

January 13, 2022



Ms. Meris Ota
Senior Vice President
Trammell Crow Company
415 Mission Street, 45th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105

RE: *Archaeological Resources Assessment Report* – 120 East Grand Avenue,
City of South San Francisco, San Mateo County

Dear Ms. Ota,

Please let this letter stand as a Basin Research Associates' (BASIN) *Archaeological Resources Assessment Report* (ARAR) for the proposed development of 120 East Grand Avenue which includes 130 East Grand Avenue and 129, 145, 160, and 180 Sylvester Road, City of South San Francisco, San Mateo County..

The report was completed to meet the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in regard to cultural resources and the planning requirements of the City of South San Francisco which require a lead agency to determine potential impacts on both historical and archaeological cultural resources eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and mitigate impacts on historically or culturally significant resources affected by a project. Under CEQA, a project is considered to have a significant effect if it would disrupt or adversely affect one or more properties of historic or cultural significance to the community (CEQA Section 21084.1 and CEQA *Guidelines*). The information provided by the assessment will allow the City of South San Francisco to determine any appropriate mitigation measures to mitigate potential impacts on any significant cultural resources.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed 120 East Grand Avenue project covers six assessor's parcels - 120 and 130 East Grand Avenue and 129, 145, 160, and 180 Sylvester Road - and is located in the Lindenville sub-area, City of South San Francisco. The project, just to the east of the Bayshore Freeway (US Highway 101), is bordered by East Grand Avenue on the north boundary and is bisected by Sylvester Road. The south boundary of two parcels (160-180 Sylvester Road) is Associated Road while the south boundary of the four parcels east of Sylvester Road is a parking area. The area to the east of the four parcels is currently under construction.

Features in the vicinity include a new Caltrain Station located on Poletti Way at the west end of East Grand Avenue and Jack Drago Park located adjacent to the far northeast of 130 East Grand

Avenue. The proposed project will demolish the existing buildings and hardscape on the six parcels for biotech lab/office space with an associated parking structure (Trammell Crow Company 2022; City of South San Francisco 2022f; USGS San Francisco South, CA 1995, T 3S, R 5W, unsectioned) [Figs. 1-3].

Properties on the east side of Sylvester Road include:¹

120 East Grand Avenue (015-031-170) - 0.75-acre parcel on the southeast corner of East Grand Avenue and Sylvester Road currently occupied by a warehouse constructed in 1960 (Haley & Aldrich 2021a).

130 East Grand Avenue (APN 015-031-180) - east side of 120 East Grand Avenue, an approximately 0.80-acre property occupied by a warehouse present by 1963 and an asphalt-paved parking lot (Haley & Aldrich 2022b).

129 Sylvester Road (APN 015-031-060) - south side of 120 and 130 East Grand Avenue and north side of 145 Sylvester Road – an approximately 0.75-acre subject property is developed with a single-story industrial warehouse building constructed between 1956 and 1963, an asphalt-paved parking lot on its west side, and a small strip of vacant land on its east side.

145 Sylvester Road (APN 015-031-070) - south side of 129 Sylvester Road – an approximately 1.15-acre property occupied by a warehouse built between 1956 and 1963 (Haley & Aldrich 2021b).

Project parcels on the west side of Sylvester Road include two parcels south of East Grand Avenue:

160 Sylvester Road (APN 015-031-150) - north side of 180 Sylvester Road; and,

180 Sylvester Road (APN 015-031-140) - south side of 160 Sylvester Road and north side of Associated Road.

The two parcels cover approximately 1.22-acres, each occupied by a building with a storage yard between. The warehouse at 160 Sylvester Road was built between 1950 and 1956; the warehouse at 180 Sylvester Road was built between 1956 and 1963 (Haley & Aldrich 2021c).

The proposed development includes:

Building 1 – 160-180 Sylvester Street. An 11-story building + penthouse of 326,000 square feet with a typical lab/office floor plate on Levels 3-11 of approximately 32,000 square feet, and smaller floor plates for Levels 1 and 2 allowing for plaza entry areas and service yards. An enclosed penthouse and visually screened mechanical equipment will occupy the roof level.

Building 2 – 120-130 East Grand Avenue. A five-story building + penthouse consisting of 150,000 square feet with a typical lab/office floor plate on Levels 2-5 at approximately 29,000 square feet, and a larger ground level to accommodate greater active functions along

1. See the ASTM Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessments for additional detail (Haley & Aldrich 2021a-c, 2022a-b).

East Grand and Sylvester. An enclosed penthouse and visually screened mechanical equipment will occupy the roof level.

Building 3 - 145/129 Sylvester Street parcels: A three-story tall building + mechanical roof top equipment area consisting of 26,000 square feet with an amenity or retail space at the ground floor and lab/office space on the upper levels. The ground floor plan will be "split" to provide access to the associated parking structure.

Parking Structure – 145/129 Sylvester Street parcels: An approximately 240,000 square feet eight-story parking structure with 756 proposed parking stalls and 2,000 square feet of amenity or retail space.

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for Archaeology consists of the area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of archaeological properties, should any be present. The horizontal and vertical APE consists of the proposed construction within the project footprint including infrastructure and staging areas for material laydown and storage of excavated spoil. Shallow excavation is planned after demolition as the project foundations will use auger cast piles for stability. The site was previously impacted by ground disturbing construction when the existing buildings were constructed.

REGULATORY

Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, districts, and objects; standing historic structures, buildings, districts, and objects; and locations of important historic events or sites of traditional and/or cultural importance to various groups. The analysis of cultural resources can provide valuable information on the cultural heritage of both local and regional populations.

Cultural resources may be determined significant or potentially significant in terms of national, state, or local criteria either individually or in combination. Resource evaluation criteria are determined by the compliance requirements of a specific project.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

This report has been prepared to meet applicable California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) which requires the identification and evaluation of cultural resources that could be affected by the project.

Public agencies under CEQA must consider the effects of their actions on both “historical resources” and “unique archaeological resources.” Pursuant to California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a “project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” PRC 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether a proposed project would have an effect on “unique” archaeological resources.

Historical resource (see PRC 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.5(a) and

15064.5(b)) applies to any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest.

Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be “historical resources” for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (PRC 5024.1 and 14 CCR 4850). Unless a resource listed in a survey has been demolished or has lost substantial integrity, or there is a preponderance of evidence indicating that it is otherwise not eligible for listing, a lead agency should consider the resource potentially eligible for the CRHR.

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

- a. Is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, or cultural annals of California; and,
- b. Meets any of the following criteria:
 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
 2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
 4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(3)).

The fact that a resource is not listed or determined to be eligible for listing does not preclude a lead agency from determining that it may be a historical resource (PRC 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(4)).

CEQA also distinguishes between two classes of archaeological resources: archaeological sites that meet the definition of a historical resource, as described above, and “unique archaeological resources.” Under CEQA, an archaeological resource is considered “unique” if it:

Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;

Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or

Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC 21083.2(g)).

CEQA states that if a proposed project would result in an impact that might cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, then an EIR must be prepared and mitigation measures considered. A “substantial adverse change” in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1)).

The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5(c)) also provide specific guidance on the treatment of archaeological resources, depending on whether they meet the definition of a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource. If the site meets the definition of a unique archaeological resource, it must be treated in accordance with the provisions of PRC 21083.2. PRC Section 21083.2 requires the lead agency to treat that effect as a significant environmental effect. When an archaeological resource is listed in or is eligible to be listed in the CRHR, PRC Section 21084.1 requires that any substantial adverse effect to that resource be considered a significant environmental effect. PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 operate independently to ensure that potential effects on archaeological resources are considered as part of a project's environmental analysis. Either of these benchmarks may indicate that a project may have a potential adverse effect on archaeological resources.

Tribal Resources

Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) provides protections for tribal cultural resources.² All lead agencies as of July 1, 2015 approving projects under CEQA are required, if formally requested by a culturally affiliated California Native American Tribe,³ to consult with such tribe regarding the impacts of a project on tribal cultural resources prior to the release of any negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or draft environmental impact report. Under PRC Section 21074, tribal cultural resources include site features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places or objects that are of cultural value to a tribe that are eligible or listed on the CRHR or a local historic register or that the lead agency has determined to be a significant tribal cultural resource.

Tribal consultation is to continue until mitigation measures are agreed to or either the tribe or the lead agency concludes in good faith that an agreement cannot be reached. In the case of agreement, the lead agency is required to include the mitigation measures in the environmental document along with the related Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) (see PRC Section 21084.3). If no agreement is reached, the lead agency must still impose all feasible mitigation measures necessary for a project to avoid or minimize significant adverse impacts on tribal cultural resources (PRC Section 21084.3).

2. AB 52 amended Section 5097.94 of, and added Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3 to, the California Public Resources Code.

3. The Native American Heritage Commission maintains a list of more than 100 federally recognized California tribes and an additional list of tribes not recognized by the federal government but listed as non-recognized California tribes. Both groups have the right to request notification and consultation under the AB 52.

Other California Laws and Regulations

Other state-level requirements for cultural resources management appear in the California PRC Chapter 1.7, Section 5097.5 "Archaeological, Paleontological, and Historical Sites," and Chapter 1.75 beginning at Section 5097.9 "Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites" for lands owned by the state or a state agency.

The disposition of Native American burials is governed by Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code and PRC Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98, and falls within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission.

CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

The lead local agency is required to determine the potential impacts of the construction on both historical and unique archaeological cultural resources and to mitigate impacts on any significant resources that may be affected by the project to a less-than-significant effect in accordance with CEQA.

This report is being prepared in accordance with the Mitigation Monitoring and Report Program (Mitigation Measure 4.3-1) of the *City of South San Francisco Downtown Station Area Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report* prepared by Atkins in December 2014.

MM4.3-1 Prior to development activities that would demolish or otherwise physically affect buildings or structures 45 years old or older, the project applicant shall retain a cultural resource professional who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Architectural History to determine if the project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. The investigation shall include, as determined appropriate by the cultural resource professional and the City of South San Francisco, the appropriate archival research, including, if necessary, an updated records search of the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System and a pedestrian survey of the proposed development area to determine if any significant historic-period resources would be adversely affected by the proposed development. The results of the investigation shall be documented in a technical report or memorandum that identifies and evaluates any historical resources within the development area and includes recommendations and methods for eliminating or reducing impacts on historical resources. The technical report or memorandum shall be submitted to the City of South San Francisco for approval. As determined necessary by the City, environmental documentation (e.g., CEQA documentation) prepared for future development within the project site shall reference or incorporate the findings and recommendations of the technical report or memorandum. The project applicant shall be responsible for implementing methods for eliminating or reducing impacts on historical resources identified in the technical report or memorandum.

In addition, the *City of South San Francisco 2040 General Plan* (Shape SSF) adopted October 2022 recognizes the prehistoric and historic archaeological resources of the city as well as the historic built environment (Chapter 15: Environmental and Cultural Stewardship). The goals and

policies for archaeological and tribal cultural resources pertinent to the current project include:

GOAL ES-10: South San Francisco’s archaeological resources provide a link to the city’s prehistoric and historic past and strengthen the city’s sense of place.

Policy ES-10.1: Maintain archaeological procedures for new development. Maintain formal procedures for minimizing and mitigating impacts to archaeological resources.

Policy ES-10.2: Support archaeological education. Support educational efforts that increase community awareness, appreciation, and support for South San Francisco’s archaeological resources.

Policy ES-10.3: Require that development proposals be referred to appropriate archaeological resources. Require that development proposals be referred to the Northwest Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and local Native American Tribes for review and recommendations regarding supplemental field investigation.

Policy ES-10.4: Ensure the protection of known archaeological resources through records review. Ensure the protection of known archaeological resources in the city by requiring a records review for any development proposed in areas of known resources.

Policy ES-10.5: Discovery of significant historic or prehistoric archaeological artifacts. If construction or grading activities result in the discovery of significant historic or prehistoric archaeological artifacts, then all work within 100 feet of the discovery shall cease, the Economic and Community Development Department shall be notified, the resources shall be examined by a qualified archaeologist for appropriate protection and preservation measures; and work may only resume when appropriate protections are in place and have been approved by the Economic and Community Development Department.

GOAL ES-11: South San Francisco protects sites, features, places, or objects that are of cultural value to one or more California Native American Tribes.

Policy ES-11.1: Identification of tribal cultural resources. Encourage the identification, preservation, and protection of Tribal Cultural Resources, traditional cultural landscapes, sacred sites, places, features, and objects, including historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, cemeteries, and ceremonial sites in consultation or coordination with the appropriate Native American tribe(s), and ensure appropriate treatment of Native American and other human remains discovered during project construction.

Policy ES-11.2: Include history of Native American peoples in Colma Creek transformation. Include the history of Native American peoples and cultural resources as part of the transformation of Colma Creek.

Policy ES-11.3: Conduct tribal consultation during development review. Consult with local Native American tribes to identify, evaluate, and appropriately

address tribal cultural resources and tribal sacred sites through the development review process.

RESEARCH PROTOCOLS

A prehistoric and historic site records and literature search for the project site and a 0.25 mile radius was completed by staff of the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University (CHRIS/NWIC File No. 22-0597 by Guldenbrein dated 11/04/2022). In addition, selected reference material available on the web, the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley, BASIN, San Leandro and Trammell Crow Company was also consulted. Sources consulted included:

National Register of Historic Places listings for San Mateo County, California (USNPS 2022a-c);

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory[BERD] for San Mateo County (CAL/OHP 2022a);

Listed California Historical Resources (with the most recent updates of the National Register of Historic Places; California Historical Landmarks; and, California Points of Historical Interest as well as other evaluations of properties reviewed by the State of California Office of Historic Preservation (CAL/OHP 2022b);

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (CAL/OHP 2022c);

California History Plan (CAL/OHP 1973);

California Inventory of Historic Resources (CAL/OHP 1976);

Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California (CAL/OHP 1988); and,

Various regional/local reports, general plan related and *ASTM Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment* reports (Haley & Aldrich 2021a-c, 2022a-b). See References Cited and Consulted for other sources.

In addition, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted for a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) (Busby 2022b). The review of the SLF was negative and the NAHC recommending contacting eight Native American tribes/individuals for information on cultural resources within the project area (Campagne 2022). Letters and/or emails were sent to the Native American Tribes and individuals requesting any further information on potential resources (Busby 2022c-j).

A pedestrian archaeological survey of the project site was conducted by Mr. Christopher Canzonieri (MA, RPA) on October 17, 2022.

No other agencies, departments or local historical societies were contacted regarding potential archaeological features/sites, landmarks, potential historic sites or structures due to BASIN's extensive research files on the project site and surrounding areas.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SETTING⁴

NATIVE AMERICAN - Prehistory

Cultural resources are traces of human occupation and activity. In northern California, human occupation extends back in time for at least 9000-11,500 years with Native American occupation and use of the Bay Area extending over 5000-8000 years and possibly longer. Evidence for early occupation along the bayshores has been hidden by rising sea levels from about 15,000 to 7000 years ago, or was buried under sediments caused by bay marshland infilling along estuary margins from about 7000 years onward. The locations of the shoreline, marshlands, and creeks within the project area have changed over the past 6,000 years due to either natural factors or urban development including flood control. In general, the prehistoric archaeological sites associated with the bay and inland areas are located close to water (e.g., creeks, marshes, and the shoreline). The general study area appears to have been located in a favorable environment along the periphery of San Francisco Bay in an area with marshlands, riparian and inland resources available to the prehistoric population.

The known prehistoric archaeological sites in the project area appear to have been selected for relative accessibility, protection from seasonal flooding, and proximity to a diversified resource base. Prehistoric site types include habitation sites ranging from villages to temporary campsites, stone tool and other manufacturing areas, quarries for tool stone procurement, cemeteries usually associated with large villages, isolated burial sites, rock art locations, bedrock mortars or other milling feature sites and trails. Shell mounds similar to the habitation mounds recorded by Nels C. Nelson (1909, ca. 1912) during his survey of the periphery of San Francisco Bay are known for the general area particularly along the bayshore. These significant prehistoric resources have been interpreted as the locations of villages or multi-activity sites. Investigations of several of these sites have exposed differentiated activity areas and features including multiple burials, house pits or house floors of baked clay, hearths, and clusters of various combinations of artifact types. Ecofactual and cultural materials typically observed in the shell middens include the remains of oyster, clam, mussel, and crab; burned and unburned faunal bone; flaked stone tools of local chert and imported obsidian, although in relatively low frequencies; ground stone artifacts including bowl mortars; ornaments of *Olivella* and *Haliotis* shell; bone tools; and, fire-affected rock; ash or charcoal.

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

4. FirstCarbon Solutions (2022) Chapter 3.4 Cultural Resources and Tribal Resources in the *DRAFT Program Environmental Impact Report [EIR] General Plan Update, Zoning Code Amendments, and Climate Action Plan, City of South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California* provides detail information regarding cultural resources with the City boundary.

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

TABLE 1
Comparison of California Cultural Period with Temporal Phases of Central California
(Allen 1999)

<i>Cultural Periods</i> (Fredrickson 1994)	<i>Dating Scheme B1</i> (Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987)	
	Year	Time Period
EMERGENT PERIOD	AD 1800	Historic Period
	AD 1700	Late Period Phase 2-B
	AD 1500	Late Period Phase 2-A
	AD 1300	Late Period Phase 1-C
	AD 1100	Late Period Phase 1-B
		Late Period Phase 1-A
UPPER ARCHAIC PERIOD	AD 900	Middle/Late Period Transition
	AD 700	Middle Period Terminal Phase
	AD 500	Middle Period Late Phase
	AD 300	Middle Period Intermediate Phase
	AD 100	Middle Period Early Phase
	200 BC	Early/Middle Period Transition
MIDDLE ARCHAIC PERIOD	500 BC	Early Period
	3000 BC	
LOWER ARCHAIC PERIOD		
	6000 BC	

TABLE 1, con't
Comparison of California Cultural Period with Temporal Phases of Central California
(Allen 1999)

<i>Cultural Periods</i> (Fredrickson 1994)	<i>Dating Scheme B1</i> (Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987)	
	Year	Time Period
PALEOINDIAN PERIOD	8000 BC	

General overviews and perspectives on the regional prehistory including chronological sequences can be found in C. King (1978), Moratto (1984), Elsasser (1978, 1986), Allen et al. (1999), and Jones and Klar (2007).

NATIVE AMERICAN - Ethnographic

The Native American inhabitants of the region belonged to a group known as the Costanoan, derived from the Spanish word *Costanos* (coast people or coastal dwellers) who now prefer to be known as the *Ohlone* (see Kroeber 1925; Gavlan 1967/1968; Levy 1978; Margolin 1978).

Researchers differ as to Ohlone subgroups and their territory. The project site is within *Shalshon* territory following Brown (1973-1994) while Levy (1978) places the project site within the *Ramaytush* subdivision of the *Costanoan*. Research by Milliken (1995, 2006) places the project site within *Urebure* (San Bruno Area) territory.

No known villages have been reported in, adjacent or near the project site. The closest known village *siplishkin* (San Bruno), alternatively *Shiplishki* or *Siplichiquin* “was probably at the former small lake in the valley of Colma Creek along the Daly City-Colma municipal boundary” (Levy 1978; Brown 1973-1974; Milliken 1983, 1995, 2006). Brown (1975:79) places the village of *Shiplishkin*, known by the Spanish in 1780s as the village of “San Bruno,” at San Bruno Lake near present Villa Avenue and El Camino Real, Colma.

The Native American way of life ceased in the early 1800s due to its rapid disruption by introduced diseases, a declining birth rate, and the impact of the mission system, all of which contributed to a large decrease in the Indian population (see Cook 1940, 1943; Levy 1978 and references therein). The Ohlone peoples were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers who lived at the missions and worked with former neighboring Native American groups such as the Esselen, Yokuts, and Miwok (Levy 1978:486). After the secularization of the missions by Mexico in 1834, the majority gradually moved to ranches to work as agriculturalists and manual laborers. Thus, multi-ethnic Indian communities grew up in and around former Ohlone territory and it was these people who provided the ethnological data between 1878 and 1933 which forms the basis of most descriptions of the ethnographic inhabitants of the San Francisco Bay area.

For a more extensive review of the Ohlone/Costanoan see Harrington (1942), King and Hickman (1973), Kroeber (1925), Levy (1978), Bean (1994) Milliken (1983, 1995, 2006) and, Milliken et al. (2009).

HISTORIC PERIOD - Hispanic (1769-1849)

Spanish government policy in northwestern New Spain was directed at the founding of presidios, missions, and secular towns, with the land held by the Crown (1769-1821), while the later Mexican policy (1821-1848) stressed the individual ownership of land (Hart 1987).

Early Spanish expeditions likely followed existing aboriginal trails. The period of initial historic exploration of the project area started in 1769. Between 1769 and 1776 a number of Spanish expeditions passed through Ohlone territory (e.g., Beck and Haase 1974:#17, 20-22; Levy 1978:486; Milliken 1995:33, Map 3; USNPS 1995). Even though the routes of the early explorers cannot be determined with total accuracy, the project site in/on the margin of the marshy wetlands would have been avoided. From 1774 or 1775 Colma Creek was known as the *Arroyo de San Bruno* and it has been suggested that the name “*San Bruno*” used variously in the general study area was selected to honor the patron saint of the expedition leaders [Hezeta and Father Francisco Palou] in 1774/1775 (Brown 1975).

Under the Spanish, all land was controlled by either the missions or the pueblos. After Mexico seceded from Spain in 1822, land grants to private citizens increased significantly, especially following the 1833 act of the Mexican legislature ordering the secularization of the missions. After the "secularization" of the missions during the 1830s, and the American takeover of California during the late 1840s, the assets of the missions including land and livestock, dwindled and were granted to various citizens of Alta California with the exception of the churches, cemeteries, and priest's houses.

The project site is within ungranted lands located just east of *Rancho Buri Buri*. The project was situated in the northern extent of an “*Estero*,” an estuary where fresh water (e.g., Colma Creek) and sea water mix as mapped on the 1858 and 1864 rancho plats and 1866 US survey plat for T 3S R5W (Matthewson 1858; United States Surveyor General 1864; US/BLM 1866 [GLO]; Givler and Sowers 2007).

HISTORIC PERIOD - American (1850 to Present)

In the mid-19th century, the majority of the rancho and pueblo lands and some of the ungranted land in California were subdivided as the result of population growth, the American takeover, and the confirmation of property titles. San Mateo County was created in 1856 from the southern part of San Francisco County and enlarged by annexing part of Santa Cruz County in 1868. The county seat was originally at Belmont as a result of a fraudulent election but was changed within a year to Redwood City.

Initial development in the general study area focused on *El Camino Real* – the San Jose Stage Road south from San Francisco - located west and south of the project site. The general area is associated with Henry Miller and Charles Lux, owners of the largest West Coast 19th Century livestock company whose holdings included cattle ranches in Central Valley and Twelve Mile Ranch (1850) at Baden.

Baden, an early farming community, was located inland along Colma Creek approximately two miles from San Bruno Point within the former *Rancho Buri Buri*. Reportedly, the tidal slough (*Estero*) extended inland as far as Baden and included wharves accessible at high tide used to

transport supplies and local crops. Miller and Lux fattened their cattle destined for stockyards of San Francisco's Butchertown at their Baden ranch. After Lux's death in 1887, 3,500 acres of his property were purchased in 1890 by Peter Iler of Omaha who was representing meat packer Gustavus F. Swift and subsequently by the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company (established in 1891) and associated with G.F. Swift and several other capitalists.

South San Francisco, the name used in 1891 or shortly thereafter by G.F. Swift, the original developer of the industrial area on San Bruno Point, was east of Baden. The Baden subdivision was laid out on El Camino in 1890 up-wind to the west of the Southern Pacific Railroad/U.S. 101/Bayshore Freeway corridor. The east side in 1892 was developed with a stock yard and the Western Meat Company and later by other industries. The history of the post office alternated between South San Francisco and Baden until 1922.⁵ Baden was absorbed by South San Francisco which became a city of the sixth class with a population of nearly 2,0000 on September 19, 1908 (Stanger 1963:147; Busby 2022a).

South San Francisco has and still retains a mix of residential and industrial communities-industries on the east side of State Highway 101 that included shipbuilding especially during World War I and II, modern light industry, warehousing in the 1950s to present and biotechnology in the 1970s to present with over 80 biotech companies by 2003 and growing (Miller 1948; Stanger 1963; Hoover et al. 1966; Outland 1973; Beck and Haase 1974; Hynding 1982; Brown 1975; Patera 1991; Robertson 1998; Allan 2010; SSF:2014 Overview, Timeline and Events). The city is continuing its industrial and commercial development with an emphasis on biotech and associated enterprises as well as residential development.

Project Site

The *Creek & Watershed Map of Daly City & Vicinity* (Givler and Sowers 2007) shows the project within a historical tidal marsh in the vicinity of the discharge from Colma Creek on the margin of San Francisco Bay. A review of the USGS topographic series from the 1890s onward through 1915 is similar

The USGS topographic series also shows infilling of the *Estero* / marshy tidelands including the project and vicinity between 1915 and 1939. Nonetheless the alignment of East Grand Avenue was present by 1896 as a causeway to the terminus of the South San Francisco Belt Railroad to warehouses at the end of the San Bruno Canal. A 1910 Sanborn Insurance Map indicates that East Grand Avenue at the time was known as Swift Avenue and then as Walker Avenue continuing at a diagonal southeasterly as Walker Avenue. A single building that conforms to 160 Sylvester Road was built between 1950 and 1956 (Haley & Aldrich 2021c:11). Buildings appear on the east side of Sylvester Road – 120 and 130 East Grand Avenue and 129 and 145 Sylvester Road between 1956 and 1968. Aerial photographs from 1943 through 2016 in Haley & Aldrich (v.d.) provide additional documentation with buildings at 120 and 130 East Grand

5. The South San Francisco post office was established in March 1892 and discontinued in March 1895 when it was moved to Baden; then Baden was discontinued and the SSF PO was re-established in December 1897, discontinued in December 1917 and again reestablished in September 1922. Baden was gradually absorbed by South San Francisco which became a city of the sixth class on September 19, 1908 (Patera 1991).

Avenue and 145 Sylvester Road between 1956 and 1963. The more detailed 1956 and 1970 Sanborn maps of the project blocks are similar (see Haley & Aldrich 2021a:Appendix C Historical Research Documentation for USGS v.d., Sanborn Map Company 1956, 1970).

RECORD SEARCH RESULTS REPORTS

Fifteen studies on file with the CHRIS/NWIC include all or part of the project site (excluding OHP correspondence). An additional 30 studies have been completed within 0.25 mile of the project site (excluding the 13 appendices for S-017993 and OHP correspondence) (see Table 2).

TABLE 2
STUDIES IN/ADJACENT TO OR WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE PROJECT

Report #	Author	Date	Title	Study Type	Comments	Resources In/Adjacent
In or Adjacent						
S-023551	George McKale and Sara E.P. Gillies	2000	Cultural Resources Assessment, Golden Gate Power Project, San Francisco International Airport, San Mateo County, California	Archaeological, Field study, Other research	Negative	None
S-023551a	James R. Allen	2000	Paleontological Resources Assessment, Golden Gate Power Project, San Francisco International Airport, San Mateo County, California	Field study, Other research	Negative	None
S-023551b	George McKale and Sara E. P. Gillies	2000	Cultural Resources Assessment, Phase I, United Golden Gate Power Project, San Francisco International Airport, San Mateo County, California	Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study	Negative	None
S-023551c	George McKale and Sara E. P. Gillies	2000	Cultural Resources Assessment, Phase II, United Golden Gate Power Project, San Francisco International Airport, San Mateo County, California	Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study	Negative	None
S-023551d	James R. Allen	2000	Paleontological Resources Assessment, Phase II, United Golden Gate Power Project, San Francisco International Airport, San Mateo County, California	Field study, Other research	Negative	None
S-029657	Wendy J. Nelson, Tammara Norton, Larry Chiea, and Reinhard Pribish	2002	Archaeological Inventory for the Caltrain Electrification Program Alternative in San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	Archaeological, Field study	P-41-002433 P-41-002435 P-41-002437 P-41-002439 P-41-002440 within the 0.25 mile search area; Many resources outside of the search area	P-41-002434 129 Sylvester Road, P-41-002438 145 Sylvester Road
S-029657a	Rand F. Herbert	2002	Finding of No Adverse Effect, Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	Architectural/historical, Management/planning	P-41-002433 P-41-002435 P-41-002437 P-41-002439 P-41-002440 within the 0.25 mile search area; Many resources outside of the search area	P-41-002434 129 Sylvester Road, P-41-002438 145 Sylvester Road

TABLE 2, con't
STUDIES IN/ADJACENT TO OR WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE PROJECT

Report #	Author	Date	Title	Study Type	Comments	Resources In/Adjacent
In or Adjacent, con't						
S-029657b	Parsons; JRP Historical Consulting Services; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	2002	Historic Property Survey for the Proposed Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study	P-41-002433 P-41-002435 P-41-002437 P-41-002439 P-41-002440 within the 0.25 mile search area; Many resources outside of the search area	P-41-002434 129 Sylvester Road, P-41-002438 145 Sylvester Road
S-029657c	Knox Mellon	2002	FTA021021A; Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties	OHP Correspondence	P-41-002433 P-41-002435 P-41-002437 P-41-002439 P-41-002440 within the 0.25 mile search area; Many resources outside of the search area	P-41-002434 129 Sylvester Road, P-41-002438 145 Sylvester Road
S-029657d	Meta Bunse	2003	Final Finding of Effect Amendment, Caltrain Electrification Project, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	Architectural/historical, Management/planning	P-41-002433 P-41-002435 P-41-002437 P-41-002439 P-41-002440 within the 0.25 mile search area; Many resources outside of the search area	P-41-002434 129 Sylvester Road, P-41-002438 145 Sylvester Road
S-029657e	Rand F. Herbert	2001	Draft Finding of No Adverse Effect, Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	Architectural/historical, Management/planning	P-41-002433 P-41-002435 P-41-002437 P-41-002439 P-41-002440 within the 0.25 mile search area; Many resources outside of the search area	P-41-002434 129 Sylvester Road, P-41-002438 145 Sylvester Road
S-029657f	Sharon A. Waechter, Jack Meyer, and Laura Leach-Palm	2008	Cultural Resources Addendum for the Caltrain Electrification Program Alternative: San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	Archaeological, Field study	P-41-002433 P-41-002435 P-41-002437 P-41-002439 P-41-002440 within the 0.25 mile search area; Many resources outside of the search area	P-41-002434 129 Sylvester Road, P-41-002438 145 Sylvester Road
S-029657g	Meta Bunse	2008	Addendum Finding of Effect, Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco to San Jose (MP 0.0 to 52.0); San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	Architectural/historical, Field study	P-41-002433 P-41-002435 P-41-002437 P-41-002439 P-41-002440 within the 0.25 mile search area; Many resources outside of the search area	P-41-002434 129 Sylvester Road, P-41-002438 145 Sylvester Road

TABLE 2, con't
STUDIES IN/ADJACENT TO OR WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE PROJECT

Report #	Author	Date	Title	Study Type	Comments	Resources In/Adjacent
In or Adjacent, con't						
S-029657h	JRP Historical Consulting Services	2002	Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Resources, Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco to Gilroy (MP 0.0 to 77.4) (Draft)	Architectural/historical, Field study	P-41-002433 P-41-002435 P-41-002437 P-41-002439 P-41-002440 within the 0.25 mile search area; Many resources outside of the search area	P-41-002434 129 Sylvester Road, P-41-002438 145 Sylvester Road
S-048738	Denise Jurich and Amber Grady	2011	California High-Speed Train Project, Environmental Impact Report/ Environmental Impact Statement, San Francisco to San Jose Section, Archaeological Survey Report, Technical Report [Draft]	Archaeological, Excavation, Field study	Numerous resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
S-048738a	Amber Grady and Richard Brandi	2011	California High-Speed Train Project, Environmental Impact Report/ Environmental Impact Statement, San Francisco to San Jose Section, Historic Architectural Survey Report, Technical Report [Draft]	Architectural/historical, Field study	Numerous resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
Within 0.25 Mile						
S-010402	Rebecca L. Anastasio, Donna M. Garaventa, Stuart A. Guedon, Robert M. Harmon, and John W. Schoenfelder	1988	A Cultural Resources Assessment for San Francisco Resource Supply Study (San Mateo Substation to Martin Substation), Daly City to City of San Mateo, San Mateo County, California	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
S-017730	Carolyn Rice	1995	Colma Creek Zone Drainage Improvements Project, Cultural Resources Technical Report	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
S-017993	Brian Hatoff, Barb Voss, Sharon Waechter, Stephen Wee, and Vance Bente	1995	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Proposed Mojave Northward Expansion Project	Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study	Numerous resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
S-017993 a-m		1995	Proposed Mojave Northward Expansion Project: Appendices A-M	Various	Numerous resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
S-022986	Jones & Stokes	2000	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project, Bayshore Boulevard Route, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties, California	Archaeological, Field study	Five resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
S-026045	Richard Carrico, Theodore Cooley, and William Eckhardt	2000	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey and Inventory Report for the Metromedia Fiberoptic Cable Project, San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles Basin Networks	Archaeological, Field study	Numerous resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
S-027930	Kyle Brown, Adam Marlow, James Allan, and William Self	2003	Cultural Resource Assessment of Alternative Routes for PG&E's Jefferson-Martin Transmission Line, San Mateo County, California	Archaeological, Field study	Numerous resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
S-030760	Laura Leach-Palm and Brian F. Byrd	2005	Archaeological Inventory for the South San Francisco Four-Tracking and New Station Project, Caltrain Peninsula Corridor Line, San Mateo County, California; From North of Tunnel Avenue in Brisbane, MP 6.1, to Colma Creek in San Bruno, MP 9.72	Archaeological, Field study	Four resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None

TABLE 2, con't
STUDIES IN/ADJACENT TO OR WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE PROJECT

Report #	Author	Date	Title	Study Type	Comments	Resources In/Adjacent
Within 0.25 Mile, con't						
S-030887	Matthew R. Clark	2005	Initial Cultural Resources Research for the Lowe's South San Francisco Project Area, Dubuque Avenue, South San Francisco	Archaeological, Excavation, Field study	Negative	None
S-031824	Rand F. Herbert, Christopher McMorris, Amanda Blosser, Julia Cheney, Shaine Klima, and Stephen Melvin	2006	Peninsula Corridor Joint Powers Board, South San Francisco Station and Track Work Project; Brisbane and South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California; Caltrans Mile Posts: 06.10 to 10.60	Architectural/historical, Field study, Other research	Numerous resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
S-031824a	Laura Leach-Palm and Brian F. Byrd	2006	Archaeological Inventory for the South San Francisco Station and Track Work Project, Caltrain Peninsular Corridor Line, San Mateo County, California, From North of Tunnel Avenue in Brisbane, MP 6.1., to Scott Street in San Bruno, MP 10.6	Archaeological, Field study, Other research	Numerous resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
S-031824b	Milford Wayne Donaldson	2007	Finding of Effect (No Adverse Effect), South San Francisco Station and Track Work Project, San Mateo County, California Section 106 Consultation Section 106 Consultation (Rncl.02) on the South San Francisco Station and Track Work Project, San Mateo County, California	OHP Correspondence	Numerous resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
S-034087	Matthew R. Clark	2007	City of South San Francisco Wet Weather Program Project, Section 106 Compliance for the South San Francisco Wet Weather Program: Phase I Archaeological Monitoring Report	Archaeological, Field study, Monitoring	Negative	None
S-034087a	Matthew R. Clark	2002	City of South San Francisco Wet Weather Program Project, Research Design for Historic Properties Identification for National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for Phase 1 Project Elements	Other research	Negative	None
S-034156	Miley Paul Holman	2007	Cultural Resources Study of the 550 Gateway Project Area, South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California (letter report)	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
S-035458	Matthew R. Clark	2008	City of South San Francisco East of 101 Sewer Improvements, Initial CEQA Historic Resources Research for East Grand, Allerton, Forbes & DNA Way Sanitary Sewer Project	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
S-036747	Rand Herbert, Christopher Morris, and Cynthia Toffelier	2006	Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Peninsula Corridor Joint Powers Board, South San Francisco Station and Track Work Project, Brisbane, South San Francisco and San Bruno, San Mateo County, California, Caltrain Mile Posts: 06.10 to 10.60	Architectural/historical, Field study, Other research	P-41-002439 within the 0.25 mile search area	None
S-036747a	Knox Mellon	2002	FTA021021A; Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara	OHP Correspondence	P-41-002439 within the 0.25 mile search area	None
S-036747b	Milford Wayne Donaldson	2006	FTA021021A; Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara	OHP Correspondence	P-41-002439 within the 0.25 mile search area	None

TABLE 2, con't
STUDIES IN/ADJACENT TO OR WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE PROJECT

Report #	Author	Date	Title	Study Type	Comments	Resources In/Adjacent
Within 0.25 Mile, con't						
S-039033	Sunshine Psota	2012	Historic Property Survey Report, Federal Aid Proj. No. 5177 (028), Grand Avenue/ Magnolia Avenue Traffic Signal in South San Francisco	Archaeological, Evaluation, Field study	Negative	None
S-039033a	Sunshine Psota	2012	ASR Short Form for Local Assistance Projects, Federal-Aid Proj. No. HSIP – 5177 (028), Grand Avenue/Magnolia Avenue Traffic Signal in South San Francisco	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
S-043119	Lorna Billat	2013	Collocation Submission Packet, Gateway Blvd & S. Airport Blvd, CCU4518, 291-385 Gateway Blvd, South San Francisco	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
S-043970	Michael A. Way	2011	Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment, South San Francisco Civic / Ensite #10712 (181543), 117 Gateway Boulevard, South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California 94080, EBI Project #61114583 (letter report)	Archaeological, Management/ planning, Other research	Negative	None
S-048502	Allen G. Pastron and R. Keith Brown	2000	Historical Cultural Resource Assessment, Proposed Telecommunications Facility, PG&E Tower, Site No. SF-180-01, Gateway Boulevard, South San Francisco, California (letter report)	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
S-048502a	Daniel Abeyta	2000	FCC000509E-G;PB Wireless Telecommunications Facilities (Concurrence Correspondence)	OHP Correspondence	Negative	None
S-049125	Michael Meloy and Kathleen Kubal	2017	Historic Property Survey Report for the US 101 Managed Lanes Project, EA 04-1J560	Archaeological, Architectural/ historical, Management/ planning, Other research	P-41-000045 CA-SMA-41 (likely misplotted) within search area; Numerous resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
S-049125a	Michael Meloy	2017	Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the US 101 Managed Lanes Project, EA 04-1J560	Architectural/ historical, Field study	P-41-000045 CA-SMA-41 (likely misplotted) within search area; Numerous resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
S-049125b	Karin G. Beck, Kathleen Kubal, and Jay Rehor	2017	Archaeological Survey Report and Extended Phase I Study, US 101 High-Occupancy Vehicle/Express (Managed) Lanes Project, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California, EA 04-1J5600	Archaeological, Excavation, Field study	P-41-000045 CA-SMA-41 (likely misplotted) within search area; Numerous resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
S-049125c	Julianne Polanco	2017	FHWA_2017_0508_001, Determinations of Eligibility for the Proposed Creation of Approximately 22 Miles of Managed Lanes along United States Highway 101, San Mateo County, CA	OHP Correspondence	P-41-000045 CA-SMA-41 (likely misplotted) within search area; Numerous resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None

TABLE 2, con't
STUDIES IN/ADJACENT TO OR WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE PROJECT

Report #	Author	Date	Title	Study Type	Comments	Resources In/Adjacent
Within 0.25 Mile, con't						
S-050653	Katherine D. Thomas and Kathleen A. Crawford	2017	Cultural Resources Records Search Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SF03180A (SF180 PG&E Tower South), 177 Gateway Boulevard, South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California (letter report)	Literature search	P-41-002655 within 0.25 mile search area	None
S-050653a	Carrie D. Wills and Kathleen A. Crawford	2017	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SF03180A (SF180 PG&E Tower South), 177 Gateway Boulevard, South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California (letter report)	Architectural/historical, Field study	P-41-002655 within 0.25 mile search area	None
S-050653b	Carrie D. Wills and Kathleen A. Crawford	2017	Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet, FCC Form 621 (SF03180A), SF180 PG&E Tower South, 177 Gateway Boulevard, South San Francisco, CA 94080	Architectural/historical, Management/planning	P-41-002655 within 0.25 mile search area	None
S-050653c	Julianne Polanco	2017	FCC_2017_0807_007, SF03180A (SF180 PG&E Tower South), 177 Gateway Boulevard, South San Francisco, Collocation	OHP Correspondence	P-41-002655 within 0.25 mile search area	None
S-053084	Vicki R. Beard	2019	A Cultural Historical Resource Survey for the Grand Avenue Housing Project South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California	Architectural/historical, Field study	Negative	None
	Colin I. Busby Basin Research Associates	2015	Cultural Resources Records Search and Limited Literature Review Colma Creek Flood Control Maintenance Project, San Mateo County	Archaeological, Records search	Numerous resources outside of the 0.25 mile search area	None
	Colin I. Busby Basin Research Associates	2022	Cultural Resources Services - In Support of 121 E. Grand Avenue, South San Francisco, San Mateo County	Literature and Peer Review	Negative	None
	Colin I. Busby Basin Research Associates	2022	Archaeological Assessment Report – Alexan Icon South City – 124 Airport Boulevard /100 Produce Avenue, City of South San Francisco, San Mateo County	Archaeological, Field study	P-41-000045 CA-SMA-41 (likely misplotted), and P-41-002440 within 0.25 mile search area	None

RECORDED SITES

Two recorded cultural resources have been recorded within the project site (P-41-002434 / 129 Sylvester Road; P-41-002438 / 145 Sylvester Road) and one cultural resource is adjacent (P-41-002437 / 175 Sylvester Road). All three are buildings located on the east side of Sylvester Road and have been evaluated as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition, each building . . . *“has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code and does not appear to meet the significance criteria as outlined in these guidelines.”* (Bunse and McMorris 2000a-c/forms).

Nine cultural resources have been recorded within a 0.25 mile radius but none are adjacent to the project site.

LISTED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

No listed local, state or federal historically or architecturally significant structures, landmarks or points of interest have been identified in or adjacent to the proposed project site.

INDIVIDUALS, GROUP AND AGENCY PARTICIPATION

The NAHC was contacted for a review of the SLF (Busby 2022b). The review was negative and the NAHC recommended contacting eight Native American tribes/individuals for information on cultural resources within the project area (Campagne 2022). Letters and/or emails were sent to the Native American Tribes and individuals requesting any further information on potential resources (Busby 2022c-j). No responses were received from:

Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista;

Tony Cerda, Chairperson, Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe;

Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan;

Kanyon Sayers-Roods, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan;

Monica Arellano Chairwomen, Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area;

Andrew Galvan, The Ohlone Indian Tribe;

Desiree Vigil, THPO, The Ohlone Indian Tribe; and,

Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson, Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band.

No local historical societies, planning departments, etc. were contacted regarding landmarks, potential historic sites or structures in or adjacent to the project.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

The archival and literature record suggests a low potential for exposing significant subsurface archaeological resources. The project location was either within or bordering a tidal marsh, which is unlikely to have had surfaces stable enough to support and preserve a prehistoric or contact-era shell midden associated occupation by Native American groups during a period of substantially lower sea levels.. Furthermore, a review of Nels C. Nelson's 1909 and annotated ca. 1912 *Map of San Francisco Bay Region showing Distribution of Shell Heaps*, indicates a lack of "shell heaps" within the general project area.

Similarly, the CHRIS/NWIC records search, the lack of previous finds within the general area and the absence of known finds within the project site during previous construction supports the assessment of low archaeological sensitivity of the project site and immediately surrounding area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVENTORY

Mr. Christopher Canzonieri, M.A., RPA completed a field inventory for the proposed project located on October 17, 2022 [Figs. 3-11]. The project site is comprised of hardscape and existing commercial buildings. No areas of exposed native soil were noted. No indicators of

prehistoric cultural materials and/or significant historic era artifacts or features or culturally modified soils were present.

FINDINGS

This ARAR was prepared to identify archaeological resources which may be listed, determined or potentially eligible for inclusion on the CRHR within or immediately adjacent to the project site. The following findings apply:

- The CHRIS/NWIC records search was negative for recorded and/or reported archaeological resources within the project site. Three built environment resources are present either within or immediately adjacent. None of the built environment resources have been evaluated for listing on the NRHP and/or CRHR and no further management is required.
- No known Native American villages, trails, traditional use areas or contemporary use areas and/or other features of cultural significance have been identified in or adjacent to the project site.
- No known Hispanic Period expeditions, adobe dwellings, or other structures, features, etc. have been reported in or adjacent to the project site.
- No American Period archaeological sites have been recorded, reported or identified within the project site. None of the historic or contemporary maps reviewed indicate the presence of potential archaeological/cultural resources within the project site.
- The project was situated either within or adjacent to former marshy tidelands. The *Creek & Watershed Map of Daly City & Vicinity* (Givler and Sowers 2007) maps the project site within or adjacent to “Historical Tidal Marsh” through which Colma Creek flowed/meandered on the margin of San Francisco Bay. The project site and vicinity were infilled between 1915 and 1939 based on a review of USGS topographic maps.
- No listed, determined or pending CRHR resources have been identified in or adjacent to the project site.
- No local, state or federal historically or architecturally significant structures, landmarks, or points of interest have been identified within or adjacent to the project site.
- The project site is located in an area of low potential for both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources as well as tribal cultural resources based on the available archival and geoarchaeological data. In addition, the lack of previous finds within the general area and the absence of significant finds within project the site and in the immediate vicinity during previous and current development over the past 70 years further supports the assessment of low archaeological sensitivity of the project site and immediately surrounding area. These factors strongly support the conclusion of a low potential for the exposure of significant subsurface archaeological materials and/or tribal cultural resources during construction within the project site.

CULTURAL RESOURCE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

No recorded archaeological resources or known tribal cultural resources are present within the project site. Two historic buildings are present within the project site that have been evaluated as not eligible for either the NRHP and/CRHR. No further management is necessary for the built environment.

The redevelopment project has a low potential to affect both unknown prehistoric and tribal cultural resources within the project site as prior development over the past 70 years appears to have reduced the potential for significant subsurface cultural resources.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures MM 4.3-3 and MM 4.3.4 identified in the *City of South San Francisco Downtown Station Area Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report* will mitigate potential impacts to a less-than-significant level.

MM4.3-3 If evidence of an archaeological site or other suspected historical resource as defined by CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, are discovered during any project-related earth-disturbing activities (including projects that would not encounter undisturbed soils), all earth-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the find shall be halted and the City of South San Francisco shall be notified. The project applicant shall retain a City-approved archaeologist to assess the significance of the find. Impacts to any significant resources shall be mitigated to a less-than-significant level through methods determined adequate by the archaeologist as approved by the City.

MM4.3-4 Prior to start of construction, all construction personnel involved in ground-disturbing activities and the supervision of such activities will undergo worker environmental awareness training. The archaeological resources training components will be presented by a City-approved cultural resources consultant. The training will describe the types of archaeological resources that may be found in the proposed study area and how to recognize such resources; the protocols to be followed if archaeological resources are found, including communication protocols; and the laws relevant to the protection of archaeological resources and the associated penalties for breaking these laws. Additionally, prior to construction, City-approved archaeological resources consultants will meet with the applicant's grading and excavation contractors to provide comments and suggestions concerning monitoring plans and to discuss excavation and grading plans.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

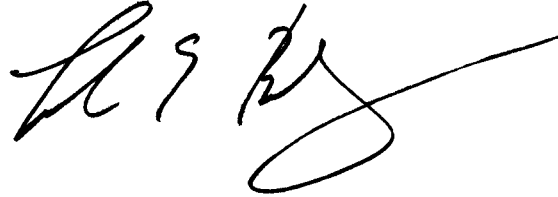
It is the considered opinion of BASIN, based on a review of pertinent records, maps and other documents and a field inventory, that the proposed project can proceed as planned in regard to prehistoric and historic archaeological resources with the implementation of Mitigation Measures MM4.3-3 and MM4.3.4 4 identified in the *City of South San Francisco Downtown Station Area Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report*.

No subsurface testing for buried archaeological resources appears warranted and archaeological monitoring during construction is not recommended due to the perceived low potential for exposing significant cultural materials.

CLOSING REMARKS

If I can provide any additional information or be of further service please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,
BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. I. Busby', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA
Principal

CIB/dg
Enclosures

REFERENCES CITED AND CONSULTED⁶

- Allen, Rebecca (editor)
1999 Upgrade of the Guadalupe Parkway, San Jose. Historic Properties Treatment Plan. MS on file, S-22066, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.
- Atkins
2014 City of South San Francisco Downtown Station Area Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report. SCH No. 2013102001. Prepared for City of South San Francisco by Atkins. December 2014.
- Basin Research Associates
2018 Historic Property Survey Report/Finding of Effect [HPSR/FOE] (No Effect) Colma Creek Flood Control Channel Improvement Project, San Mateo County [California]. Prepared for WRECO, Walnut Creek, CA. On file, Basin Research Associates, San Leandro. [See also Busby 2015.]
- Bean, Lowell John (compiler and editor)
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1954 Temporal and Areal Relationships in Central California Archaeology. University of California Survey Reports 24 and 25.
- Beck, W.A. and Y.D. Haase
1974 Historical Atlas of California (Third printing, 1977). University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Bennyhoff, James A. and Richard E. Hughes
1987 Shell Bead and Ornament Exchange Networks between California and the Western Great Basin. *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History* Vol. 64 (Part 2).
- Brabb, E.E., F.A. Taylor and G.P. Miller with the cooperation of San Mateo County Planning Department, San Mateo County Historical Association and San Mateo County Historic-Resources Advisory Board
1982 Geologic, Scenic, and Historic Points of Interest in San Mateo County, California. Miscellaneous Investigations Series, Map I-1257-B. Scale 1:62,500. Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey, n.p.

6. The studies noted in Table 2 STUDIES IN/ADJACENT TO OR WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE PROJECT are not generally cited in the references.

Brown, Alan K.

- 1973-1974 Indians of San Mateo County. *La Peninsula: Journal of the San Mateo County Historical Association* 17(4).
- 1975 Place Names of San Mateo County. San Mateo County Historical Association, College of San Mateo Campus, San Mateo.

Bunse, Meta and Christopher McMorris (JPR Historical Consulting Services)

- 2000a-c Primary Record and Building, Structure, and Object Record forms, P-41-002434 (building at 129 Sylvester Road, City of South San Francisco); P-41-002437 (building at 175 Sylvester Road, City of South San Francisco); P-41-002438 (building at 145 Sylvester Road, City of South San Francisco); On file, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Busby, Colin I. (Basin Research Associates)

- 2015 Cultural Resources Records Search and Limited Literature Review, Colma Creek Flood Control Maintenance Project [Colma and South San Francisco], San Mateo County [California]. Dated June 23, 2015. MS on file, Basin Research Associates, San Leandro.
- 2022a *Archaeological Assessment Report*– Alexan Icon South City – 124 Airport Boulevard /100 Produce Avenue, City of South San Francisco, San Mateo County. September. MS on file, Basin Research Associates, San Leandro.
- 2022b Native American Heritage Commission [NAHC] Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request: 120 E Grand Avenue, South San Francisco, San Mateo County. Via email nahc@nahc.ca.gov on 10/26, 2022.
- 2022c-j Letters to Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista, Lakeport; Tony Cerda, Chairperson, Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe, Pomona; Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan; Hollister; Kanyon Sayers-Roods, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan, San Jose; Monica Arellano, Chairwoman, Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area, Castro Valley; Andrew Galvan, The Ohlone Indian Tribe, Fremont; Desiree Virgil, THPO, The Ohlone Indian Tribe, Burlingame; and, Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson, Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band; Salinas. Regarding: Request for Information, 120 E Grand Avenue, South San Francisco], San Mateo County. Dated 12/1/2022.

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Abbreviations

n.d. no date v.d. various dates N.P. no publisher noted
 n.p. no place of publisher noted

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

ATTACHMENTS

FIGURES

FIGURE 1	General Project Location (ESRI World Street Map)
FIGURE 2	Project Location - T3S R5W unsectioned (USGS South San Francisco, CA 1995)
FIGURE 3	Project Parcels with Photo View Locations
FIGURE 4	120 East Grand Avenue – view southwest from intersection of East Grand Avenue and Sylvester Road
FIGURE 5	130 East Grand Avenue – view west along East Grand Avenue
FIGURE 6	129 Sylvester Road – view east
FIGURE 7	145 Sylvester Road – view northeast
FIGURE 8	160 Sylvester Road – view northwest
FIGURE 9	180 Sylvester Road – view northwest
FIGURE 10	View south along Sylvester Road
FIGURE 11	View north along Sylvester Road

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

LETTER	Request to Native American Heritage Commission
LETTER	Response from Native American Heritage Commission
LETTER	Letters Sent to Native American Individuals and Groups Recommended by the Native American Heritage Commission

CHRIS/NWIC SEARCH

SEARCH	CHRIS/NWIC File No. 22-0597 (Dated 11/04/2022) [No Confidential Information]
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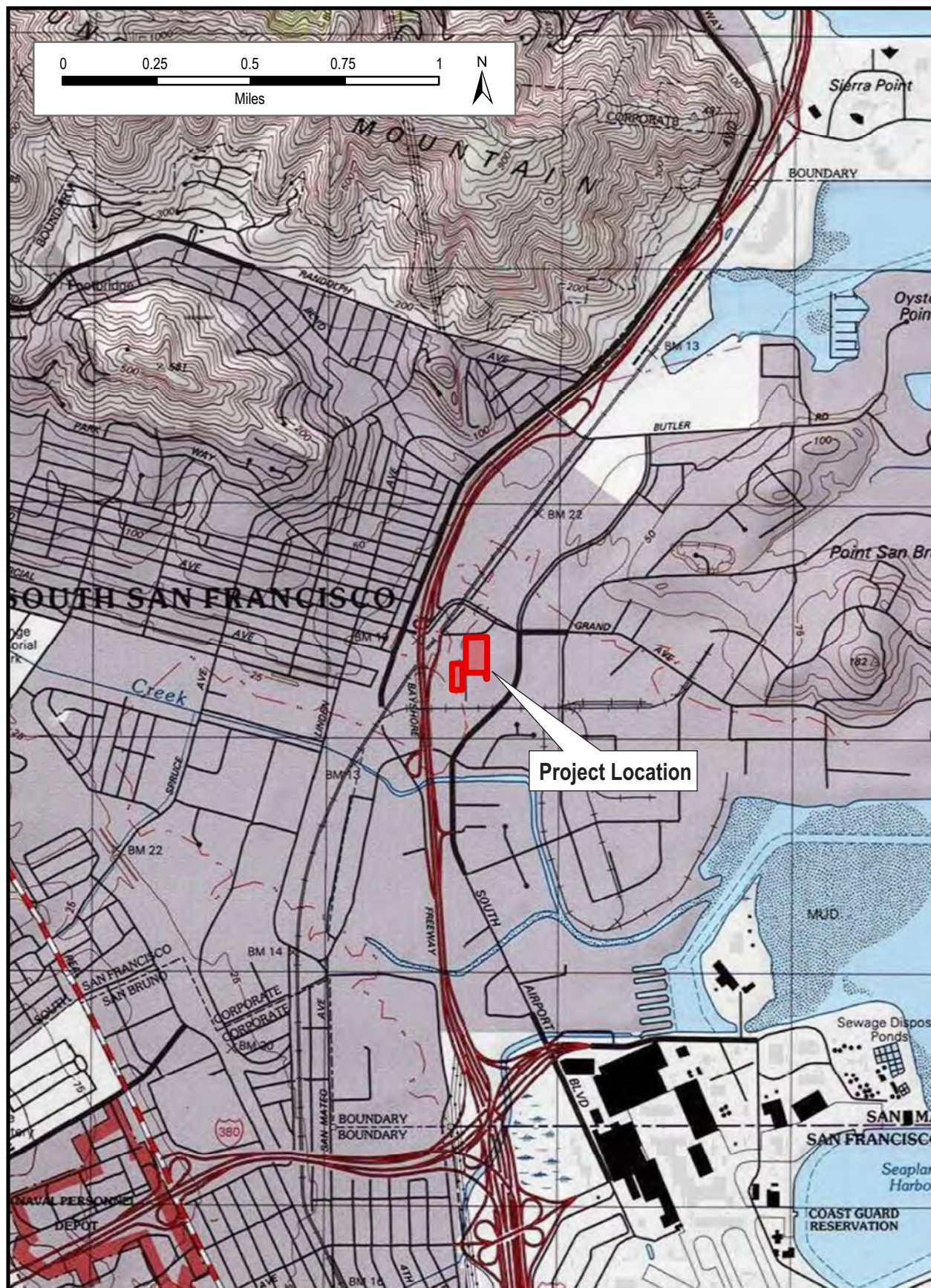


Figure 2: Project Location - T3S R5W unsectioned (USGS South San Francisco, CA 1995)



Figure 1: General Project Location (ESRI World Street Map)



Figure 3: Project Parcels with Photo View Locations



Figure 4: 120 East Grand Avenue – view southwest from intersection of East Grand Avenue and Sylvester Road



Figure 5: 130 East Grand Avenue – view west along East Grand Avenue



Figure 6: 129 Sylvester Road – view east



Figure 7: 145 Sylvester Road – view northeast



Figure 8: 160 Sylvester Road – view northwest



Figure 9: 180 Sylvester Road – view northwest



Figure 10: View south along Sylvester Road



Figure 11: View north along Sylvester Road

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1556 Harbor Boulevard, STE 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 120 E Grand Avenue, South San Francisco

County: San Mateo County

USGS Quadrangle Name: USGS South San Francisco, CA 1995

Address: 120 E Grand Avenue, City of South San Francisco

Township: 3 South **Range:** 5 West, unsectioned

Company/Firm/Agency: Basin Research Associates

Contact Person: Colin I. Busby, PhD, RPA

Street Address: 1933 Davis Street, STE 214

City/Zip: San Leandro, CA 94577

Phone: (510) 430-8441 x101

Email: Please send response to basinres1@gmail.com

Project Description:

The overall project considers the development of six parcels in South San Francisco at East Grand and Sylvester Road, near State Highway 101 and the new Caltrain Station. Parcels include 120, 130 East Grand as well as 129, 145, 160 and 180 Sylvester Street. The three proposed buildings will focus on biotech lab/office space with an associated parking structure.

Building 01 – 160-180 Sylvester Street Parcels: New 11-story + penthouse building consists of 326,000 square feet with a typical lab/office floor plate on levels 3-11 of approximately 32,000 square feet, and smaller floor plates for Levels 1 and 2 allowing for plaza entry areas and service yards. At the roof level there will be an enclosed penthouse and mechanical equipment that will be visually screened.

Building 02 – 120-130 East Grand Avenue: New, five-story tall building + penthouse consisting of 150,000 square feet with a typical lab/office floor plate on levels 2-5 at approximately 29,000 square feet, and a larger ground level to accommodate greater active functions along East Grand and Sylvester. At the roof level there will be an enclosed penthouse and mechanical equipment that will be visually screened.

Building 03 - 145/129 Sylvester Street Parcels: New, three-story tall building + mechanical roof top equipment area consisting of 26,000 square feet with an amenity or retail space programmed at the ground floor and lab/office space on the upper levels. The ground floor plan will be "split" to provide access to the associated parking structure.

Parking Structure – 145/129 Sylvester Street Parcels: New stand-alone eight-story parking structure with 756 proposed parking stalls and 2,000 square feet of amenity or retail space. The overall structure is proposed at approximately 240,000 square feet.

Date: 10/26/2022

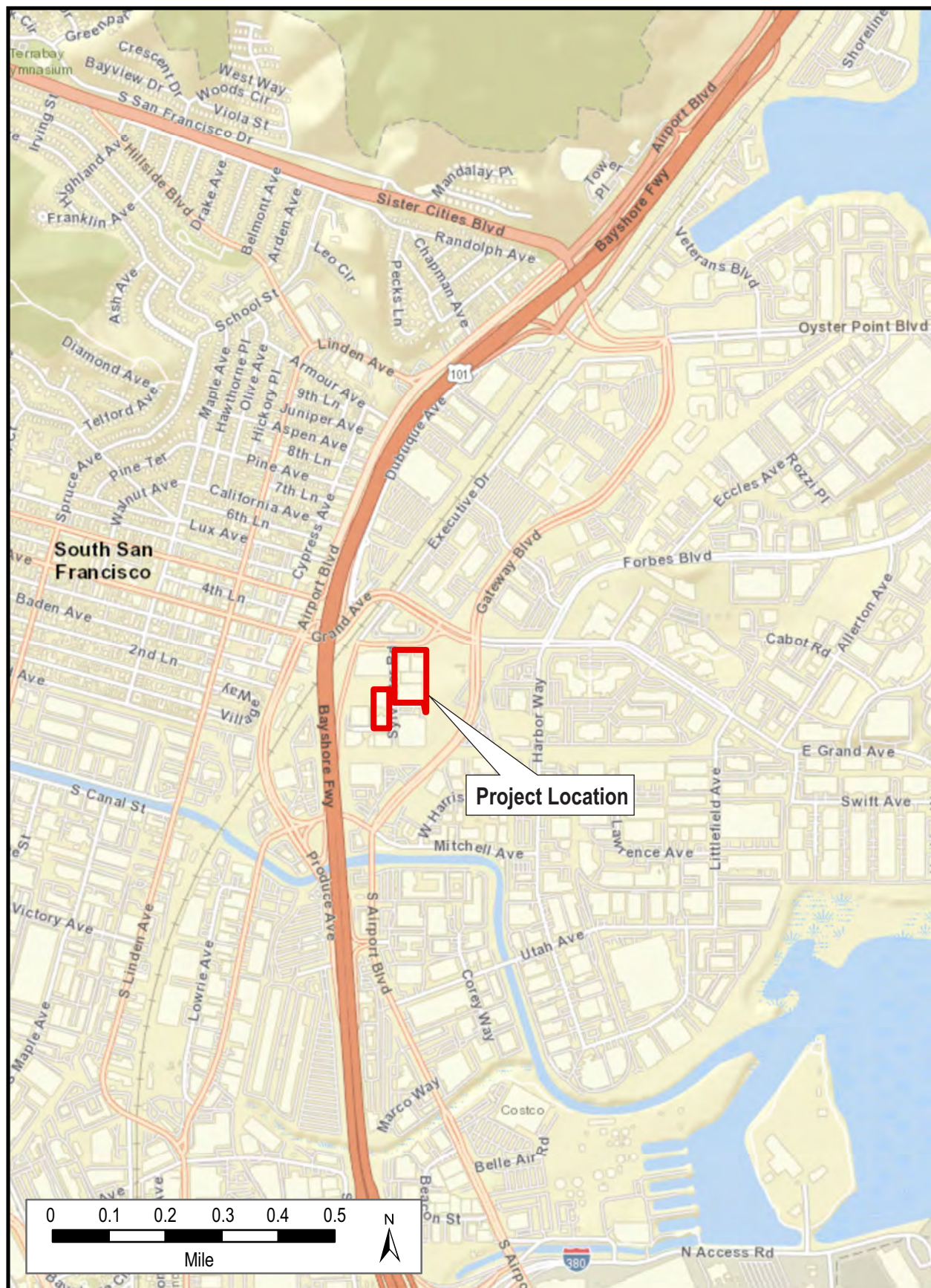


Figure 1: Project Location - T3S R5W unsectioned (ESRI World Street Map)

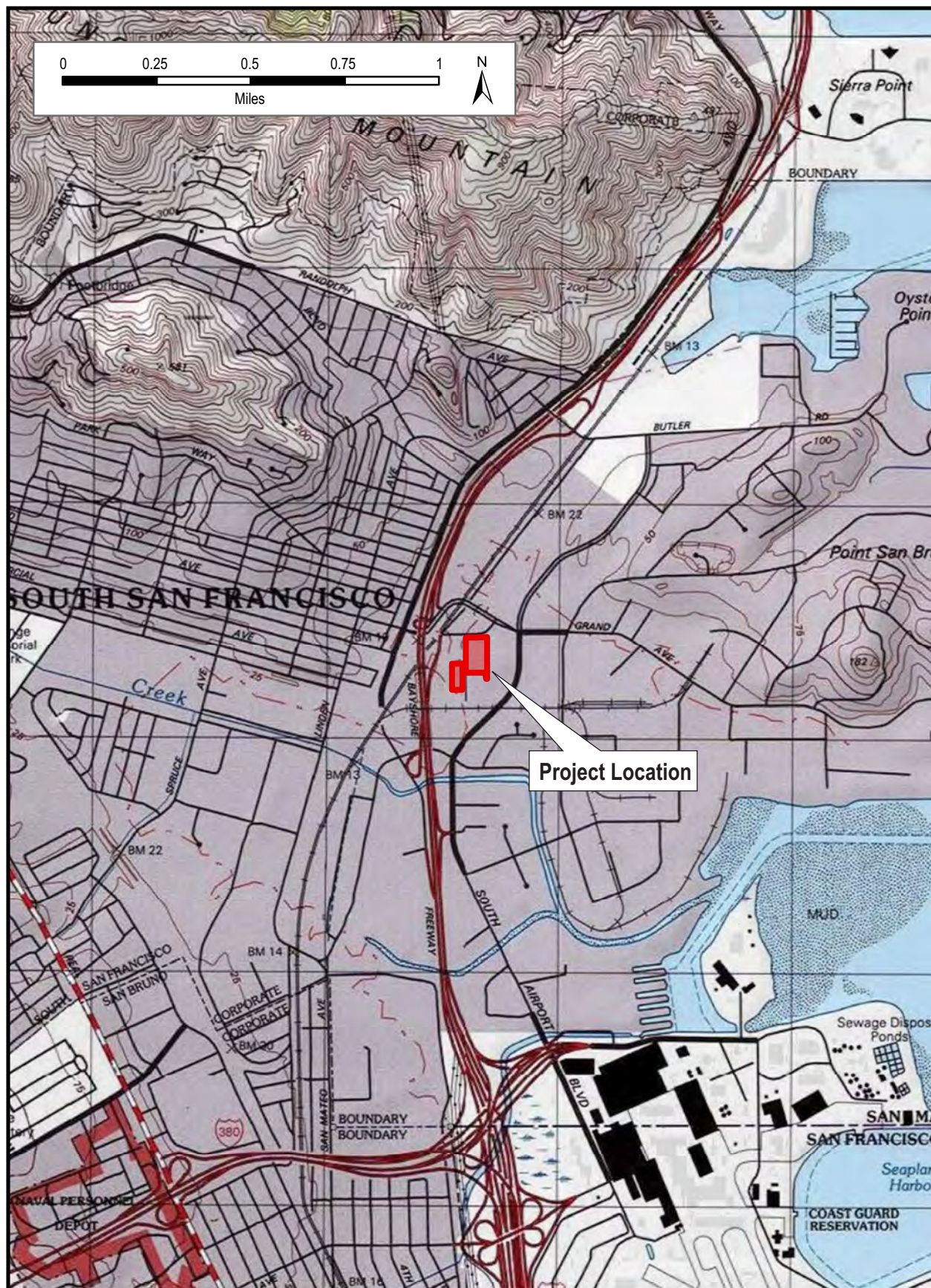


Figure 1: Project Location - T3S R5W unsectioned (USGS South San Francisco, CA 1995)



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 30, 2022

Colin I. Busby, PhD, RPA
Basin Research Associates

Via Email to: basinres1@gmail.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: 120 E Grand Avenue, South San Francisco Project, San Mateo County

Dear Dr. Busby:

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 me. 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: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Mateo County
11/30/2022**

**Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of
Mission San Juan Bautista**

Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
3030 Soda Bay Road Costanoan
Lakeport, CA, 95453
Phone: (650) 851 - 7489
Fax: (650) 332-1526
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com

The Ohlone Indian Tribe

Andrew Galvan, Chairperson
P.O. Box 3388 Bay Miwok
Fremont, CA, 94539 Ohlone
Phone: (510) 882 - 0527 Patwin
Fax: (510) 687-9393 Plains Miwok
chochenyo@AOL.com

**Costanoan Rumsen Carmel
Tribe**

Tony Cerda, Chairperson
244 E. 1st Street Costanoan
Pomona, CA, 91766
Phone: (909) 629 - 6081
Fax: (909) 524-8041
rumsen@aol.com

**Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom
Valley Band**

Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct. Foothill Yokut
Salinas, CA, 93906 Mono
Phone: (831) 443 - 9702
kwood8934@aol.com

**Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan**

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

**Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan**

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

**Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe
of the SF Bay Area**

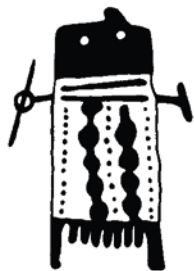
Monica Arellano, Vice
Chairwoman
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232 Costanoan
Castro Valley, CA, 94546
Phone: (408) 205 - 9714
monicavarellano@gmail.com

The Ohlone Indian Tribe

Desiree Vigil, THPO
1775 Marco Polo Way, Apt. 21 Bay Miwok
Burlingame, CA, 94010 Ohlone
Phone: (650) 290 - 0245 Patwin
dirwin0368@yahoo.com 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 120 E Grand Avenue, South San Francisco Project, San Mateo County.



December 1, 2022



Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista

Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
3030 Soda Bay Road
Lakeport, CA 95453

RE: Request for Information – 120 E Grand Avenue, City of South San Francisco
Demolish existing buildings and construct three new buildings and parking.

Dear Irenne,

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources associated with the above project. There are no resources listed on the Sacred Lands File (SLF).

The overall project considers the development of six parcels in South San Francisco at East Grand and Sylvester Road, near State Highway 101 and the new Caltrain Station. Parcels include 120, 130 East Grand as well as 129, 145, 160 and 180 Sylvester Street. The three proposed buildings will focus on biotech lab/office space with an associated parking structure.

Building 01 – 160-180 Sylvester Street Parcels: New 11-story + penthouse building.

Building 02 – 120-130 East Grand Avenue: New, five-story tall building + penthouse

Building 03 - 145/129 Sylvester Street Parcels: New, three-story tall building. The ground floor plan will be "split" to provide access to the associated parking structure.

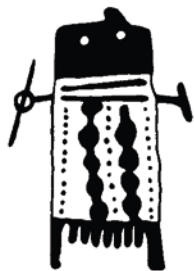
Parking Structure – 145/129 Sylvester Street Parcels: New stand-alone eight-story parking structure with 756 proposed parking stalls and 2,000 square feet of amenity or retail space.

No recorded resources are known for the project site and surrounding area.

We look forward to hearing from you. I can be reached at (510) 430-8441 x101 or via email at basinres1@gmail.com. Thanking you in advance for any assistance.

BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA



December 1, 2022

BASIN
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATES

1933 DAVIS STREET
SUITE 214
SAN LEANDRO, CA 94577
VOICE (510) 430-8441
FAX (510) 430-8443

Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe

Tony Cerda, Chairperson
244 E. 1st Street
Pomona, CA 91766

RE: Request for Information – 120 E Grand Avenue, City of South San Francisco
Demolish existing buildings and construct three new buildings and parking.

Dear Chairperson Cerda,

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources associated with the above project. There are no resources listed on the Sacred Lands File (SLF).

The overall project considers the development of six parcels in South San Francisco at East Grand and Sylvester Road, near State Highway 101 and the new Caltrain Station. Parcels include 120, 130 East Grand as well as 129, 145, 160 and 180 Sylvester Street. The three proposed buildings will focus on biotech lab/office space with an associated parking structure.

Building 01 – 160-180 Sylvester Street Parcels: New 11-story + penthouse building.

Building 02 – 120-130 East Grand Avenue: New, five-story tall building + penthouse

Building 03 - 145/129 Sylvester Street Parcels: New, three-story tall building. The ground floor plan will be "split" to provide access to the associated parking structure.

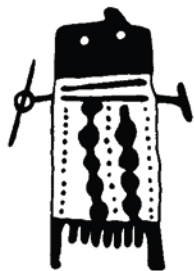
Parking Structure – 145/129 Sylvester Street Parcels: New stand-alone eight-story parking structure with 756 proposed parking stalls and 2,000 square feet of amenity or retail space.

No recorded resources are known for the project site and surrounding area.

We look forward to hearing from you. I can be reached at (510) 430-8441 x101 or via email at basinres1@gmail.com. Thanking you in advance for any assistance.

BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA



December 1, 2022



Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan

Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA 95024

RE: Request for Information – 120 E Grand Avenue, City of South San Francisco
Demolish existing buildings and construct three new buildings and parking.

Dear Ann Marie,

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources associated with the above project. There are no resources listed on the Sacred Lands File (SLF).

The overall project considers the development of six parcels in South San Francisco at East Grand and Sylvester Road, near State Highway 101 and the new Caltrain Station. Parcels include 120, 130 East Grand as well as 129, 145, 160 and 180 Sylvester Street. The three proposed buildings will focus on biotech lab/office space with an associated parking structure.

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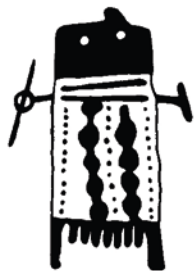
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Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA



December 1, 2022



Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan

Kanyon Sayers-Roods
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, CA 95122

RE: Request for Information – 120 E Grand Avenue, City of South San Francisco
Demolish existing buildings and construct three new buildings and parking.

Dear Ms. Sayers-Roods,

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources associated with the above project. There are no resources listed on the Sacred Lands File (SLF).

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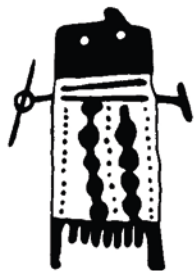
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BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA



December 1, 2022



Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area

Monica Arellano
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA 94546

RE: Request for Information – 120 E Grand Avenue, City of South San Francisco
Demolish existing buildings and construct three new buildings and parking.

Dear Monica,

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources associated with the above project. There are no resources listed on the Sacred Lands File (SLF).

The overall project considers the development of six parcels in South San Francisco at East Grand and Sylvester Road, near State Highway 101 and the new Caltrain Station. Parcels include 120, 130 East Grand as well as 129, 145, 160 and 180 Sylvester Street. The three proposed buildings will focus on biotech lab/office space with an associated parking structure.

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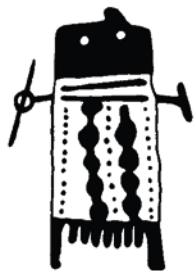
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Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA



December 1, 2022



The Ohlone Indian Tribe

Desiree Vigil
1775 Marco Polo Way, Apt. 21
Burlingame, CA 94010

RE: Request for Information – 120 E Grand Avenue, City of South San Francisco
Demolish existing buildings and construct three new buildings and parking.

Dear Desiree,

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources associated with the above project. There are no resources listed on the Sacred Lands File (SLF).

The overall project considers the development of six parcels in South San Francisco at East Grand and Sylvester Road, near State Highway 101 and the new Caltrain Station. Parcels include 120, 130 East Grand as well as 129, 145, 160 and 180 Sylvester Street. The three proposed buildings will focus on biotech lab/office space with an associated parking structure.

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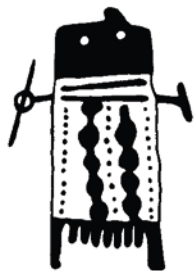
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BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA



December 1, 2022



The Ohlone Indian Tribe

Andrew Galvan
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, CA 94539

RE: Request for Information – 120 E Grand Avenue, City of South San Francisco
Demolish existing buildings and construct three new buildings and parking.

Dear Andy,

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources associated with the above project. There are no resources listed on the Sacred Lands File (SLF).

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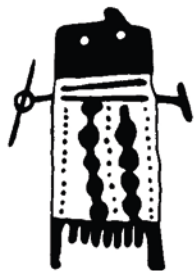
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BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA



December 1, 2022



Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band

Mr. Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, CA 93906

RE: Request for Information – 120 E Grand Avenue, City of South San Francisco
Demolish existing buildings and construct three new buildings and parking.

Dear Chairperson Woodrow,

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources associated with the above project. There are no resources listed on the Sacred Lands File (SLF).

The overall project considers the development of six parcels in South San Francisco at East Grand and Sylvester Road, near State Highway 101 and the new Caltrain Station. Parcels include 120, 130 East Grand as well as 129, 145, 160 and 180 Sylvester Street. The three proposed buildings will focus on biotech lab/office space with an associated parking structure.

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Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
1400 Valley House Drive, Suite 210
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwwic@sonoma.edu
https://nwwic.sonoma.edu

11/4/2022

NWIC File No.: 22-0597

Donna M. Garaventa
Basin Research Associates
1933 Davis Street, Suite 214
San Leandro, CA 94577

Re: 120 E Grand

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the South San Francisco USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼ mi radius:

Resources within project area:	41-002438, 41-002434, 41-002437
Resources within ¼ mi radius:	41-000045, 41-000046, 41-000050, 41-002147, 41-002433, 41-002435, 41-002439, 41-002440, 41-002655
Reports within project area:	29657, 23551, 48738
Reports within 1/4 mi radius:	10401, 17730, 17993, 22986, 23551, 26045, 27930, 29657, 30760, 30887, 31824, 34087, 34156, 35458, 36747, 39033, 43119, 43970, 48502, 48738, 49125, 50653, 53084

Resource Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database Records:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Ethnographic Information:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Literature:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Maps:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Local Inventories:

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:

Shipwreck Inventory:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

***Notes:**

****** Current versions of these resources are available on-line:

Caltrans Bridge Survey: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Soil Survey: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/surveylist/soils/survey/state/?statelid=CA>

Shipwreck Inventory: <http://www.slc.ca.gov/Info/Shipwrecks.html>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

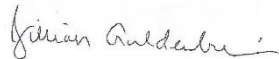
The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,



Jillian Guldenbrein
Researcher