

20LY20 Associates Anchaeological Consultants

"SINCE THE BEGINNING"

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

14 February 2017

Judy Fenerty David J. Powers & Associates 1871 The Alameda, Suite 200 San Jose, CA 95126

CONFIDENTIAL:

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

Re: Results of Cultural Resources Literature Search and Native American Consultation for the East Whisman Precise Plan, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California

Dear Judy:

Holman & Associates completed a CEQA-level records search and initial Native American consultation for the East Whisman Precise Plan in Mountain View. The 368-acre Project Area is bounded by U.S. 101 (US101) and NASA Ames/Moffett Field to the north, Sunnyvale city limits to the east, Central Expressway and South Whisman and Whisman Station Precise Plan areas to the south, and Whisman Road to the west. The East Whisman Precise Plan area is located in the easternmost area of Mountain View, and is made up of 110 parcels. The plan boundary also includes the retail area and gas station at the intersection of North Whisman and East Middlefield Roads. The City of Mountain View is the lead CEQA agency.

Historically, the East Whisman Precise Plan area housed industrial and manufacturing businesses through the 1970s, which contributed to soil and groundwater contamination in the northwest quadrant of the plan area. This contaminated area, known as the Middlefield-Ellis-Whisman (MEW) Superfund Site, has ongoing clean-up overseen by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Starting in the 1980s and 1990s, the area predominately converted to office and technology research and design uses, comprising 90% of the current businesses in the area.

The East Whisman Precise Plan would provide zoning and design standards for future development within the East Whisman Change Area, as identified in the Mountain View 2030 General Plan. The existing uses in the East Whisman Change Area are primarily office and light industrial, with scattered commercial and retail uses. The East Whisman Precise Plan may include the addition of new residential and more intensive commercial land uses to the area, including a "Village Center" on the four corners of the intersection of North Whisman Road and East Middlefield Road, as identified in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The East Whisman Precise Plan project includes the following actions:

- 2030 General Plan Text and Map Amendment. An amended General Plan land use map will identify the addition of residential uses, increased office floor area ratio (FAR), and/or increased commercial intensity in the East Whisman Change Area, and may redesignate other areas as identified during the Precise Plan development process.
- Precise Plan Zoning and Zoning Map Amendment. The new East Whisman Precise Plan will rezone the existing Limited Industrial (ML), Limited Industrial-Transit (ML-T), and Planned Community zoning districts in the East Whisman Change Area into a new East Whisman Precise Plan zoning district with associated standards and guidelines. The proposed "Village Center" commercial area at the intersection of East Middlefield Road and North Whisman Road would also be rezoned.

The Precise Plan will also implement other General Plan goals and policies for the plan area, such as improved connectivity and pedestrian/bicycle amenities, incentivizing sustainable and transit-oriented development, and encouraging use of alternative transportation through public transit and incorporation of transportation demand management (TDM) strategies.

Records Search Results

On 2 November 2016, a records search (File No. 16-964) was conducted by the author at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), an adjunct to Sonoma State University located in Rohnert Park. All recorded cultural resource records and reports within the project area were reviewed. Additional research was conducted using Holman & Associates' library.

No cultural resources are recorded within the Project Area. The closest Native American archaeological site (designated CA-SCL-717 and P-43-635) was located less than a half mile to the west in a similar environment. The site consisted of remnants of a dark gray ashy midden with shell fragments and a description consistent with many large Native American shellmounds once situated at the Bay margins (Bocek 1991). In this portion of northern Santa Clara County, Native Americans often used lands adjacent to major creeks and rivers, as well as locations along the edge of the historic bay wetlands near freshwater sources to live, camp, and process bay resources. The Project Area was approximately a half mile from San Francisco Bay in 1857 (Nichols and Wright 1971).

Less than 10% of the East Whisman Precise Plan was previously studied. In 1980, Melandry and Buss conducted a survey for a proposed railroad separator by State Route 237 (SR237). Their research and survey of lands within the current Project Area did not identify any areas of concern. Subsequently, Caltrans conducted an addendum survey along SR237 and also a segment of US101 within the current Project Area and beyond (Hylkema 1988). No archaeological resources were identified within the current Project Area.

The following year, 19.5 acres in the south-easternmost portion of the current Project Area was surveyed (Cartier and Detlefts 1981). Bounded by South Bernardo Avenue, US101, and Middlefield Road, this land was studied prior to annexation into the City of Mountain View. Approximately 40% of the land was covered with residences and greenhouses, with the remainder surveyed under ideal conditions of freshly disced fields. The soil was brown alluvium with naturally occurring sandstone and chert. One of the houses dated to the 1870s and was heavily remodeled. The other was constructed in the first decade of the 20th century. Neither house appeared significant with these researchers recommending the 20th-century one could be relocated rather than demolished. They also noted the high potential for historic-era archaeological deposits associated with these residences and recommended two zones for an

archaeologist to monitor when construction disturbed the soils. There is no additional study documenting that this recommendation was implemented.

In 1990, Baker and Shoup conducted a large linear survey for proposed alternative routes for a light rail system called the Tasman Corridor Project that included an alignment angling north/south through the current Project Area between Ellis Street and Logue Avenue before curving to Pacific Drive. These researchers provided an extensive history of their study area. Historically the southern three quarters of the East Whisman area was part of the 8,877-acre *Pastoria de las Borregas* landgrant. The Estrada and Castro landowners constructed two adobes over two miles to the west of the current Project Area. The northern quarter was part of the smaller *Posolmi* landgrant that was granted to a missionized Native American, Lope Ynigo, who constructed several adobes near what is now the intersection of US101 and SR237 to the east (see below). The early development of Mountain View as a farm-serviced community was well south of the East Whisman boundary. A field survey was conducted of accessible lands, with few opportunities for inspecting visible soil identified within the current Project Area.

In 2001, a survey was conducted for a 2,200-ft. linear area along East Middlefield Road between Logue Avenue and Telseon at 880 East Middlefield Road. Holson reported that fragments of oyster and clam shell were noted at 777 Middlefield Road and cow bones were identified at neighboring 701 Middlefield Road (Holson 2001:2). No additional work was recommended and no additional reports have been filed for this area. The shell fragments presumably at 777 Middlefield Road could be the basal elements of a local shellmidden or a redeposited soil when these mounds were often carted off and sold for soil while leveling the land. Shell middens frequently contain Native American burials, with redeposited midden potentially including such remains.

Also that year, a multi-location fiber optics study in San Francisco and Santa Clara counties (Jones & Stokes 2001) included two projects within the current Project Area. AOL/Netscape Project was along Ellis Road from East Middlefield north to the AOL/Netscape building at 475 Ellis Road. A survey of that area found the land was entirely built upon and monitoring was recommended for their project. There is no documentary evidence that the project proceeded under the direction of an archaeological monitor. The Genuity Project began at East Middlefield and East Whisman roads and turned south, then southeast along Ferguson Road. The project location continued along Ferguson Road north until its intersection with East Middlefield Road. This project had one small area with soil visible and monitoring of the entire project did not yield any cultural deposits or materials.

In 2008, Carey & Company conducted a windshield survey of 5,295 Mountain View buildings constructed before 1960. They also prepared a detailed historic background/overview of Mountain View, providing a context through which to evaluate these buildings. These researchers identified seven locations, probably individual buildings, within the current Project Area that were constructed between 1946 and 1962 (Carey & Company 2008:Appendix A, First Map). These researchers provided no further documentation of these cultural resources. Of the 5,295 buildings, they selected 50 properties that appeared eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and/or the California Register of Historical Resources. None of those are located within the current Project Area.

In 2009, a records search was conducted to identify any known cultural resources at 644 National Avenue prior to cellular antennae installation on an existing building (Losee 2009). No resources were identified within their area of potential effects and no additional work was recommended.

For the current Project, the City of Mountain View provided a list of all buildings constructed before 1971 within the East Whisman Precise Plan. Thirty-three properties were identified with one constructed in 1959, another in 1970, and the remainder from the 1960s. None of these properties are listed in federal, state, or local listings (CA-DPR 1976; CA-OHP 2012, City of Mountain View 2011; NPS 2017).

To provide a better understanding of the area, a brief history of a local Native American with the Hispanic name of Lope Ynigo /Inigo is presented. Ynigo was born in 1781, four years after the founding of Mission Santa Clara de Asis (Bryne and Bird 2009; Shoup and Milliken 1999). After becoming one of its Native American *alcades*, finding a wife, and starting a family, he and his family left the mission in 1839 and returned to his home on lands most of which later become Moffett Field. By 1844, Ynigo had been granted a 3,042 acre landgrant named *Rancho Posolmi* that included several of the Ynigo mounds, shellmounds beyond the current Project Area. He died in 1864 and the land was farmed by various owners and renters until 1930.

Historic-era maps for the project area were examined to identify the potential for historic archaeological resources in the East Whisman Precise Plan Project Area. In 1876, Martin Murphy owned the largest parcel with 4,815 acres including the southern three-quarters of the Project Area (Thompson & West 1876). His house and crops were located to the southeast well beyond the current Project Area. The remaining portion was part of the area collectively named the Ynigo Reservation which by that time had been divided. The northeastern portion of the Project Area was part of a 680-acre parcel owned by R. Walkinshaw. His house was northeast of the current Project Area. E. Jenkins owned 153 acres in the northwest with no improvements depicted within the current Project Area. Stevens Creek was depicted as an unnaturally straight north/south channel to the bay indicative of channelized watercourses. By 1899, buildings stood near Maude at the eastern Project Area border (USC&GS 1899). A few other buildings were extant near the northwest boundary and also another group was in the west central portion. By 1940, most of the Project Area remained agricultural with two exceptions (US Army 1940). Many buildings were constructed on either side of Alviso-Mountain View Road, then also known as State Route 9 (now SR237). A group of buildings clustered along Bernardo Avenue. By 1961, the Project Area was a mixture of orchards and agricultural residences, with new development in the northwest (USGS 1961). There is a low to moderate possibility of intact historic-era archaeological deposits within the Project Area.

Native American Consultation

On behalf of the City of Mountain View, Holman & Associates initiated Native American Consultation. On 3 January 2017, Holman & Associates contacted the Native American Heritage Commission to request a review of the Sacred Land Files for any evidence of cultural resources or traditional properties of potential concern that might be known on lands within or adjacent to the Project Area (see Appendix for all correspondence). On 12 January 2017, the Commission responded providing a contact list of six Native American individuals/organizations who may know of cultural resources in this area or have specific concerns about the project. That day, each of these contacts was sent an email with an attachment including a letter describing the project, a map of the Project Area, and inquiring whether they had any concerns.

When none of the individuals/organizations responded, the author telephoned or emailed each on 24 January 2017. Phone messages were left for Valentine Lopez, Andrew Galvan, and Ann Marie Sayers. Irenne Zwierlein, Katherine Perez, and Rosemary Cambra could not be contacted by phone, so emails were sent with the original contact letter. No comments or concerns have been received. At no time during the consultation process was any specific Native American resource identified within or near the Project APE.

Summary and Recommendations

There is a moderate potential for intact prehistoric- and historic-era archaeological deposits within the Project Area. Holman & Associates recommends that once a building has been demolished and the parking lot removed, an archaeologist should survey the property for any indications of archaeological deposits and cultural materials. If potholing for utilities must be completed prior to the archaeological survey, an archaeological monitor should observe the potholing process. If any evidence is identified, additional recommendations will be tailored to the type of resource identified and the proposed planned improvements.

Holman & Associates initiated consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and those individuals and groups on their contact list. It is now the City's responsibility to contact with any Native American who might have contacted them for direct consultation.

In the event that buried, or previously unrecognized archaeological deposits or materials of any kind are inadvertently exposed during any construction activity, work within 50 ft. of the find shall cease until a qualified archaeologist can assess the find and provide recommendations for further treatment, if warranted. Construction and potential impacts to the area(s) within a radius determined by the archaeologist shall not recommence until the assessment is complete.

Human graves are often associated with prehistoric occupation sites. Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that it is a misdemeanor to knowingly disturb a human burial and Section 5097.99 of the Public Resources Code defines the obtaining or possession of Native American remains or grave goods to be a felony. If human remains are encountered as a result of construction activities, any work in the vicinity shall be halted and the County Coroner contacted.

Should you have any questions, please contact Sunshine Psota, spsota@sonic.net or 707.291.8786.

Sincerely,

Sundant Forth

Sunshine Psota, M.A., RPA

References

Baker, Suzanne, and Laurence H. Shoup

1990 Archaeological Survey Report for Tasman Corridor Project, Santa Clara County, California.

Archaeological/Historical Consultants, Oakland. Prepared for Santa Clara County Transportation Agency. San Jose.

Bocek, Barb

1991 Archaeological Site Record for CA-SON-717 (P-43-635). On file at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Inventory System, Rohnert Park.

Bryne, Stephen, and Brian F. Byrd

2007 Mound Occupation in the South San Francisco Bay Area—the Yñigo Mound in Historical Context. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San José.

California Department of Parks and Recreation (CA-DPR)

1976 California Inventory of Historic Resources. Department of Park and Recreation, Sacramento.

California State Office of Historic Preservation (CA-OHP)

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Carey & Company

2008 Citywide Historic Properties Survey: Mountain View, California, Volumes 1 and 2. Carey & Company, San Francisco. Prepared for City of Mountain View.

Cartier, Robert, and Charlene Detlefs

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City of Mountain View

2011 Register of Historic Resources. Updated to 6 December 2011.

Holson, John

2001 Archaeological Survey of Telseon Service Connection, 805 Middlefield Road, Mountain View, NSR Project # 1047R. Pacific Legacy, Albany. Prepared for North State Resources, Sacramento.

Hylkema, Mark

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Jones & Stokes

2001 Cultural Resources Investigations for XO California, Inc. Fiber Optic Installations, San Francisco and Santa Clara Counties. Jones & Stokes, Oakland. Prepared for XO California, Fremont.

Losee, Carolyn

2009 Cultural Resources Investigation for Telecommunications Project No. CNU0171 "101—Whisman" 644 National Avenue, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California.
Archaeological Resources Technology, Windsor. Prepared for EBI Consulting, Oakland.

Melandry, Mara, and Margaret Buss

1980 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Extended Survey, R. 04-SCL-238, R 0.8/1.5, 04216—142131, Railroad Separation in the City of Mountain View, Santa Clara County. California Department of Transportation, District 4, San Francisco.

National Parks Service (NPS)

2017 National Register Properties.

Nichols, Donald R., and Nancy A. Wright

1971 *Preliminary Map of Historic Margins of San Francisco Bay, California*. U.S. Geological Survey, Open File 71-216.

Shoup, Laurence H., and Randall T. Milliken

1999 *Inigo of Rancho Posolmi: The Life and Tomes of a Mission Indian*. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers No. 47. Thomas C. Blackburn series editor, Novato.

Thompson & West

1876 Historic Atlas Map of Santa Clara County. Thompson & West, San Francisco.

United States Army (US Army)

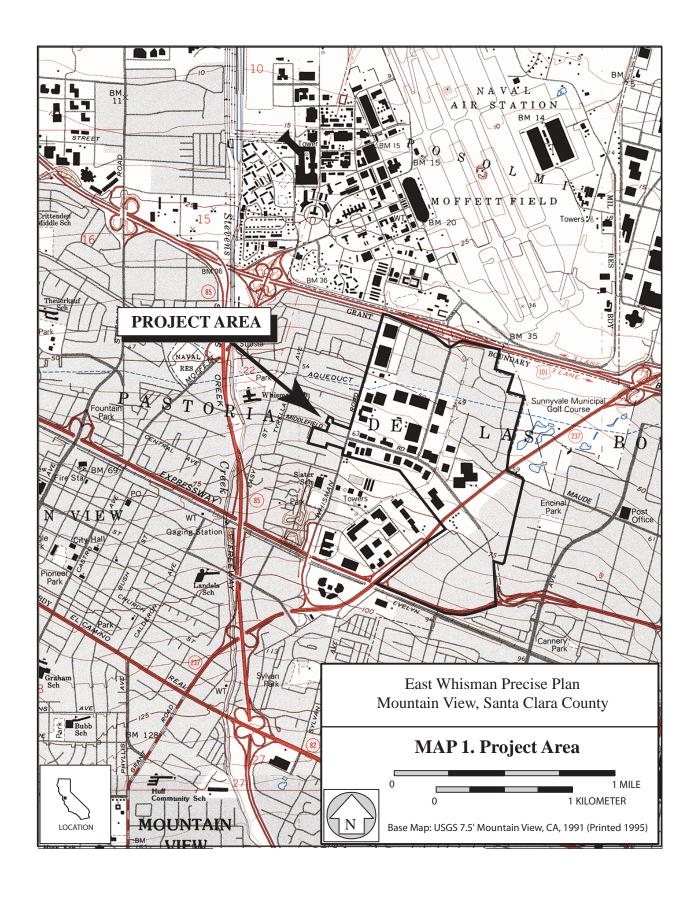
1940 Mountain View, CA 15' Topographic Quadrangle.

United States Coast and Geodetic Survey (USC&GS)

1899 Mountain View, CA 15' Topographic Quadrangle.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1961 Mountain View, CA 15' Topographic Quadrangle.





Map 2. Aerial View of East Whisman Precise Plan Project, Mountain View

APPENDIX:
Initial Native American Consultation for East Whisman Precise Plan, Mountain View

"SINCE THE BEGINNING"

3613 FOLSOM ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94110 415/530-7286

3 January 2017

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

Re: East Whisman Precise Plan, Mountain View, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway,

Holman & Associates is consulting with Native Americans for the above referenced project in Mountain View. The East Whisman Precise Plan will provide zoning and design standards for future development within the 368-acre East Whisman Change Area, as identified in the Mountain View 2030 General Plan. The existing uses in the East Whisman Change Area are primarily office and light industrial, with scattered commercial and retail uses. The East Whisman Precise Plan may include the addition of new residential and more intensive commercial land uses to the area. The City of Mountain View is the lead CEQA agency for this project. The project area is located within the unsectioned landgrant of *Pastoria de los Borregas* within Township 6 South and Range 2 West of MDBM as depicted on the Mountain View 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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

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

Sincerely,

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

January 12, 2017

Sunshine Psota Holman and Associates

Sent by: spsota@sonic.net

RE: East Whisman Precise Plan, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Psota,

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent above reference codes is to mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

- 1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and

- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
- 2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measurers.

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

- 3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A search of the SFL was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided returned negative results.
- 4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
- 5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

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

Sincerely,

Frank Lienert

Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Native American Contacts

January 12, 2017

Amah MutsunTribal Band Valentin Lopez, Chairperson

P.O. Box 5272

Galt , CA 95632 vlopez@amahmutsun.org

(916) 743-5833

Ohlone/Costanoan Northern Valley Yokuts Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan

Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson P.O. Box 28

Ohlone/Costanoan

Hollister , CA 95024

ams@indiancanyon.org

(831) 637-4238

Amah MutsunTribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista

Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson

789 Canada Road

Ohlone/Costanoan

Woodside , CA 94062 amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com

(650) 400-4806 Cell

(650) 332-1526 Fax

North Valley Yokuts Tribe

Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson

P.O. Box 717

Ohlone/Costanoan

Linden

, CA 95236 Northern Valley Yokuts

canutes@verizon.net

Bay Miwok

(209) 887-3415

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area

Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson

P.O. Box 360791

Ohlone / Costanoan

Milpitas

, CA 95036

muwekma@muwekma.org

(408) 314-1898

(510) 581-5194

The Ohlone Indian Tribe

Andrew Galvan

P.O. Box 3152

Fremont , CA 94539

Bay N

chochenyo@AOL.com

Bay Miwok Plains Miwok

Ohlone/Costanoan

(510) 882-0527 Cell

Patwin

(510) 687-9393 Fax

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessments for East Whisman Precise Plan, Santa Clara County

Valentin Lopez Amah Mutsun Tribal Band P. O. Box 5272 Galt, CA 95632

Re: East Whisman Precise Plan, Mountain View, Santa Clara County

Dear Mr. Lopez:

Holman & Associates is consulting with Native Americans for the above referenced project in Mountain View. The East Whisman Precise Plan will provide zoning and design standards for future development within the 368-acre East Whisman Change Area, as identified in the Mountain View 2030 General Plan. The existing uses in the East Whisman Change Area are primarily office and light industrial, with scattered commercial and retail uses. The East Whisman Precise Plan may include the addition of new residential and more intensive commercial land uses to the area. The City of Mountain View is the lead CEQA agency for this project. The project area is located within the unsectioned landgrant of *Pastoria de los Borregas* within Township 6 South and Range 2 West of MDBM as depicted on the Mountain View 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

A records search at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System did not identify any known Native American sites within the East Whisman Precise Plan lands.

Please notify me if you have any information or concerns about cultural resources that may be within or adjacent to the Project Area. I request that you respond in writing within 10 working days if you have such information or concerns. To reach me, please use email (spsota@sonic.net), or fax to (707.861.3424) and not the main office number shown above, or write to me at 1340 Kelly Avenue, Sebastopol, CA 95472.

Sincerely,

Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista 789 Canada Rd. Woodside, CA 94062

Re: East Whisman Precise Plan, Mountain View, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Zwierlein:

Holman & Associates is consulting with Native Americans for the above referenced project in Mountain View. The East Whisman Precise Plan will provide zoning and design standards for future development within the 368-acre East Whisman Change Area, as identified in the Mountain View 2030 General Plan. The existing uses in the East Whisman Change Area are primarily office and light industrial, with scattered commercial and retail uses. The East Whisman Precise Plan may include the addition of new residential and more intensive commercial land uses to the area. The City of Mountain View is the lead CEQA agency for this project. The project area is located within the unsectioned landgrant of *Pastoria de los Borregas* within Township 6 South and Range 2 West of MDBM as depicted on the Mountain View 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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Sincerely,

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

Re: East Whisman Precise Plan, Mountain View, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Perez:

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Sincerely,

Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson PO Box 360791 Milpitas, CA 95036

Re: East Whisman Precise Plan, Mountain View, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Cambra:

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Sincerely,

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

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Dear Mr. Galvan:

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A records search at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System did not identify any known Native American sites within the East Whisman Precise Plan lands.

Please notify me if you have any information or concerns about cultural resources that may be within or adjacent to the Project Area. I request that you respond in writing within 10 working days if you have such information or concerns. To reach me, please use email (spsota@sonic.net), or fax to (707.861.3424) and not the main office number shown above, or write to me at 1340 Kelly Avenue, Sebastopol, CA 95472.

Sincerely,

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

Re: East Whisman Precise Plan, Mountain View, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Sayer:

Holman & Associates is consulting with Native Americans for the above referenced project in Mountain View. The East Whisman Precise Plan will provide zoning and design standards for future development within the 368-acre East Whisman Change Area, as identified in the Mountain View 2030 General Plan. The existing uses in the East Whisman Change Area are primarily office and light industrial, with scattered commercial and retail uses. The East Whisman Precise Plan may include the addition of new residential and more intensive commercial land uses to the area. The City of Mountain View is the lead CEQA agency for this project. The project area is located within the unsectioned landgrant of *Pastoria de los Borregas* within Township 6 South and Range 2 West of MDBM as depicted on the Mountain View 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

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Sincerely,

Table A-1: Native American Consultation for East Whisman Precise Plan. Mountain View

Contact	Date	Description
Valentine Lopez	12 Jan 2017	-Contact letter sent via email.
	24 January 2017	- Left phone message describing the project. Asked him to call if he had any concerns or would like to know more about the project.
Irenne Zwierlein	12 Jan 2017	-Contact letter sent via email.
	24 January 2017	- Number has been changed or is no longer in service. Emailed with original contact letter.
Katherine Perez	12 Jan 2017	-Contact letter sent via email.
	24 January 2017	- Phone not answered and no message system picked up. Emailed with original contact letter.
Rosemary Cambra	12 Jan 2017	-Contact letter sent via email.
	24 January 2017	- Emailed original letter
Andrew Galvan	12 Jan 2017	-Contact letter sent via email.
	24 January 2017	- Left phone message describing the project. Asked him to call if he had any concerns or would like to know more about the project.
Ann Marie Sayers	12 Jan 2017	-Contact letter sent via email.
	24 January 2017	 Left phone message describing the project. Asked her to call if she had any concerns or would like to know more about the project.

Consultation conducted by S. Psota