Please cite this report as follows:

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Executive Summary

Purpose and Scope

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Birdseye Planning Group to conduct a Cultural Resources Technical Study for the Alum Rock Avenue Project, located at 2348 Alum Rock Avenue (APN 484-41-165 and 484-41-166) in the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California (project). The project applicant is seeking federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to complete the project. Therefore, as per 36 CRF 800.2(0) it is considered a federal undertaking and subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

This cultural resources study was prepared in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA in addition to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and applicable local regulations. It includes the delineation of the Area of Potential Effects (APE), a cultural resources records search, consultation with Native American groups and local interested parties, an intensive pedestrian survey of the APE, and preparation of this report.

Dates of Investigation

Archival research was performed in late February and early March 2019. A pedestrian survey of the proposed APE was conducted on February 26, 2019.

Summary of Findings

The pedestrian survey identified one built environment resource in the APE over 45 years of age. Sited centrally within the APE is one single-story commercial building constructed in 1967 that will be demolished as a component of the proposed undertaking. The subject property was recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms and evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and for designation as a City of San Jose Landmark. The evaluation resulted in a finding of ineligibility for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and for designation as a City of San Jose Landmark. The subject property is therefore not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, nor is it a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

The cultural resources records search, Native American outreach, historic group consultation, and field survey resulted in the identification of one previously recorded archaeological resource (CA-SCL-950) directly adjacent to the APE. A review of the extant data obtained from archaeological investigations conducted at CA-SCL-950 contained a single inhumation discovered during trenching along the northern limits of the current APE at a depth of 4 to 4.5 feet below ground surface.

Due to previous development throughout the APE, Rincon does not recommend subsurface archaeological testing as it would be currently infeasible based on the existing site conditions; however, the project area is highly sensitive based on the presence of a known archaeological site containing human remains adjacent to the current APE. Based on the high sensitivity of the project
area, archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended for all project ground disturbance. Recommended language for the monitoring measure is provided below.

No historic properties are located within the APE for the proposed undertaking. Previous studies indicate the deposit from CA-SCL-950 is located along the margins of the current APE but does not fall within the current APE. No other features or artifacts were identified with the inhumation at CA-SCL-950 to suggest that additional deposits may extend into the current APE. Based on the results of the current and past studies, Rincon recommends a finding of no effect to historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA. Rincon recommends no further work be required under Section 106.

Rincon assumes the State Historic Preservation Office will concur with this finding and will not require additional archaeological testing as testing would be infeasible due to the development of a parking lot and building, the depth of the remains, and that the remains they were identified as a single inhumation with no other associated cultural remains within the trench or along the trench wall. It is possible, however, that SHPO will require the development of a Memorandum of Agreement to memorialize the monitoring minimization measure recommended under CEQA.

Given the general sensitivity of the project area for containing archaeological resources, Rincon recommends the City of San Jose’s standard permit conditions for unanticipated subsurface cultural resources and human remains. Additionally, because of the presence of a burial directly adjacent to the APE, Rincon recommends that archaeological and Native American monitoring be included as a permit condition for the project. Recommended language for this condition is provided below.

Archaeological and Native American Monitoring

Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring of all project-related ground disturbing activities by a qualified archaeologist and Native American consultant. Archaeological monitoring should be performed under the direction of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983). Native American monitoring should be provided by a locally affiliated tribal member. Monitors will have the authority to halt and redirect work should any archaeological resources be identified during monitoring. If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and the find evaluated for listing in the CRHR and NRHP. Archaeological or Native American monitoring or both may be reduced or halted at the discretion of the monitors, in consultation with the lead agency, as warranted by conditions such as encountering bedrock, sediments being excavated are fill, or negative findings during the first 60 percent of rough grading. If monitoring is reduced to spot-checking, spot-checking shall occur when ground-disturbance moves to a new location within the APE and when ground disturbance will extend to depths not previously reached (unless those depths are within bedrock).

Unanticipated Discovery of Subsurface Cultural Resources

If prehistoric or historic resources are encountered during excavation and/or grading of the site, all activity within a 50-foot radius of the find shall be stopped, the Director of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (PBCE) or the Director’s designee and the City’s Historic Preservation Officer shall be notified, and a qualified archaeologist shall examine the find. The archaeologist shall 1) evaluate the find(s) to determine if they meet the definition of a historical or archaeological resource; and (2) make appropriate recommendations regarding the disposition of such finds prior to issuance of building permits. Recommendations could include collection, recordation, and analysis of any significant cultural materials. A report of findings documenting any data recovery shall be submitted to Director of PBCE or the Director’s designee and the City’s Historic Preservation Officer and the
Northwest Information Center (if applicable). Project personnel shall not collect or move any cultural materials.

Human Remains

If any human remains are found during any field investigations, grading, or other construction activities, all provisions of California Health and Safety Code Sections 7054 and 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Sections 5097.9 through 5097.99, as amended per Assembly Bill 2641, shall be followed. If human remains are discovered during construction, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains. The project applicant shall immediately notify the Director of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (PBCE) or the Director's designee and the qualified archaeologist, who shall then notify the Santa Clara County Coroner. The Coroner will make a determination as to whether the remains are Native American. If the remains are believed to be Native American, the Coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD will inspect the remains and make a recommendation on the treatment of the remains and associated artifacts. If one of the following conditions occurs, the landowner or his authorized representative shall work with the Coroner to reinter the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:

i. The NAHC is unable to identify a MLD or the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being given access to the site.

ii. The MLD identified fails to make a recommendation; or

iii. The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD, and mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.
1 Introduction

Rincon was retained by Birdseye Planning Group to prepare a Cultural Resources Technical Study for the proposed Alum Rock Avenue Project, in the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. The project applicant is seeking federal funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to complete the project, which is therefore a federal undertaking and subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

This cultural resources study was prepared in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA in addition to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and applicable local regulations. It includes the delineation of the Area of Potential Effects (APE), a cultural resources records search, consultation with Native American groups and local interested parties, an intensive pedestrian survey of the APE, and preparation of this report.

1.1 Project Description

The proposed undertaking is located at 2348-2350 Alum Rock Avenue in San Jose, California and consists of two contiguous parcels totaling 0.61 acres (Figure 1 and Figure 2). As proposed, the undertaking would demolish the existing 1967 commercial building in support of the development of a seven-story mixed-use building (Figure 3 and Figure 4). The new building will provide 87 housing units, 43 for the homeless, 14 for Rapid Rehousing, and 29 for Permanent Supportive Housing. It will feature 3,000 square feet of commercial space along Alum Rock Avenue and provide all required parking on-site. In addition to residential units and commercial space, the building will provide a large courtyard and flex space throughout, available to all residents.

1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The APE for an undertaking is defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.16(d) as the “geographic area or areas within which a project may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties if any such property exists.” The APE for the current undertaking was delineated in consultation with the staff at the City of San Jose and developed to consider both direct and indirect impacts to historic properties. To this end, properties within a 200-foot buffer of the undertaking were reviewed at the reconnaissance level to determine their potential to qualify as a historic property and to be indirectly affected by the project.

As detailed in Table 1 below, the review ultimately determined none of the 12 properties within a 200-foot buffer of the undertaking met these criteria or warranted formal inclusion in an indirect APE. None were identified as part of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search completed as part of this study, or are currently identified as a historic resource by the City of San Jose. Four of these properties were constructed less than 45 years ago; the remaining eight are highly altered and/or lack architectural distinction. Further, because the proposed undertaking is in an urbanized environment that is largely developed, there is little potential for indirect impacts to occur from new construction. Therefore, the APE of was limited to the two contiguous parcels that comprise the project area.
The APE must also be considered as a three-dimensional space and includes any ground disturbance associated with the undertaking. The maximum depth of excavation for this undertaking is expected to be 5 feet; therefore, the vertical APE for the current undertaking is 5 feet below-ground surface and 75 feet above-ground surface.
Figure 1  Vicinity Map

Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2019. San Jose East Quadrangle. T07S R01E S02,03. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.
Figure 2  Area of Potential Effects Map
Figure 3  Rendering Depicting Site Plan of Proposed Undertaking

Figure 4  Rendering Depicting North and East Elevations of the Proposed Undertaking
## Table 1  Properties Considered for Potential Indirect Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photograph</th>
<th>Map No.</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>Property Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ![Photograph](image1.jpg) | 1       | 2 N Jackson Avenue   | 1984       | **Location:** Approximately 150 feet northwest of the APE, across Alum Rock Avenue.  
**Description:** Single-story, rectangular-planned fast food restaurant. Constructed of masonry and capped by a truncated hip roof with asphalt shingles. Large single-pane windows and single glass and metal door.  
**Reasons for exemption:** Property less than 45 years of age. |
| ![Photograph](image2.jpg) | 2       | 2300 Alum Rock Avenue| Ca. 1957   | **Location:** Adjacent to the west of the APE, separated by a surface parking lot spanning approximately 65 feet.  
**Description:** Multi-story rectangular-planned bank building. Constructed of concrete and concrete blocks and capped by flat roofs on various levels. Fenestration includes aluminum-framed window doors on entrances at north and south elevations. Features minimal elements of Modern-style architecture primarily limited to its entrances, flat roof, and overall lack of ornamentation. Alterations include installation of ATMs and non-original signage.  
**Reasons for exemption:** Building is a relatively ordinary example of a postwar Modern-style bank; it is also separated by a surface parking lot and features similar scale and massing to the development proposed by the undertaking. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photograph</th>
<th>Map No.</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>Property Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3          | 3      | 2370 Alum Rock Avenue | 1987       | **Location:** Approximately 60 feet east of the APE, across Foss Avenue.  
**Description:** Gas Station featuring large canopy structure and small single-story convenience store.  
**Reasons for exemption:** Property less than 45 years of age. |
| 4          | 4      | 10 Foss Avenue    | Ca. 1930s  | **Location:** Approximately 60 feet east of the APE, across Foss Avenue.  
**Description:** Single-family residence at front (west) of property is a single story and rectangular in plan. It is sheathed in non-original stucco. Additional alterations include replacement windows and doors. A second building is located at the rear (east) of the property. Not clearly visible from the public ROW, it also a single-story and clad in stucco. A parking structure or other ancillary building is located at the center of the property.  
**Reasons for exemption:** Property has been extensively altered and does not retain sufficient integrity to meet eligibility requirements. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photograph</th>
<th>Map No.</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>Property Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5          | 22     | Foss Avenue | 1940       | **Location:** Approximately 60 feet southeast of the APE, across Foss Avenue.  
**Description:** Substantially altered single-family residence. Largely obscured due to fencing, but building exhibits plywood-covered window and door openings and a roof system sheathed in tarps.  
**Reasons for exemption:** Property has been extensively altered and does not retain sufficient integrity to meet eligibility requirements. |
| 6          | 48     | Foss Avenue | 1988       | **Location:** Approximately 100 feet southeast of the APE, across Foss Avenue.  
**Description:** Single-story, Ranch-style residence exhibiting stucco and wood siding and capped by a cross-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. According to building permits, the residence was relocated to site from unknown location.  
**Reasons for exemption:** Property was constructed or moved to its current location less than 45 years ago. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photograph</th>
<th>Map No.</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>Property Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ![Image](image1.jpg) | 7      | 50 Foss Avenue | 1987       | **Location:** Approximately 150 feet southeast of the APE, across Foss Avenue.  
**Description:** Single-story, Ranch-style residence exhibiting stucco wood siding and capped by a cross-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.  
**Reasons for exemption:** Property was constructed less than 45 years ago. |
| ![Image](image2.jpg) | 8      | 21 Foss Avenue | Ca. 1930s; Ca. 1960 | **Location:** Adjacent to the west of the APE.  
**Description:** Single-family residence at front (east) of property is a single story and rectangular in plan. It is sheathed in non-original stucco. Additional alterations include replacement windows and doors. A second building is located at the rear (west) of the property and was constructed circa 1960. Not clearly visible from the public ROW, it is two stories with a multi-level roof and also exhibits stucco wall surfaces.  
**Reasons for exemption:** Property has been extensively altered and does not retain sufficient integrity to meet eligibility requirements. |
Photograph | Map No. | Address       | Year Built | Property Details                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
---          | ---   | ---           | ---        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
9           | 39    | 39 Foss Avenue | Ca. 1960   | **Location:** Approximately 40 feet to the south of the APE.  
**Description:** Single-family residence at rear (west) of property. Although not clearly visible from the ROW, the one-story building is square in plan, sheathed in stucco, and capped by a side-gabled roof. Windows appear to be aluminum sliders. An earlier residence was located at the front (east) of the property but was demolished in 1978.  
**Reasons for exemption:** Earlier residence was demolished and 1960s building does not possess any architectural distinction. Further it is visually obscured from APE by the adjacent two-story building at 21 Foss Avenue. |
10          | 41    | 41 Foss Avenue | Ca. 1930s; Ca. 1975 | **Location:** Approximately 100 feet to the south of the APE.  
**Description:** Single-family residence at front (east) of property is a single story and irregular in plan. It is sheathed in wood siding with replacement slider windows. A second building is located at the rear (west) of the property and was constructed circa 1975. Rectangular in plan, it is capped by a side-gable roof and features replacement vinyl windows.  
**Reasons for exemption:** Property has been altered through the replacement of windows and the addition of secondary building. Further it is visually obscured from APE from two adjacent properties to the north. |
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photograph</th>
<th>Map No.</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>Property Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Image](77x335 to 307x508)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>51 Foss Avenue</td>
<td>Ca. 1930s</td>
<td><strong>Location:</strong> Approximately 150 feet to the south of the APE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Single-family residence exhibiting an irregular plan. It is clad in wood siding and features a cross-gabled roof, with overhanging porch roof over primary entrance on west elevation. Original windows are extant and feature multi-light wood sash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Reasons for exemption:</strong> Property is visually obscured from APE from three adjacent properties to the north.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image](77x154 to 307x327)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>70 S Jackson Avenue</td>
<td>Ca. 1957; 2014</td>
<td><strong>Location:</strong> Approximately 120 feet to the southwest of the APE, separated by surface parking lot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Former Post Office; adapted to a charter school in 2014. Exterior of ca. 1957 building extensively altered as part of conversion to school, including replacement of windows and application of new exterior cladding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Reasons for exemption:</strong> Property has been extensively altered as part of its conversion to a school and no longer retains sufficient integrity meet eligibility requirements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.3 Personnel

Rincon Archaeologist Hannah Haas, MA, RPA, performed the archaeological field survey, Native American scoping, managed this cultural resources assessment, and serves as the archaeological principal investigator. Ms. Haas meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology. Senior Architectural Historian Steven Treffers, MHP, performed the built environment field survey and provided senior oversight for the project. Architectural Historian Rachel Perzel and Archaeologist Dustin Merrick co-authored this report. Mr. Treffers and Ms. Perzel meet the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for architectural history and history. Rincon Archaeologist Sydni Kitchel conducted the cultural resources records search. Rincon GIS Analyst Allysen Valencia prepared the figures found in the report. Rincon Principals Shannon Carmack and Chris Duran, RA, RPA reviewed this report for quality control.
2 Regulatory Framework

2.1 Federal Regulations

National Historic Preservation Act

The proposed undertaking is assumed to be subject to NHPA §106. The definition of a federal undertaking in 36 CFR 800.16(y) includes projects requiring a federal permit, license, or approval. Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under NHPA §106 (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), and National Environmental Policy Act. Properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under both Section 101 (d)(6)(A) and Section 106 36 CFR 800.3-800.10 of NHPA. Other federal laws include the Archaeological Data Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1989, among others.

Section 106 of NHPA (16 United States Code 470f) requires federal agencies to account for the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected historic property is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce any impacts to an acceptable level. Historic properties are those significant cultural resources listed in or are eligible for listing in the NRHP per the criteria listed below (36 CFR 60.4):

The quality of significance in American, state, and local history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meet one or more of the following criteria:

a. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
b. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
c. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
d. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition to meeting at least one of the above designation criteria, resources must also retain integrity, or enough of their historic character or appearance to be “recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance” (California Office of Historic Preservation 2006). The National Park Service recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities, defined in the following manner:
1) **Location.** The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred
2) **Design.** The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property
3) **Setting.** The physical environment of a historic property
4) **Materials.** Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property
5) **Workmanship.** The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory
6) **Feeling.** A property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time
7) **Association.** The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property (National Park Service 2002)

### 2.2 State Regulations

**California Environmental Quality Act**

The project is assumed subject to CEQA, which requires a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (PRC §21084.1) or tribal cultural resources (PRC §21074[a][1][A]-[B]). A historical resource is a resource listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR; a resource included in a local register of historical resources; or an object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines §15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered **historically significant** if it 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 to 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
4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

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

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

1) 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
2.3 Local Regulations

City of San Jose Historic Preservation Ordinance

Within its municipal code of ordinances, the City of San Jose maintains a historic preservation ordinance (Chapter 13.48-Historic Preservation). The ordinance seeks to preserve resources of “historical, architectural, cultural, aesthetic, or engineering interest or value of an historical nature” by designating them as city landmarks. In determining the eligibility of a potentially historic property as a city landmark, the following factors are to be considered:

1) Its character, interest or value as part of the local, regional, state or national history, heritage or culture;
2) Its location as a site of a significant historic event;
3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the local, regional, state or national culture and history;
4) Its exemplification of the cultural, economic, social or historic heritage of the City of San José;
5) Its portrayal of the environment of a group of people in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style;
6) Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen;
7) Its identification as the work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the City of San José; and
8) Its embodiment of elements of architectural or engineering design, detail, materials or craftsmanship which represents a significant architectural innovation, or which is unique.

In addition to landmarks, the city’s ordinance provides for the designation of historic districts and conservation areas. It states that any geographically define area of a historical, architectural, cultural, aesthetic, or engineering interest or value of an historical nature may be nominated as a historic district. The ordinance defines 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.” Eligible conservation areas must meet one or both of the following criteria:

a. The neighborhood or area has a distinctive character conveying: (1) a sense of cohesiveness through its design, architecture, setting, materials, or natural features; and (2) its history; or
b. The neighborhood or area reflects significant geographical or developmental patterns associated with different eras of growth in the city.
3 Natural and Cultural Setting

3.1 Environmental Setting
The project APE is located in the eastern portion of the City of San Jose in the northwestern quadrant of Santa Clara County. The elevation of the APE is approximately 100 feet above mean sea level. Much of the area surrounding the APE is occupied with dense residential and associated commercial development. Interstate 680, a six-lane freeway, runs north-south approximately 360 feet to the east of the APE. The APE is fully developed, containing a single-story commercial building constructed in 1967 and two associated parking lots.

3.2 Cultural Setting
Prehistoric Overview
The APE lies in the San Francisco Bay archaeological region (Milliken et al. 2007; Moratto 1984). Following Milliken et al., (2007), the prehistoric cultural chronology for the Bay Area can be generally divided into five periods: The Early Holocene (8,000-3,500 B.C.), Early (3,500-500 B.C.), Lower Middle (500 B.C. to A.D. 430), the Upper Middle (A.D. 430-1050), and the Late Period (A.D. 1050-contact).

It is presumed that early Paleoindian groups lived in the area prior to 8,000 B.C., however no evidence for that period has been discovered in the Bay Area to date (Milliken et al. 2007). For this reason, the Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 11,500-8,000 B.C.) is not discussed here.

The earliest intensive study of the archaeology of the San Francisco Bay Area began with N. C. Nelson of the University of California Berkeley, between 1906 and 1908. He documented over 100 shell mounds along the shores of Alameda and Contra Costa counties. Nelson was the first to identify the Bay Area as a discrete archaeological region (Moratto 1984).

Early Holocene (8,000-3,500 B.C.)
The Early Holocene in the San Francisco Bay Area is characterized by a mobile forager pattern and the presence of millingslabs, handstones, and a variety of leaf-shaped projectile points, though evidence for this period is limited. It is likely that Holocene alluvial deposits buried many prehistoric sites in the area (Ragir 1972; Moratto 1984). Sites such as CCO-696 and CCO-637 in Contra Costa County are two of just a few sites dating to this period. The earliest date for the Early Holocene comes from the CCO-696 at Los Vaqueros Reservoir, approximately 46 kilometers (30 miles) east of the APE, dating to 7920 cal B.C (Milliken et al. 2007).

Early Period (3500-600 B.C.)
The Early Period saw increased sedentism as indicated by new ground stone technologies (introduction of the mortar and pestle), an increase in regional trade, and the earliest cut-bead horizon. The first documentation of the mortar and pestle, dating to 3800 B.C., comes from CCO-637 in the Los Vaqueros Reservoir area. By 1500 B.C., mortars and pestles had almost completely
replaced millingslabs and handstones. A shift to a sedentary or semi-sedentary lifestyle is marked by the prevalence of mortars and pestles, ornamental grave associations, and shell mounds. The earliest cut bead horizon, dating to this period, is represented by rectangular *Haliotis* and *Olivella* beads from several sites, including CCO-637, SCL-832 in Sunnyvale, and ALA-307 in Berkeley (Milliken et al. 2007). The advent of the mortar and pestle indicate a greater reliance on processing nuts such as acorns. Faunal evidence from various sites indicates a diverse diet based on mussel and other shellfish, marine mammals, terrestrial mammals, and birds (D’Oro 2009).

**Lower Middle Period (500 B.C. - A.D. 430)**

The Lower Middle Period saw numerous changes from the previous period. Rectangular shell beads, common during the Early Period, disappear completely and are replaced by split-beveled and saucer *Olivella* beads. In addition to the changes in beads, *Haliotis* ornaments, bone tools and ornaments, and basketry awls indicating coiled basketry manufacture appeared. Mortars and pestles continued to be the dominant grinding tool (Milliken et al. 2007). Evidence for the Lower Middle Period in the Bay Area comes from sites such as the Emeryville shell mound (ALA-309) and Ellis Landing (CCO-295). ALA-309 is one of the largest shell mounds in the Bay Area and contains multiple cultural sequences. The lower levels of the site, dating to the Middle Period, contain flexed burials with bone implements, chert bifaces, charmstones, and oyster shells (Moratto 1984).

**Upper Middle Period (A.D. 430-1050)**

Around A.D. 430, *Olivella* saucer bead trade networks established during earlier periods collapsed and over half of known sites occupied during the Lower Middle Period were abandoned. *Olivella* saucer beads were replaced with *Olivella* saddle beads. New items appear at sites, including elaborate, decorative blades, fishtail charmstones, new *Haliotis* ornament forms, and mica ornaments. Sea otter bones became more frequent from earlier periods (Milliken et al. 2007). Excavations at ALA-309 have indicated a shift from oysters to clams at that site. Subsistence analysis at various sites dating to this period indicate a diverse diet that included various species of fish, mammal species, bird species, shellfish, and plant resources that varied by location within the Bay Area (Hylkema 2002).

**Late Period (A.D. 1050- contact)**

The Late Period saw an increase in social complexity, indicated by differences in burials, and an increased level of sedentism. Small, finely worked projectile points associated with bow and arrow technology appear around A.D. 1250. *Olivella* shell beads disappeared and were replaced with clamshell disk beads. The toggle harpoon, hopper mortar, and magnesite tube beads also appeared during this period (Milliken et al. 2007). This period saw an increase in the intensity of resource exploitation that correlates with an increase in population (Moratto 1984). Many of the well-known sites of earlier periods, such as the Emeryville shell mound (ALA-309) and the West Berkeley site (ALA-307) were abandoned, possibly due to fluctuating climates and drought that occurred throughout the Late Period (Lightfoot and Luby 2002).

**Ethnographic Overview**

The APE is located in the traditional tribal territory of the Bay Miwok, members of the larger Miwokan subgroup of the Utian language family inhabiting the northern area of Sherman island surrounding Mount Diablo (Levy 1978). Miwok subsistence practices centered on the use of acorns and of seeds as primary plant food sources and on hunting of mule deer, tule elk, pronghorn...
antelope, and various species of waterfowl. Hunting was done typically with a sinew-backed bow and arrow. Fishing was a particularly important activity for the Miwok, primarily with various types of nets. Seines were used in large rivers and sloughs where the pace of water flow was slow. Hook and line was typically used to take sturgeon, while harpoons were the most common implement for salmon fishing (Levy 1977).

The Miwok made both twined and coiled basketry, usually from will and redbud. They also manufactured tule mats used as floor covering. Woven blankets were often made of rabbit skin strips or feathers attached to cordage woven from plant fibers. Tule balsa rafts were crafted and used to navigate rivers and sloughs (Levy 1977).

Miwok settlements typically included thatched, conical houses and semi-subterranean earth-covered dwellings in winter, constructed by higher-status families. Houses generally had a central hearth and an earth oven for cooking purposes. Large, semi-subterranean assembly houses were constructed for use as a ritual and social gathering place. In summer, a circular brush hut was constructed for use in mourning ceremonies. Other structures included sweat houses for curing disease and purification prior to hunting, small conical structures used by menstruating women, and grinding houses built over bedrock mortars to permit food processing in inclement weather. Acorn granaries were constructed for long-term acorn storage (Levy 1977).

Political organization centered on small tribelets of approximately 300 to 500 people and several distinct settlements. A chief headed each tribelet, and a representative of the chief each settlement had oversight of local affairs. Chiefs acted as advisors and managed use of natural resources by preventing trespassing on tribelet territory and determining the appropriate time to begin the acorn harvest each season. The chief also arbitrated any disputes and sanctioned the punishment of criminal offenders.

Miwok social organization followed the moiety pattern, with all living things belonging to one of two categories: land and water. Moieties were exogamous typically and played an important role in many ceremonies (Levy 1977).

### 3.3 Historic Overview

Post-European contact history for California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present).

**Spanish Period (1777–1822)**

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968, Rolle 2003). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in what was then known as Alta (upper) California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. Along with its 21 missions, the Spanish crown erected presidios to provide protection; in the region of the APE presidios included those at San Francisco and Monterey. In 1777, 16 Spanish settlers and their families set out from San Francisco and settled the pueblo at San Jose, the purpose of which was to support Monterey and San Francisco by supplying additional crops. Although later relocated, the original Pueblo San Jose was located near the Guadalupe River in proximity to Taylor Street, roughly three and a half miles southwest of the APE as the crow flies.
Mexican Period (1822–1846)

California’s Mexican Period commenced following the culmination of the Mexican Revolution (1810-1821), the result of which was Mexico’s success over the Spanish crown. Beginning in 1822, this period is characterized by the privatization of mission lands in California. The passage of the Secularization Act of 1833 enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute mission lands to individuals as land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between 1822 and 1846, putting most of the state’s lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007). 38 land grants were issued in the Santa Clara Valley between 1833 and 1845; all or parts of 15 land grants were located within the current city limits of San Jose (Archives and Architecture 1992).

During the Mexican period, Pueblo San Jose expanded. In 1835, approximately 700 people lived in the pueblo and by 1845 its population had expanded to approximately 900. As was the trend throughout California, many of the areas new settlers were of non-Mexican descent. Many of Pueblo San Jose’s new Anglo-American settlers pursued business enterprise, further establishing the village into a town.

Early American Period (1846–1869)

In 1846 California was conquered by American military forces and in 1848 the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed. Under the treaty, the United States agreed to pay Mexico $15 million for the conquered territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. California became a state in 1850 with San Jose serving as the first state capital.

The discovery of gold in the foothills of the Sierra in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush (Guinn 1977, Workman 1935:26). As the last town on the route to the Southern Mother Load, a hard-rock gold deposit in the Sierra, San Jose became a major supplier to the gold rush. First surveyed and laid out in a grid pattern in 1848, San Jose densified during the Early American Period. The railroad between San Francisco and San Jose was completed in 1864 and that connecting San Jose to the transcontinental railroad in 1869, encouraging development in the area. The cattle, sheep, dairy, and wheat industries expanded during this period.

Modern San Jose (1869–Present)

The building on the subject property was constructed as an office building in 1967. During this period San Jose greatly expanded its geographic footprint through annexation and became increasingly decentralized form its traditional urban core, located approximately three miles southwest of the subject property. The area’s network of roadways greatly expanded, and historically agricultural areas were developed with residential subdivisions and accompanying commercial enterprise. Industrial development also increased during this period, as the business community sought to diversify the local economy beyond agriculture.

A review of historical aerial imagery indicates that the geographic area encompassing the APE was occupied with mixed use as early as the 1930s. In the early decades of its development, areas adjacent to or within a proximate distance of Alum Rock Avenue were the first to develop. Development primarily consisted of residential streets occupied with modest homes. Beyond the vicinity of Alum Rock Avenue, the area was largely agricultural. As the decades progressed and in particular following the second World War, development spread further from Alum Rock Avenue in all directions as agricultural use gave way to residential and associated commercial development.
During this expansion, Alum Rock Avenue became increasingly commercial, a pattern that persists to the present.
4 Background Research

4.1 California Historical Resources Information System

Rincon Consultants completed a California Historical Resources Information System records search on March 1, 2019 at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) located at Sonoma State University. The search was performed to identify previously conducted cultural resource studies and previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.50-mile radius of the site. The search included a review of the State Historic Property Data Files, the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, and the California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. The records search also included a review of all available historic U.S. Geological Survey 7.5- and 15-minute quadrangle maps. The results of the NWIC records search are included in Appendix A of this report.

Previous Studies

The NWIC records search identified 38 cultural resource studies conducted previously within a 0.50-mile radius of the site (Table 2); none of which are within the current APE.

Table 2 Previous Studies within a 0.50-Mile Radius of the Proposed APE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NWIC Report No.</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Relationship to APE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S-004338</td>
<td>Katherine Flynn</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Your Project No. 1137, Summer Street at Dobern Avenue, San Jose (letter report)</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-004403</td>
<td>Robert Cartier</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Archaeological Evaluation of Parcel APN 481-20-49 N54 on San Antonio Street, San Jose, CA.</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-004671</td>
<td>Miley Paul Holman</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Mayfair I Renewal Project in East San Jose, California (letter report)</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-004772</td>
<td>Thomas L. Jackson, Miley P. Holman, and Stephen A. Dietz</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water District East Zone Flood Control Project</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-006312</td>
<td>Robert Cartier</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Evaluation of a Parcel of the Land on East San Antonio Street in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-007712</td>
<td>Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Stuart A. Guedon, James C. Bard, Colin I. Busby, John M. Findlay, Donna M. Garaventa, Patricia M. Ogrey, Melody E. Tannam, Jean B. Watson, and Mary E. Gallagher</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed City of San Jose Enterprise Zone, Santa Clara County, California.</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWIC Report No.</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Relationship to APE</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-008346</td>
<td>Miley Paul Holman</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>An Archaeological Field Reconnaissance of the Proposed Lands of Tubia in East San Jose, California (letter report)</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-008574</td>
<td>Miley Paul Holman</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Lands of Kettler in East San Jose, CA. (letter report)</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-009544</td>
<td>Rebecca Loveland, Anastasio, Margaret V. Farnsworth, Donna M. Garaventa, Stuart A. Guedon, and Michael D. Meyer</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Historic Property Survey of the Proposed Capitol Expressway Commuter Lane Project, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-009544a</td>
<td>Rebecca Loveland, Anastasio, Angela M. Banet, Margaret V. Farnsworth, Donna M. Garaventa, Stuart A. Guedon, and Michael D. Meyer</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>[revised] Historic Property Survey of the Proposed Capitol Expressway Commuter Lane Project, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-011679</td>
<td>Robert Cartier</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Evaluation of 2000 Alum Rock Avenue in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-012544</td>
<td>Robert Cartier</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Evaluation of a Parcel Located at 175 South Sunset Ave. in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-017624</td>
<td>Robert Cartier</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Evaluation for 2035 E. San Antonio Street Project, City of San Jose</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-018055</td>
<td>Miley Paul Holman</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Archaeological Field Inspection of the Mayfair Property, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-020422</td>
<td>Robert Cartier</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Evaluation of 1.77 Acres of Land Located Off of Jackson and Dobbé Avenues in the City of San Jose</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-022665</td>
<td>Jennifer M. Farquhar</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Regional Medical Center, Jose Figueres Avenue, San Jose, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-022866</td>
<td>William Roop</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Lands of Mayfair Nursery, Jackson Avenue, San Jose, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-023109</td>
<td>Ward Hill and Majorie Dobkin</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Assessment Report, Capitol Light Rail Project, Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>NWIC Report No.</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Relationship to APE</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-023109a</td>
<td>Ward Hill</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Documentation Completed for the Capitol Light Rail Project, Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-025554</td>
<td>Ward Hill</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Historic Evaluation Report, 8, 14, 20, 52-98 Alexander Avenue and 2608 Madden Avenue, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-034548</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Project at 1998 Alum Rock Avenue and 25 South Sunset Avenue in the City of San Jose</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-034629</td>
<td>Dr. Robert Cartier</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Project at Jackson Road and Dobern Avenue in the City of San Jose</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-036442</td>
<td>Randy Wiberg, Charlene Holman &amp; Associates Duval, Franklin Maggi, Richard Ambro, and Miley Holman</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Review for the Housing Opportunities Study Phase II, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-036903</td>
<td>Carolyn Losee</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Investigation for Verizon Wireless Site 116624, &quot;San Jose East&quot;, 225 North Jackson Avenue, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California 95116</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-038290</td>
<td>Dana E. Supernowicz</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Collocation Submission Packet, San Jose Regional Medical Center, CC0822, 225 N. Jackson Avenue, San Jose</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-038868</td>
<td>Andrew Hope</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Historical Resources Compliance Report to Relinquish a Portion of State Route 82 and State Route 130 to the City of San Jose</td>
<td>Adjacent-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-038868a</td>
<td>Benjamin J. Harriss</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey Report for the Relinquishment of State Route 82 and State Route 130 to the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, CA Relinquishment # 56094 to the City of San Jose</td>
<td>Adjacent-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-043145</td>
<td>Lorna Billat</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Collocation (&quot;CO&quot;) Submission Packet, San Jose Regional Medical Center, CCU0822</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-047098</td>
<td>Sunshine Psota</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Historic Property Survey Report Capitol Expressway Improvement Project, Santa Clara County, California CML 5937 (196)</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
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<td>S-047098a</td>
<td>Sunshine Psota</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey Report for the Capitol Expressway ITS &amp; Sidewalk Project San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)</td>
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</table>
## Background Research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NWIC Report No.</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Relationship to APE</th>
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<tr>
<td>S-047098b</td>
<td>Sunshine Psota</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Extended Phase I Proposal for the Capitol Expressway ITS &amp; Sidewalk Project San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)</td>
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<td>S-047098c</td>
<td>Sunshine Psota</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Results of Extended Phase I Investigations for Capitol Expressway ITS &amp; Sidewalk Project San Jose, Santa Clara County: CML 5937 (196)</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-049595</td>
<td>Alan Leventhal, Diane DiGiuseppe, David Grant, Rosemary Cambra, Monica V. Arellano, Sheila Guzman-Schmidt, Gloria E. Gomez, and Arnold Sanchez</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Report on the Burial and Archaeological Data Recovery Program, Analysis and AMS Dating of Ancestral Muwekma Ohlone Human Remains Recovered from the Cashrishmini ‘Awwes ’Irek ’Innutka (Yellow Salt [Alum] Rock Road) Site, CA-SCL-950) VTA/BRT Project Located at the Intersection of Alum Rock Avenue and Jackson Street, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California</td>
<td>Adjacent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-050975</td>
<td>Dana E. Supernowicz</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Record Search Results for the Alum Rock Project, 77 Muirfield Avenue, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-050975a</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Study of the Alum Rock Project, AT&amp;T Mobility Site No. CNU0196, 77 Muirfield Drive, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-050975b</td>
<td>Dana E. Supernowicz</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Section 106 Review, Proposed AT&amp;T Mobility LLC Telecommunications Site, AT&amp;T Site Number CCL00196, &quot;Alum Rock&quot; 77 Muirfield Drive, San Jose, California 95116</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-050975c</td>
<td>Julianne Polanco</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>FCC_2018_0309_001, AT&amp;T CCL00196- &quot;Alum Rock&quot; Near 77 Muirfield Drive, San Jose, Collocation</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NWIC 2019

### Previously Recorded Resources

The NWIC records search identified 36 cultural resources recorded previously within a 0.50-mile radius of the APE (Table 3). Of these, one prehistoric archaeological site containing human remains (CA-SCL-950) was within or adjacent to the current APE. CA-SCL-950 was an inhumation containing one individual that was discovered during the trenching for a fire hydrant line in 2016. The trenching was along Alum Rock Avenue and the burial was discovered within the northern border of the APE.
## Table 3  Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.50-mile of the APE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trinomial Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Eligibility Status</th>
<th>Recorded by and Year</th>
<th>Relationship to APE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P-43-001429</td>
<td>Historic-era Building</td>
<td>Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and for listing as a SJL</td>
<td>2002 (Ward Hill)</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-43-001430</td>
<td>Historic-era Building</td>
<td>Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and for listing as a SJL</td>
<td>2002 (Ward Hill)</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-43-001431</td>
<td>Historic-era Building</td>
<td>Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and for listing as a SJL</td>
<td>2002 (Ward Hill)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-43-001432</td>
<td>Historic-era Building</td>
<td>Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, and for listing as a SJL</td>
<td>2002 (Ward Hill)</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinomial Number</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Eligibility Status</td>
<td>Recorded by and Year</td>
<td>Relationship to APE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-43-001692</td>
<td>Historic Site</td>
<td>Eligible for the NRHP and CRHR</td>
<td>2004 (Ward Hill, Charlene Duval, Basin Research Associates, Inc.)</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CA-SCL-950

CA-SCL-950 was a discovery of human remains totaling a single individual discovered at a depth of 4 to 4.5 feet while trenching for a fire hydrant on Alum Rock Road. The remains were recovered by Diane DiGiuseppe of D&D Osteological Services, LLC in 2016. Work at the site included heritage recovery and laboratory analyses (osteological analysis, Accelerator mass spectrometry dating, stable isotopic analysis, and paleogenomic analysis). Osteological analysis concluded that the individual was a female over the age of 50 potentially with a bacterial infection in the superior portions of her mouth. Accelerator mass spectrometry dated the individual to sometime between CE 1260-1310. Stable isotope data indicated that the individual maintained a largely terrestrial diet in early life with a shift in late childhood through adolescence. Paleogenomic analysis indicated that the DNA was too damaged to reliably give any indications of the individual’s origins, but confirmed that the individual was female. The remains were to be reburied at a future date.

4.2 Native American Scoping

Rincon Archaeologist Hannah Haas contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 4, 2019 to request an SLF search of the APE and a list of Native Americans affiliated culturally with the area that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the vicinity. Ms. Haas sent anticipatory letters on March 6, 2019. The NAHC responded on March 6, 2019 with negative results. Follow up phone calls were made on March 14, 2019 to all NAHC listed contacts. The results of the Native American Scoping are documented in Appendix B.

- On March 14, 2019, Valentin Lopez responded the APE was outside their cultural area. As such, he had no comment
- On March 14, 2019, Irenne Zwierlein recommended sensitivity training or an archaeological monitor on site as necessary
4.3 Local Historical Group Consultation

Rincon initiated consultation of additional consulting parties for this undertaking on March 12, 2019. As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the APE, Rincon contacted parties that have a demonstrated interest in cultural resources in San Jose to request information regarding known or potential resources near the APE. Letters were sent via U.S. Mail, to History San Jose, the Santa Clara County Historical and Genealogical Society, and the Preservation Action Council of San Jose on March 12, 2019 (Appendix B). Follow-up calls were conducted on March 19, 2019. While messages were left for History San Jose and the Santa Clara Historical and Genealogical Society, Mr. Grayson, Executive Director of the Preservation Action Council of San Jose was reached via phone. Mr. Grayson expressed that he was unaware of any known cultural resource issues in the area of the proposed undertaking. A second round of follow-up called is scheduled and will be conducted on March 26 2019.

4.4 Archival Research Methods

Archival research for this study was completed in February and March 2019. Research methodology focused on the review of a variety of primary and secondary source materials relating to the history and development of the area surrounding the APE. Sources included, but were not limited to, historic maps, aerial photographs, and written histories of the area. A list of repositories that were consulted to identify pertinent materials is included below. In addition to those listed, Rincon consulted the NRHP, the CRHR, and the San Jose Historic Resources Inventory to identify known cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed undertaking.

- City of San Jose Directories accessed digitally via ancestry.com
- Historic aerial photographs accessed via the University of California Santa Barbara digital aerial photography collections
- Historic topographic maps accessed via United States Geological Survey
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps accessed digitally via Los Angeles Public Library
- Historical newspaper articles accessed via newspapers.com
- Building permits accessed via the City of San Jose online permit system (sjpermits.org)
- Historic context statements pertaining to the area surrounding the APE including the following:
  - County of Santa Clara Historic Context Statement (Archives & Architecture, LLC Revised 2012)
  - San Jose Modernism Historic Context Statement (PAST Consultants, LLC 2009)
  - Historical Overview and Context for the City of San Jose (Archives & Architecture LLC, 1992)
- Other sources as noted in the references list

The results of this archival research are presented in the Findings Section below.
5 Field Survey Methods

Rincon Senior Architectural Historian Steven Treffers conducted a built environment survey of the APE on February 26, 2019. The purpose of this survey was to identify and photograph any built environment resources that may be impacted by the proposed undertaking. The field survey consisted of a visual inspection of all built environment features of the property, including buildings, structures, and associated features. Mr. Treffers assessed the overall condition and integrity of the building located within the APE and identified and documented its character-defining features. Field documentation included notes and digital photographs of the property to support field observations.

Because the entirety of the APE is covered with pavement and the existing building, Rincon did not conduct an archaeological survey.
6 Findings

As a result of the field survey and background research, Rincon identified one built environment resource in the APE that is over 45 years of age. The building was recorded on DPR forms, included in Appendix C of this report, and described in further detail in the following sections. No other cultural resources were identified within the APE.

6.1 Physical Description

Sited centrally on the subject property and flanked to the north and south with paved parking areas is a single-story commercial building constructed in 1967 as an office building (Figure 5). Although the building does not embody a particular architectural style, its design appears modern-influenced. Its interior is divided into several commercial suites. The roughly rectangular-planned building is constructed of concrete block. Its exterior walls are a combination of exposed concrete block and stucco-cladding. The building is topped with a flat roof featuring no overhang. Rows of openings filled with metal-framed windows and doors appearing non-original to the building’s design, line its street-facing (north and east) elevations (Figure 6). Featuring no fenestration or ornamentation, the south and west elevations appear utilitarian.

The building’s north elevation, which provides public entry to the suites, is lined with a covered walkway. Expressing its Modern influence, the walkway is protected with a thick roof extending from the building and supported from below with a system of square metal posts and beams (Figure 7). The façade of the north elevation steps back to create a small rectangular courtyard surrounded by the walkway (Figure 8). The courtyard and north elevation are accessible from the rear parking lot via an additional walkway contained beneath the building’s main roof. Consisting of small patches of grass and scattered mature trees, landscaping on the property is minimal.

6.2 Property History

A review of City of San Jose building permits and historic aerial images indicates that the building on the subject property was constructed by John J. Ventry (Ventry Construction) in 1967 as an office building (Figure 9). While the APE is composed of two Santa Clara County Assessors parcels, since the time of the building’s construction, the parcels have functioned as a single property, with that to the south serving as an associated parking lot. Available information indicates that the building retains its original footprint and has always been divided into several suites (UCSB var.; City of San Jose var.). Due to its division of space, the building is associated with the following addresses: 2354, 2356, 2346, 2342, 2352, and 2350, in addition to 2348.

A review of available City of San Jose Directories indicates that following its construction, the building was used as office and commercial space by a variety of businesses. The property is associated with the following businesses and individuals: American National Insurance (1969), Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Business Office (1971), Lawyer Renee Baum (1970-1976), My Hair Dresser (1970-1979), Pioneer Realty (1973), Gorman Realty (1976), Liberty Upholstery (1977) and Lawyers Tumlin & Catalano (1977) (San Jose City Directories var.). Today, it is used as commercial space for the following companies: Acceptance Auto Insurance, Boost Mobile, NuSpa, Mary’s Hair and Nails, Botanica, and Vaqueros Boots.
Figure 5  Subject Property-North and West Elevations; Southeast-facing

Figure 6  Subject Property-North and East Elevations; Southwest-facing
Figure 7  Subject Property-North Elevation Walkway; East-facing

Figure 8  Subject Property-North Elevation Courtyard; Southwest-facing
6.3 Historical Evaluation

**National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criteria**

The subject property is ineligible for individual listing on the NRHP or the CRHR, under any applicable significance Criteria (A/1, B/2, C/3, D/4). The archival and background research performed for this study has indicated that the subject property lacks the demonstrated historical or architectural importance necessary for listing on either of these registers.

The initial development of the subject property is consistent with the growth that characterizes San Jose’s period of Industrialization and Urbanization. However, the subject property is one of many ubiquitous commercial buildings developed along Alum Rock Avenue during this period. Archival research does not indicate it is notable within the context of San Jose’s period of Industrialization and Urbanization, occurring between 1945 and 1991. The subject property is not associated with events that have contributed to broad patterns of history (Criteria A/1).

As a multi-suite commercial building, the subject property has been associated with a wide variety of people and businesses over the decades. Archival research has not found any information to suggest that any of the individuals or business entities associated with the subject property may be considered important in relation to the history of the city, state or nation (Criteria B/2).

The subject property includes one commercial building designed in a modern-influenced architectural style. It is not particularly representative of any of the twelve styles that the *San Jose Modernism Context* describes as being present in the city. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It does not represent the work of a
master or possess high artistic value (Criteria C/3). Archival research failed to indicate that the subject property has the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory (Criteria D/4).

City of San Jose Landmark Criteria

As noted in Regulatory Framework section of the study, City of San Jose Landmarks have demonstrated historical, architectural, cultural, aesthetic, or engineering interest or value of an historic nature (City of San Jose 2010). As one of the many examples of San Jose’s mid to late 20th century expansion, the subject property does not to possess character, interest, or value in the context of local, regional, state or national heritage or culture (Criterion 1). It is not known to be the site of a significant historic event (Criterion 2). As previously noted, it is associated with an array of businesses and individuals, American National Insurance (1969), Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Business Office (1971), Lawyer Renee Baum (1970-1976), My Hair Dresser (1970-1979), Pioneer Realty (1973), Gorman Realty (1976), Liberty Upholstery (1977) and Lawyers Tumlin & Catalano (1977) (San Jose City Directories var.). Many of these businesses occupied the building for a short period of time and archival research did not indicate these businesses and individuals contributed significantly to culture or history of the city or region (Criterion 3). The building is one of many commercial properties which was developed in the years after World War II and archival research failed to identify any information indicating it was unique or important within the cultural, economic, social, or historic heritage of San Jose (Criterion 4). Containing a nondescript commercial building, the subject property is not significant for its architectural merit. It does not possess a distinctive architectural style (Criterion 5) or embody the characteristics of an architectural type or specimen (Criterion 6). It is not the work of a master architect or building (Criterion 7). It does not embody elements of architectural or engineering design, detail, materials or craftsmanship which represent an architectural innovation (Criterion 8).

Historic District and Conservation Area Eligibility

In addition to individual designation, a property may be eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR as part of a historic district or for local designation as part of a historic landmark district or conservation area. The City of San Jose currently maintains three National Register eligible historic districts, six locally eligible landmark districts and six locally eligible conservation areas. The subject property is not proximately located to any of San Jose’s eligible districts or conservation areas and therefore is ineligible for inclusion in any of those that already exist. Based on the research conducted for this study the subject property additionally is ineligible for inclusion in any potentially eligible districts or conservation areas.
7 Conclusions

7.1 Project Impacts Assessment

The cultural resources records search, Native American outreach, historic group consultation, and field survey resulted in the identification of one previously recorded archaeological resource (CA-SCL-950), the mapped boundaries of which extend into the APE. A review of the extant data obtained from archaeological investigations conducted at CA-SCL-950 contained a single inhumation discovered during trenching along the northern limits of the current APE.

The intensive pedestrian survey identified one built environment resource in the APE over 45 years of age, a single-story commercial building constructed in 1967 that will be demolished as a component of the proposed undertaking. The subject property was recorded on DPR 523 series forms and evaluated for listing in the NRHP, the CRHR and for designation as a City of San Jose Landmark. The evaluation resulted in a finding of ineligibility for the NRHP, CRHR and for designation as a City of San Jose Landmark. The subject property is therefore not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA; nor a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Due to previous development throughout the APE, Rincon does not recommend subsurface archaeological testing as it would be currently infeasible as testing would require demolition of existing structures and/or parking surfaces; however, the project area is highly sensitive based on the presence of a known archaeological site containing human remains directly adjacent to the current APE. Based on the high sensitivity of the project area, archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended for all project ground disturbance. Recommended language for the monitoring measure is provided below.

Previous studies indicate the deposits from CA-SCL-950 are located along the margins of the current APE but does not fall within the current APE. No other features or artifacts were identified with the inhumation at CA-SCL-950 to suggest that additional deposits may extend into the current APE. Based on the results of the current and past studies, Rincon recommends a finding of no effect to historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA. Rincon recommends no further work be required under Section 106. Rincon assumes the State Historic Preservation Office will concur with this finding and will not require additional archaeological testing as testing would be infeasible due to the development of a parking lot and building, the depth of the remains, and that the remains they were identified as a single inhumation with no other associated cultural remains within the trench or along the trench wall. It is possible, however, that SHPO will require the development of a Memorandum of Agreement to memorialize the monitoring minimization measure recommended under CEQA.

Given the general sensitivity of the project area for containing archaeological resources, Rincon recommends the City of San Jose’s standard permit conditions for unanticipated subsurface cultural resources and human remains. Additionally, because of the presence of a burial directly adjacent to the APE, Rincon recommends that archaeological and Native American
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monitoring be included as a permit condition for the project. Recommended language for this condition is provided below.

Archaeological and Native American Monitoring

Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring of all project-related ground disturbing activities by a qualified archaeologist and Native American consultant. Archaeological monitoring should be performed under the direction of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983). Native American monitoring should be provided by a locally affiliated tribal member. Monitors will have the authority to halt and redirect work should any archaeological resources be identified during monitoring. If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and the find evaluated for listing in the CRHR and NRHP. Archaeological or Native American monitoring or both may be reduced or halted at the discretion of the monitors, in consultation with the lead agency, as warranted by conditions such as encountering bedrock, sediments being excavated are fill, or negative findings during the first 60 percent of rough grading. If monitoring is reduced to spot-checking, spot-checking shall occur when ground-disturbance moves to a new location within the APE and when ground disturbance will extend to depths not previously reached (unless those depths are within bedrock).

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If prehistoric or historic resources are encountered during excavation and/or grading of the site, all activity within a 50-foot radius of the find shall be stopped, the Director of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (PBCE) or the Director’s designee and the City’s Historic Preservation Officer shall be notified, and a qualified archaeologist shall examine the find. The archaeologist shall 1) evaluate the find(s) to determine if they meet the definition of a historical or archaeological resource; and (2) make appropriate recommendations regarding the disposition of such finds prior to issuance of building permits. Recommendations could include collection, recordation, and analysis of any significant cultural materials. A report of findings documenting any data recovery shall be submitted to Director of PBCE or the Director’s designee and the City’s Historic Preservation Officer and the Northwest Information Center (if applicable). Project personnel shall not collect or move any cultural materials.

Human Remains

If any human remains are found during any field investigations, grading, or other construction activities, all provisions of California Health and Safety Code Sections 7054 and 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Sections 5097.9 through 5097.99, as amended per Assembly Bill 2641, shall be followed. If human remains are discovered during construction, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains. The project applicant shall immediately notify the Director of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (PBCE) or the Director’s designee and the qualified archaeologist, who shall then notify the Santa Clara County Coroner. The Coroner will make a determination as to whether the remains are Native American. If the remains are believed to be Native American, the Coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD will inspect the remains and make a recommendation on the treatment of the remains and associated artifacts. If one of the following conditions occurs, the landowner or his authorized representative shall work with the Coroner to reinter the Native
American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:

iv. The NAHC is unable to identify a MLD or the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being given access to the site.

v. The MLD identified fails to make a recommendation; or

vi. The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD, and mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.
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PAST Consultants


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Workman, Boyle

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Appendix A

Records Search Results
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<td>Katherine Flynn</td>
<td>Your Project No. 1137, Summer Street at Dobern Avenue, San Jose (letter report)</td>
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<td>S-050975c</td>
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<td>Juliane Polanco</td>
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<td>HP02</td>
<td>2002 (Ward Hill)</td>
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<td>Resource Name - 1944/1948/1956 Alum Rock Avenue; Other - Jones House, Green Valley Market, and Par's Drive-In; OHP Property Number - 160819; OHP Property Number - 160820; OHP PRN - FTA040318A</td>
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<td>P-43-001670</td>
<td>Resource Name - 1966 Alum Rock Avenue; Other - Ferber upholstery Shop; OHP PRN - FTA040318A; OHP Property Number - 160822</td>
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<td>P-43-001671</td>
<td>Resource Name - 1982 Alum Rock Avenue; Other - Moores House; Other - Arden Building and Akohoshi Market; OHP Property Number - 160823; OHP PRN - FTA040318A</td>
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<td>HP03; HP06</td>
<td>2004 (Ward Hill / Charlene Duval, Basin Research Associates, Inc.)</td>
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## Resource List

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<td>Resource Name - 1991 Alum Rock Avenue; Other - Casas Gas Station and Garage; OHP Property Number - 160824; OHP PRN - FTA040318A</td>
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<td>Resource Name - 1998 Alum Rock Avenue; Other - Balcon's Department Store; OHP Property Number - 160825; OHP PRN - FTA040318A</td>
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<td>Resource Name - 2254 Alum Rock Avenue; OHP Property Number - 160841; OHP PRN - FTA040318A</td>
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<td>Resource Name - 2259-63 Alum Rock Avenue; Other - Ventry Building; OHP Property Number - 160844; OHP PRN - FTA040318A</td>
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<td>Resource Name - Regional Medical Center (RMC) - Jose Figueres Ave.</td>
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<td>P-43-003566</td>
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<td>Resource Name - VTA BRT Project; Other - Alum Rock Road &amp; Jackson Street</td>
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<td>2016 (Diane DiGiuseppe, D&amp;D Osteological Services, LLC)</td>
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Appendix B

Native American Scoping and Interested Party Outreach
Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Alum Rock Avenue Project
County: Santa Clara
USGS Quadrangle Name: San Jose East
Township: 7S Range: 1E Section(s): 2 and 3
Company/Firm/Agency: Rincon Consultants, Inc.
Contact Person: Hannah Haas
Street Address: 2315 H Street, Suite 200
City: Sacramento, CA Zip: 95819
Phone: 760-517-9132
Email: hhaas@rinconconsultants.com

Project Description:
The project proposes the demolition of the structure at 2348 Alum Rock Avenue and the construction of an affordable housing complex.
Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2019. San Jose East Quadrangle. T06S R01E S34,35 & T07S R01E S02,03. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

- Half-Mile Buffer
- Area of Potential Effects

Records Search Map

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
March 6, 2019

Hannah Haas
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

VIA Email to: hhaas@rinconconsultants.com

RE: Alum Rock Avenue Project, City of San Jose; San Jose East USGS Quadrangle, Santa Clara County, California.

Dear Ms. Haas:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton, B.S., M.A., Ph.D.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

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

Costanoan
Northern Valley
Yokut

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA, 94062
Phone: (650) 851 - 7489
Fax: (650) 332-1526
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com

Costanoan

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

Costanoan

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

Costanoan

North Valley Yokuts Tribe
Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA, 95236
Phone: (209) 887 - 3415
canutes@verizon.net

Costanoan
Northern Valley
Yokut

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

Bay Miwok
Ohlone
Patwin
Plains Miwok

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Alum Rock Avenue Project, Santa Clara County.
March 6, 2019  
Project No: 19-07320

Edward Ketchum  
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band  
35867 Yosemite Ave.  
Davis, CA 95616

Subject: Cultural Resources Technical Study for the Alum Rock Avenue Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California

Dear Mr. Ketchum,

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to perform a Cultural Resources Technical Study for the Alum Rock Project located at 2348 Alum Rock Avenue in the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County (project). The proposed project includes the demolition of an existing single-story commercial building constructed circa 1967 and its replacement with a seven-story mixed-use building. The new building will provide 87 housing units, 43 for the homeless, 14 for Rapid Rehousing, and 29 for Permanent Supportive Housing. It will feature 3,000 square feet of commercial space along Alum Rock Avenue and provide all required parking on-site. In addition to residential units and commercial space, the building will provide a large courtyard and flex space throughout. This technical study is to be prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon has contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. This anticipatory letter serves to inform you of our understanding of the project, and to inquire about your knowledge of potential cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. The project site is depicted on Township 6S, Range 1E, and Sections 34 and 35, & Township 7S, Range 1E, and Sections 2 and 3 of the U.S. Geological Survey San Jose East, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The Records Search Map (enclosed) includes a 0.25-mile buffer.

If you have knowledge or concerns about cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me at (760) 517-9132, extension 230, or at hhaas@rinconconsultants.com. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Hannah Haas, M.A., RPA  
Archaeologist
March 6, 2019
Project No: 19-07320

Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
PO Box 5272
Galt, CA 95632

Subject: Cultural Resources Technical Study for the Alum Rock Avenue Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California

Dear Chairperson Lopez,

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to perform a Cultural Resources Technical Study for the Alum Rock Project located at 2348 Alum Rock Avenue in the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County (project). The proposed project includes the demolition of an existing single-story commercial building constructed circa 1967 and its replacement with a seven-story mixed-use building. The new building will provide 87 housing units, 43 for the homeless, 14 for Rapid Rehousing, and 29 for Permanent Supportive Housing. It will feature 3,000 square feet of commercial space along Alum Rock Avenue and provide all required parking on-site. In addition to residential units and commercial space, the building will provide a large courtyard and flex space throughout. This technical study is to be prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

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Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Hannah Haas, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
March 6, 2019
Project No: 19-07320

Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA 94062

Subject: Cultural Resources Technical Study for the Alum Rock Avenue Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California

Dear Chairperson Zwierlein,

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to perform a Cultural Resources Technical Study for the Alum Rock Project located at 2348 Alum Rock Avenue in the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County (project). The proposed project includes the demolition of an existing single-story commercial building constructed circa 1967 and its replacement with a seven-story mixed-use building. The new building will provide 87 housing units, 43 for the homeless, 14 for Rapid Rehousing, and 29 for Permanent Supportive Housing. It will feature 3,000 square feet of commercial space along Alum Rock Avenue and provide all required parking on-site. In addition to residential units and commercial space, the building will provide a large courtyard and flex space throughout. This technical study is to be prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon has contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. This anticipatory letter serves to inform you of our understanding of the project, and to inquire about your knowledge of potential cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. The project site is depicted on Township 6S, Range 1E, and Sections 34 and 35, & Township 7S, Range 1E, and Sections 2 and 3 of the U.S. Geological Survey San Jose East, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The Records Search Map (enclosed) includes a 0.25-mile buffer.

If you have knowledge or concerns about cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me at (760) 517-9132, extension 230, or at hhaas@rinconconsultants.com. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Hannah Haas, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
March 6, 2019  
Project No: 19-07320

Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson  
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan  
PO Box 28  
Hollister, CA 95024

Subject: Cultural Resources Technical Study for the Alum Rock Avenue Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California

Dear Chairperson Sayers,

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to perform a Cultural Resources Technical Study for the Alum Rock Project located at 2348 Alum Rock Avenue in the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County (project). The proposed project includes the demolition of an existing single-story commercial building constructed circa 1967 and its replacement with a seven-story mixed-use building. The new building will provide 87 housing units, 43 for the homeless, 14 for Rapid Rehousing, and 29 for Permanent Supportive Housing. It will feature 3,000 square feet of commercial space along Alum Rock Avenue and provide all required parking on-site. In addition to residential units and commercial space, the building will provide a large courtyard and flex space throughout. This technical study is to be prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

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Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Hannah Haas, M.A., RPA  
Archaeologist
March 6, 2019  
Project No: 19-07320

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

Subject: Cultural Resources Technical Study for the Alum Rock Avenue Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California

Dear Chairperson Cambra,

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to perform a Cultural Resources Technical Study for the Alum Rock Project located at 2348 Alum Rock Avenue in the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County (project). The proposed project includes the demolition of an existing single-story commercial building constructed circa 1967 and its replacement with a seven-story mixed-use building. The new building will provide 87 housing units, 43 for the homeless, 14 for Rapid Rehousing, and 29 for Permanent Supportive Housing. It will feature 3,000 square feet of commercial space along Alum Rock Avenue and provide all required parking on-site. In addition to residential units and commercial space, the building will provide a large courtyard and flex space throughout. This technical study is to be prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

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Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Hannah Haas, M.A., RPA  
Archaeologist
March 6, 2019
Project No: 19-07320

Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson
North Valley Yokuts Tribe
PO Box 717
Linden, CA 95236

Subject: Cultural Resources Technical Study for the Alum Rock Avenue Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California

Dear Chairperson Perez,

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to perform a Cultural Resources Technical Study for the Alum Rock Project located at 2348 Alum Rock Avenue in the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County (project). The proposed project includes the demolition of an existing single-story commercial building constructed circa 1967 and its replacement with a seven-story mixed-use building. The new building will provide 87 housing units, 43 for the homeless, 14 for Rapid Rehousing, and 29 for Permanent Supportive Housing. It will feature 3,000 square feet of commercial space along Alum Rock Avenue and provide all required parking on-site. In addition to residential units and commercial space, the building will provide a large courtyard and flex space throughout. This technical study is to be prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

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Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Hannah Haas, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
March 6, 2019
Project No: 19-07320

Andrew Galvan
The Ohlone Indian Tribe
PO Box 3152
Fremont, CA 94539

Subject: Cultural Resources Technical Study for the Alum Rock Avenue Project, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California

Dear Mr. Galvan,

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to perform a Cultural Resources Technical Study for the Alum Rock Project located at 2348 Alum Rock Avenue in the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County (project). The proposed project includes the demolition of an existing single-story commercial building constructed circa 1967 and its replacement with a seven-story mixed-use building. The new building will provide 87 housing units, 43 for the homeless, 14 for Rapid Rehousing, and 29 for Permanent Supportive Housing. It will feature 3,000 square feet of commercial space along Alum Rock Avenue and provide all required parking on-site. In addition to residential units and commercial space, the building will provide a large courtyard and flex space throughout. This technical study is to be prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

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If you have knowledge or concerns about cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me at (760) 517-9132, extension 230, or at hhaas@rinconconsultants.com. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Hannah Haas, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native American Contact</th>
<th>Mailing Address</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Letter Sent</th>
<th>Follow-Up</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charlene Nijmeh, Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area</td>
<td>20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cnijmeh@muwekma.org">cnijmeh@muwekma.org</a></td>
<td>(408) 464 2892</td>
<td>Phone Call;</td>
<td>March 14, 2019</td>
<td>No response as of March 22, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentin Lopez, Chairperson, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band</td>
<td>P.O. Box 5272, Galt, CA 95632</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vlopez@amahmutsun.org">vlopez@amahmutsun.org</a></td>
<td>(916)743-5833</td>
<td>March 7,</td>
<td>Phone Call; March 14, 2019</td>
<td>On March 14, 2019, Valentin Lopez responded the APE was outside their cultural area. As such, he had no comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Band</td>
<td>789 Canada Road, Woodside, CA 94062</td>
<td><a href="mailto:amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com">amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>(650)400-4806</td>
<td>March 7,</td>
<td>Phone Call; March 14, 2019</td>
<td>On March 14, 2019, Irene Zwierlein recommended sensitivity training or an archaeological monitor on site as necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan</td>
<td>P.O. Box 28, Hollister, CA 95024</td>
<td><a href="mailto:amc@indiancanyon.org">amc@indiancanyon.org</a></td>
<td>(831)637-4238</td>
<td>March 7,</td>
<td>Phone Call; March 14, 2019</td>
<td>No response as of March 22, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson, North Valley Yokuts Tribe</td>
<td>P.O. Box 717, Linden, CA 95236</td>
<td><a href="mailto:canutes@verizon.net">canutes@verizon.net</a></td>
<td>(209)987-3415</td>
<td>March 7,</td>
<td>Phone Call; March 14, 2019</td>
<td>No response as of March 22, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Galvan, The Ohlone Indian Tribe</td>
<td>P.O. Box 3152, Fremont, CA 94539</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chucheryo@aol.com">chucheryo@aol.com</a></td>
<td>(510)982-0527</td>
<td>March 7,</td>
<td>Phone Call; March 14, 2019</td>
<td>No response as of March 22, 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Alum Rock Avenue Project

### Table 4

#### Local Interested Parties Consulted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Group/Government Contact</th>
<th>Rincon Coordination Efforts</th>
<th>Response to Coordination Efforts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>History San José</strong>&lt;br&gt;Alida J. Bray, President &amp; CEO&lt;br&gt;1650 Senter Road&lt;br&gt;San José, CA 95112&lt;br&gt;Phone/General: 408.287.2290&lt;br&gt;Phone/Alida 408.918.1041&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:abray@historysanjose.org">abray@historysanjose.org</a></td>
<td>3/12/19: Letter sent via U.S. Mail&lt;br&gt;3/19/19: Follow-up phone call conducted; voicemail left on direct line for Ms. Bray.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Santa Clara County Historical &amp; Genealogical Society</strong>&lt;br&gt;c/o Central Park Library&lt;br&gt;Dave McCready, President&lt;br&gt;2635 Homestead Road&lt;br&gt;Santa Clara, CA 95051&lt;br&gt;(408) 615-2986&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:president@scchgs.org">president@scchgs.org</a></td>
<td>3/12/19: Letter sent via U.S. Mail&lt;br&gt;3/19/19: Follow-up phone call conducted; voicemail left on general line for Mr. McCready; follow up email sent with copy of letter attached.&lt;br&gt;3/26/19: Follow-up phone call scheduled.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preservation Action Council of San Jose</strong>&lt;br&gt;Att: Brian Grayson, Executive Director&lt;br&gt;1650 Senter Road&lt;br&gt;San Jose, CA 95112&lt;br&gt;(408) 998-8105&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:info@preservation.org">info@preservation.org</a></td>
<td>3/12/19: Letter sent via U.S. Mail&lt;br&gt;3/19/19: Follow-up phone call conducted.</td>
<td>3/19/19: Spoke with Mr. Grayson. He said he didn’t believe there were any concerns. He was going to look over the materials more closely and email if there are concerns.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
March 12, 2019

Alida J. Bray, President & CEO
History San Jose
1650 Senter Road
San José, California 95112

Subject: Interested Party Consultation for the Alum Rock Avenue Project

Dear Ms. Bray,

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to perform a Cultural Resources Technical Study for the Alum Rock Project located at 2348 Alum Rock Avenue in the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County (project). The proposed project includes the demolition of an existing single-story commercial building constructed circa 1967 and its replacement with a seven-story mixed-use building. The new building will provide 87 housing units, 43 for the homeless, 14 for Rapid Rehousing, and 29 for Permanent Supportive Housing. It will feature 3,000 square feet of commercial space along Alum Rock Avenue and provide all required parking on-site. In addition to residential units and commercial space, the building will provide a large courtyard and flex space throughout, available to all residents.

As a component of the Cultural Resources Technical Study, in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), Rincon is consulting interested parties to request input on potential or known historic resources or other cultural resources in the project area or vicinity. In conformance with Section 106, we are in the initial phase, “identify[ing] historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking” (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 880.1 a). Rincon is currently working in the study area to identify any potential cultural resource issues associated with the proposed project. We are writing to provide you with an opportunity to be involved in the Section 106 process as a consulting party. If you or your organization has any knowledge of, or specific concerns regarding cultural resources in the project area, please respond by telephone at 805-644-4455 ext. 138 or by email to rperzel@rinconconsultants.com. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Rachel Perzel
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Area of Potential Effects Map
March 12, 2019

Dave McCready, President
Santa Clara County Historical & Genealogical Society
c/o Central Park Library
Dave McCready, President
2635 Homestead Road
Santa Clara, CA 95051

Subject: Interested Party Consultation for the Alum Rock Avenue Project

Dear Mr. McCready,

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to perform a Cultural Resources Technical Study for the Alum Rock Project located at 2348 Alum Rock Avenue in the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County (project). The proposed project includes the demolition of an existing single-story commercial building constructed circa 1967 and its replacement with a seven-story mixed-use building. The new building will provide 87 housing units, 43 for the homeless, 14 for Rapid Rehousing, and 29 for Permanent Supportive Housing. It will feature 3,000 square feet of commercial space along Alum Rock Avenue and provide all required parking on-site. In addition to residential units and commercial space, the building will provide a large courtyard and flex space throughout, available to all residents.

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Rachel Perzel
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Area of Potential Effects Map
March 12, 2019

Brian Grayson, Executive Director
Preservation Action Council of San Jose
1650 Senter Road
San Jose, California 95112

Subject: Interested Party Consultation for the Alum Rock Avenue Project

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Rachel Perzel
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Area of Potential Effects Map
Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2019. San Jose East Quadrangle. T06S R01E S34,35 & T07S R01E S02,03. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

- **Half-Mile Buffer**
- **Area of Potential Effects**

**Records Search Map**

*Rincon Consultants, Inc.*
Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2019. San Jose East Quadrangle. T06S R01E S34,35 & T07S R01E S02,03. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

- Half-Mile Buffer
- Area of Potential Effects
**Resource Name or #:** 2348 Alum Rock Avenue

**Other Identifier:** 2342, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356 Alum Rock Avenue

**Location:**
- **USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Jose East
- **Date:** 2019
- **Township:** 06S
- **Range:** 01E
- **Section:** 34 & 35
- **City:** San Jose
- **Zip:** 95116
- **APN:** 484-41-166 & 484-41-165

**Description:**
Sited centrally on the subject property and flanked to the north and south with paved parking areas is a single-story commercial building constructed in 1967 as an office building. Although the building does not embody a particular architectural style, its design appears modern-influenced. Its interior is divided into several commercial suites. The roughly rectangular-planned building is constructed of concrete block. Its exterior walls are a combination of exposed concrete block and stucco-cladding. The building is topped with a flat roof featuring no overhang. Rows of openings filled with metal-framed windows and doors appearing non-original to the building’s design, line its street-facing (north and east) elevations. Featuring no fenestration or ornamentation, the south and west elevations appear utilitarian.

The building’s north elevation, which provides public entry to the suites, is lined with a covered walkway. Expressing its Modern influence, the walkway is protected with a thick roof extending from the building and supported from below with a system of square metal posts and beams. The façade of the north elevation steps back to create a small rectangular courtyard surrounded by the walkway. The courtyard and north elevation are accessible from the rear parking lot via an additional walkway contained beneath the building’s main roof. Consisting of small patches of grass and scattered mature trees, landscaping on the property is minimal.

**Resource Attributes:** HP6. Commercial building, under three stories

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

**Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
- **Historic** □ Prehistoric  □ Both
- **1967** (City of San Jose Building Permit No. 69850)

**Owner and Address:**
N/A

**Recorded by:**
R. Perzel, Rincon Consultants
449 15th Street #303
Oakland, CA 94612

**Date Recorded:**
February 26, 2019

**Survey Type:**
Intensive

**Report Citation:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Name or #</th>
<th>2348 Alum Rock Avenue</th>
<th>NRHP Status Code</th>
<th>6Z</th>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page 3 of 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B1. Historic Name:</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B2. Common Name:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3. Original Use:</td>
<td>Office Building</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B5. Architectural Style:** Nondescript; Modern-influenced

**B6. Construction History:**

The subject building was constructed in 1967 by John J Ventry to serve an office building. A review of historic aerial imagery indicates the building retains its original footprint. Visual observation indicates that original windows and doors on the primary elevations have been replaced; otherwise alterations to the building appear minimal.

**B7. Moved?** □ No □ Yes □ Unknown

**B8. Related Features:** none noted

**B9a. Architect:** unknown

**B9b. Builder:** John J. Ventry (Ventry Construction)

**B10. Significance:** Theme: Commercial Development Area: City of San Jose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of Significance</th>
<th>1967</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property Type</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicable Criteria</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A review of City of San Jose building permits and historic aerial images indicates that the building on the subject property was constructed by John J. Ventry (Ventry Construction) in 1967 as an office building. While the APE is composed of two Santa Clara County Assessors parcels, since the time of the building’s construction, the parcels have functioned as a single property, with that to the south serving as an associated parking lot. Available information indicates that the building retains its original footprint and has always been divided into several suites (UCSB var.; City of San Jose var.). Due to its division of space, the building is associated with the following addresses: 2354, 2356, 2346, 2342, 2352, and 2350, in addition to 2348.

A review of available City of San Jose Directories indicates that following its construction, the building was used as office and commercial space by a variety of businesses. The property is associated with the following businesses and individuals: American National Insurance (1969), Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Business Office (1971), Lawyer Renee Baum (1970-1976), My Hair Dresser (1970-1979), Pioneer Realty (1973), Gorman Realty (1976), Liberty Upholstery (1977) and Lawyers Tumlin & Catalano (1977) (San Jose City Directories var.). Today, it is used as commercial space for the following companies: Acceptance Auto Insurance, Boost Mobile, NuSpa, Mary’s Hair and Nails, Botanica, and Vaqueros Boots.

See Continuation Sheet (4 of 5)

**B11. Additional Resource Attributes:** N/A

**B12. References:**

See Continuation Sheet (5 of 5)

**B13. Remarks:** N/A

**B14. Evaluator:** R. Perzel, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

**Date of Evaluation:** February 26, 2019

(This space reserved for official comments.)
B10. Significance Continued (from page 3):

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criteria

The subject property is recommended ineligible for individual listing on the NRHP or the CRHR, under any applicable significance Criteria (A/1, B/2, C/3, D/4). The archival and background research performed for this study has indicated that the subject property lacks the demonstrated historical or architectural importance necessary for listing on either of these registers.

The initial development of the subject property is consistent with the growth that characterizes San Jose’s period of Industrialization and Urbanization. However, the subject property is one of many ubiquitous commercial buildings developed along Alum Rock Avenue during this period. It does not appear to be notable within the context of San Jose’s period of Industrialization and Urbanization, occurring between 1945 and 1991. The subject property is not associated with events that have contributed to broad patterns of history (Criteria A/1).

As a multi-suite commercial building, the subject property has been associated with a wide variety of people and businesses over the decades. Archival research has not found any information to suggest that any of the individuals or business entities associated with the subject property may be considered important in relation to the history of the city, state or nation (Criteria B/2).

The subject property includes one commercial building designed in a modern-influenced architectural style. It is not particularly representative of any of the twelve styles that the San Jose Modernism Context describes as being present in the city. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criteria C/3). Archival research failed to indicate that the subject property has the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory (Criteria D/4).

City of San Jose Landmark Criteria

As noted in Regulatory Framework section of the study, City of San Jose Landmarks have demonstrated historical, architectural, cultural, aesthetic, or engineering interest or value of an historic nature (City of San Jose 2010). As one of the many examples of San Jose’s mid to late 20th century expansion, the subject property does not appear to possess character, interest, or value in the context of local, regional, state or national heritage or culture (Criterion 1). It is not known to be the site of a significant historic event (Criterion 2). As previously noted, it is associated with an array of businesses and individuals, many of them for short periods of time; none of those associated with the property appear to have contributed significantly to culture or history (Criterion 3). Archival research conducted for this study failed to indicate that the subject property exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, or historic heritage of San Jose (Criterion 4). Containing a nondescript commercial building, the subject property does not appear significant for its architectural merit. It does not possess a distinctive architectural style (Criterion 5) or embody the characteristics of an architectural type or specimen (Criterion 6). It is not the work of a master architect or building (Criterion 7) It does not embody elements of architectural or engineering design, detail, materials or craftsmanship which represent an architectural innovation (Criterion 8).

Historic District and Conservation Area Eligibility

In addition to individual designation, a property may be eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR as part of a historic district or for local designation as part of a historic landmark district or conservation area. The City of San Jose currently maintains three National Register eligible historic districts, six locally eligible landmark districts and six locally eligible conservation areas. The subject property is not proximately located to any of San Jose’s eligible districts or conservation areas and therefore is ineligible for inclusion in any of those that already exist. Based on the research conducted for this study the subject property is also ineligible for inclusion in any potentially eligible districts or conservation areas.
**B12. References Continued:**

Archives and Architecture, LLC.  

Archives and Architecture, LLC.  
2004     County of Santa Clara Historic Context Statement. Prepared for the County of Santa Clara Department of Planning and Development. December 2004 (Revised February 2012).

Newspapers.com. var.  

PAST Consulting  

San Jose, City of  

San Jose, City of  

San Jose City Directories  

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Additional Photograph

![2348 Alum Rock Avenue- north and east elevations; camera facing southwest](image_url)
August 12, 2019

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento CA 95816

RE: Section 106 Consultation, 2348 Alum Rock Avenue Project, San José, Santa Clara County, California

Dear Ms. Polanco:

The City of San José (City) requests the State Historic Preservation Officer’s review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (Section 106) and specifically to 36 CFR 800 for the proposed project located at 2348 Alum Rock Avenue (project). The project applicant is seeking federal funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to complete the project, which is therefore a federal undertaking and subject to Section 106.

Enclosed is a copy of the cultural resources document prepared by Rincon Consultants, Inc. on behalf of the City for the proposed undertaking to comply with Section 106 requirements. The City seeks the State Historic Preservation Officer’s concurrence with the findings outlined below.

Description of Undertaking
The proposed undertaking would demolish the existing 1967 commercial building in support of the development of a seven-story mixed-use building. The new building would provide 87 housing units: 43 for the homeless, 14 for Rapid Rehousing, and 29 for Permanent Supportive Housing. It would feature 3,000 square feet of commercial space along Alum Rock Avenue and provide all required parking on-site. In addition to residential units and commercial space, the building would provide a large courtyard and flex space throughout, available to all residents.

Project Location
The project is located at 2348-2350 Alum Rock Avenue in the City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. The Assessor’s Parcel Numbers for the project site are 484-41-165 and 484-41-166.

Area of Potential Effects
A proposed project-specific Area of Potential Effects (APE) was established in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.16 (d). The proposed project APE was delineated to ensure identification of significant historic and architectural resources that may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed project and are listed.
Properties within a 200-foot buffer of the undertaking were reviewed at the reconnaissance level to assess their potential to qualify as a historic property and to be indirectly affected by the project. The review ultimately determined none of the 12 properties within a 200-foot buffer of the undertaking met these criteria or warranted formal inclusion in an indirect APE. None of the adjacent properties were listed on the National Register or California Register, or currently identified as a historic resource by the City. Four of these properties were constructed less than 45 years ago; the remaining eight are highly altered and/or lack architectural distinction. Further, because the proposed undertaking is in an urbanized environment that is largely developed, there is little potential for indirect impacts to occur from new construction. Therefore, the APE of was limited to the two contiguous parcels that comprise the project site.

The current undertaking’s APE for archaeological and built-environment resources is composed of the two contiguous parcels that comprise the project site (APN 484-41-165 and 484-41-166). The maximum depth of excavation for this undertaking is expected to be five feet; therefore, the vertical APE for the current undertaking is five feet below ground surface and 75 feet above ground surface.

Cultural Resources Study
Rincon Consultants, Inc. prepared the attached cultural resources study for the City. This cultural resources study included a California Historical Resources Information System records search, Native American scoping on behalf of the City, local interested parties consultation, intensive pedestrian survey of the project site, and preparation of the attached cultural resources technical report.

Archaeological Resources
The findings of the attached report by Rincon Consultants, Inc. are as follows:

- One previously recorded archaeological resource (CA-SCL-950) is recorded directly adjacent to the APE. A review of the extant data obtained from archaeological investigations conducted at CA-SCL-950 contained a single inhumation discovered during trenching along the northern limits of the current APE at a depth of 4 to 4.5 feet below ground surface.
- CA-SCL-950 is located along the margins of the current APE but does not fall within the current APE. No other features or artifacts were identified with the inhumation at CA-SCL-950 to suggest that additional deposits may extend into the current APE.
- Due to previous development throughout the APE, subsurface archaeological testing is not recommended as it would be currently infeasible based on the existing site conditions; however, the project site is highly sensitive based on the presence of a known archaeological site containing human remains adjacent to the current APE. Archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended prior to any project ground disturbance.

Built Environment Resources
Rincon Consultants, Inc. identified one built environment resource in the APE that is over 45 years of age. This single-story commercial building was constructed in 1967, serves as an office building, and since its construction, has occupied both subject parcels, one serving as a parking lot. The building constructed by John J. Ventry and does not embody a particular architectural style; however, its design appears modern-influenced. The subject property is ineligible for individual listing on the National Register or California Register, under any applicable significance criteria (A/1, B/2, C/3, D/4). The archival and background research performed for this study has indicated that the subject property lacks the demonstrated historical or architectural importance necessary for listing on either of these registers. Similarly, the property was evaluated for and found not eligible for City of San José Landmark listing.
The subject property is not proximately located to any of San José's eligible historic districts or conservation areas and therefore is ineligible for inclusion in any of those that already exist.

**Effects Determination**

Based on the results of the cultural resources investigation, the City has reached a determination of “no effect to historic properties” in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.4(d)(1) is appropriate for the referenced project. One built environment property was identified within the APE and found ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This single-story commercial building was constructed in 1967 would be demolished as a component of the proposed undertaking. Prehistoric site CA-SCL-950 was located along the margin of the current APE but does not fall within the APE. No other features or artifacts were identified with the inhumation at CA-SCL-950 to suggest that additional deposits may extend into the current APE.

Therefore, the City has reached a determination of “no effect to historic properties” by the project. Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, regulations implementing Section 106, we are requesting your concurrence on our determination of “No Effect to Historic Properties.” Post-review discoveries of cultural resources shall be treated in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.13. The City requests the State Historic Preservation Officer’s concurrence with this finding of no effect.

Attached for your review are copies of relevant documents supporting our finding, along with photographs and a map showing the location of the property. This documentation satisfies requirements set forth at §800.11(d). In accordance with §800.4(d)(1)(i), your office has 30 days to object to this finding. Please respond within this timeframe, otherwise we will assume that you concur with our finding.

If you have questions regarding this finding, please direct them to Reema Mahamood at reema.mahamood@sjm.gov or (408) 535-6872. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Juliet Arroyo, City of San José Historic Preservation Officer
Planning, Building and Code Enforcement

Enclosure: Cultural Resources Technical Report including APE Map and photographs