Kbc, Kbs
Cretaceous basaltic volcanic rocks	fpv
Unnamed mudstone	KJs
Knoxville Fm.	KJk
Serpentinite	Jsp
Jurassic basaltic volcanic rocks	fmv

1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 5 miles

1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 5 kilometers

0 2 4 6 8 10 thousand feet

High sensitivity at depth (varies geographically)

High sensitivity at surface

Unknown sensitivity

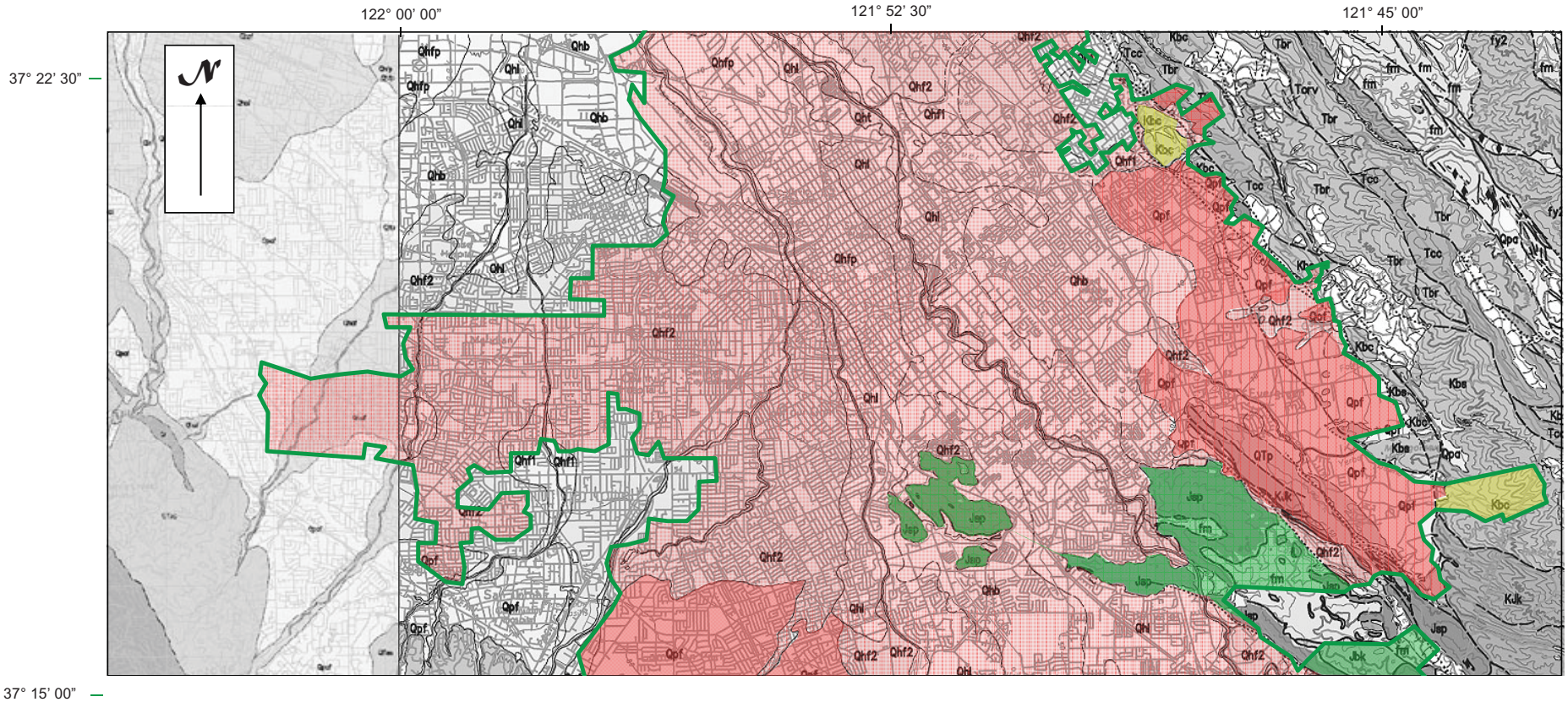
Low sensitivity

San Jose City Limit (County islands not shown)

Urban Reserves

Figure 1a. Paleontologic Sensitivity, San Jose Northern Section

Geology from Wentworth et al. 1999, Helley et al. 1994



Geologic unit/ deposit type	Map symbol
Artificial fill	af
Stream terrace	Qht
Levee	Qhl
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Bay mud	Qhbm
Flood plain	Qhfp
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Holocene alluvial fan (older)	Qhf2, *Qhof*
Pleistoc. alluvial fan (younger)	Qpf, *Qpaf*
Pleistoc. alluvial fan (older)	Qof
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Berryessa Fm.	Kbc, Kbs
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Unnamed mudstone	KJs
Knoxville Fm.	KJk
Serpentinite	Jsp
Jurassic basaltic volcanic rocks	fmv

1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 5 miles

1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 5 kilometers

0 2 4 6 8 10 thousand feet

High sensitivity at depth (varies geographically)

High sensitivity at surface

Unknown sensitivity

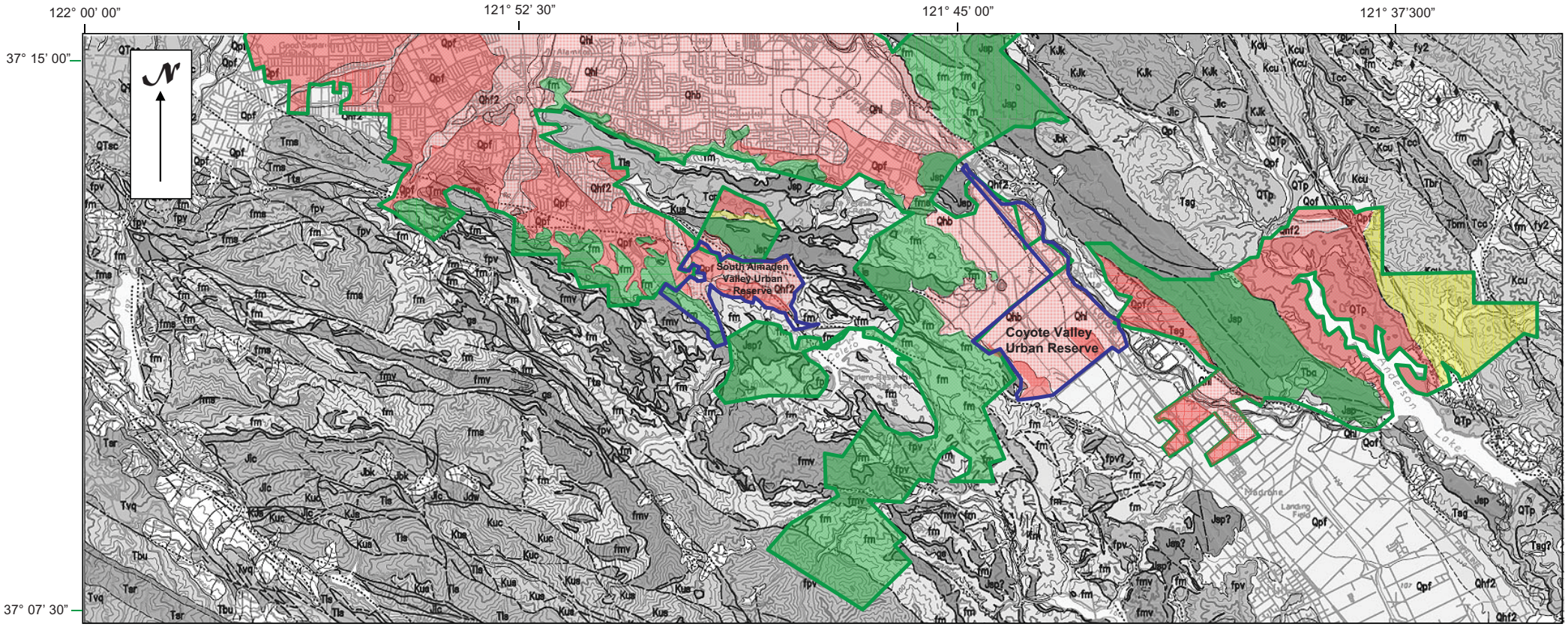
Low sensitivity

San Jose City Limit (County islands not shown)

Urban Reserves

Figure 1b. Paleontologic Sensitivity, San Jose Central Section

Geology from Wentworth et al. 1999, Helley et al. 1994



Geologic unit/ deposit type	Map symbol
Artificial fill	af
Stream terrace	Qht
Levee	Qhl
Basin	Qhb
Bay mud	Qhbm
Flood plain	Qhfp
Holocene alluvial fan (younger)	Qhf1
Holocene alluvial fan (older)	Qhf2, *Qhof*
Pleistoc. alluvial fan (younger)	Qpf, *Qpaf*
Pleistoc. alluvial fan (older)	Qof
Packwood Gravels	QTp
Irvington Gravels	QTi
Santa Clara Formation	QTsc
Silver Creek Gravels	Tsg
Basalt of Anderson Canyon	Tba

Geologic unit/ deposit type	Map symbol
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Sandstone and mudstone	Tls
Mudstone, sandstone of Mt. Chual	Tcm
Unnamed sandstone and shale	Kus
Melange (older in part)	fm
Unnamed unit	Kcu
Berryessa Fm.	Kbc, Kbs
Cretaceous basaltic volcanic rocks	fpv
Unnamed mudstone	KJs
Knoxville Fm.	KJk
Serpentinite	Jsp
Jurassic basaltic volcanic rocks	fmv

1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 5 miles

1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 5 kilometers

0 2 4 6 8 10 thousand feet

High sensitivity at depth (varies geographically)

High sensitivity at surface

Unknown sensitivity

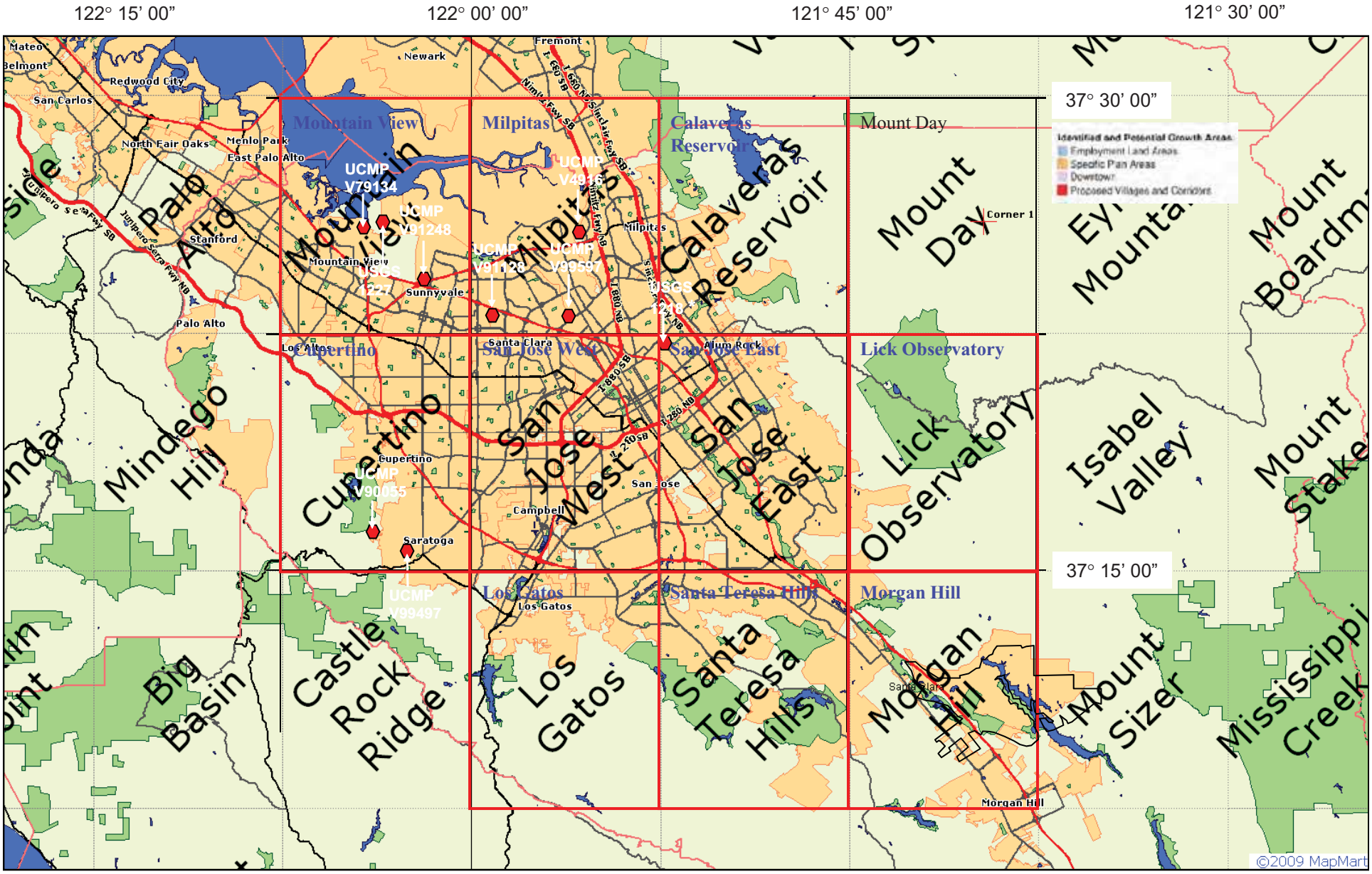
Low sensitivity

San Jose City Limit (County islands not shown)

Urban Reserves

Figure 1c. Paleontologic Sensitivity, San Jose Southern Section

Geology from Wentworth et al. 1999



USGS 7 1/2' Quadrangles – San Jose Vicinity

Quadrangles requested for UCMP vertebrate fossil locality data

* Location of locality USGS 1218 is dubious. Locality name is "Sunnyvale Sewer"

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Figure 2. Locations of Vertebrate Fossil Localities in San Jose Vicinity

University of California Museum of Paleontology and US Geological Survey