

APPENDIX E

CULTURAL RECORDS SEARCHES AND TRIBAL CONTACT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT



ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT IN SUPPORT OF THE STANFORD WEDGE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Final

February 14, 2022



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IN SUPPORT OF THE STANFORD WEDGE HOUSING
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, SAN MATEO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA**

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Stanford University is proposing the Stanford Wedge Housing Development Project (Project) that includes the subdivision of approximately 7.4 acres into 30 developable lots and other open space lots (Residential Development Area), and the construction of a Fire Access Road and creation of two looped trails within a larger 75.4-acre parcel (Project site) in the Town of Portola, San Mateo County, California. The Project also includes preparation and implementation of a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) to manage wildfire risks across undeveloped portions of the Project site (Undeveloped Area). The VMP (Conway et al. 2020) identifies the need for construction of a new fire access road to facilitate the removal of vegetation from the Undeveloped Area of the Project site. Additional treatments identified in the VMP may commence prior to access road construction or other ground disturbing activities.

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to complete a cultural resources assessment of the 75.4-acre Project site at 3530 Alpine Road in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Town of Portola Valley (Town). The Town is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource assessment of the 75.4-acre Project site. This investigation included a cultural resource literature search, communication with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and interested Native American tribal groups, as well as a pedestrian survey of the Project site. The purpose of the investigation was to assess the potential for the Project to impact historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

On January 24, 2020, PaleoWest archaeologist, Zack Babineau, completed a records search of the Project site and a ¼-mile buffer at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) on the campus of Sonoma State University (File No. 19-1233). The records search indicated that no fewer than 17 previous cultural resource studies were completed within ¼-mile of the Project site, resulting in the identification of five cultural resources, two of which were reported within the Project site. No cultural resources were identified within the Residential Development Area.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project site, PaleoWest also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC. Results of the SLF search were positive and they recommended contacting seven individuals/representatives of seven Native American tribal groups to find out if they have additional information about the Project site. All seven individuals were contacted; responses are provided in Appendix A.

On February 22, 2020, PaleoWest archaeologists Ashley Schmutzler and Nathan Ramos completed an intensive pedestrian survey of the Residential Development Area. An additional survey of the 1,650-meter (m) looped trails (the Alpine Road Trail and the Portola Terrace Looped Trail), totaling 8 acres, was completed on September 25, 2020, by Ashley Schmutzler. On January 27, 2022, PaleoWest archaeologists Zach Williams and Brennan Popovic completed an additional pedestrian survey of the remaining 61.4 acres of the Project site. In total, 75.4 acres were surveyed.

The survey resulted in the identification of two newly recorded cultural resources within the Project site and the revisiting of two existing cultural resources. The four cultural resources identified within the Project site include: P-41-000297, a previously recorded Precontact stone circle that was not found at its reported location and may be buried or obscured by vegetation; the Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site, a previously recorded mixed-component site with a historic sandstone quarry and Precontact bedrock mortars; and 19-647-01 and 19-647-02, two newly recorded historic refuse scatters. Finally, Precontact human occupation site, P-41-000557, which is outside of and 43

m east of the Project site, may contain subsurface deposits that extend into the Residential Development Area.

To reduce potential impacts of the Project on known or potentially significant archaeological resources, PaleoWest provides a set of management recommendations and procedures for inadvertent discoveries in the concluding section of this report.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Stanford University is proposing the Stanford Wedge Housing Development Project (Project) that includes the subdivision of approximately 7.4 acres into 30 developable lots and other open space lots (Residential Development Area), and the construction of a Fire Access Road and creation of two looped trails within a larger 75.4-acre parcel (Project site) in the Town of Portola, San Mateo County, California (Figure 1-1). The Project also includes preparation and implementation of a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) to manage wildfire risks across undeveloped portions of the Project site (Undeveloped Area). The VMP (Conway et al. 2020) identifies the need for construction of a new fire access road to facilitate the removal of vegetation from the Undeveloped Area of the Project site. Additional treatments identified in the VMP may commence prior to access road construction or other ground disturbing activities.

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to conduct a cultural resource assessment of the 75.4-acre Project site at 3530 Alpine Road in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Town of Portola Valley (Town). The Town is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project site is currently occupied by the Alpine Rock Ranch and is commonly referred to as the “Stanford Wedge.” The Project site address is 3530 Alpine Road, and is on a 75.4-acre parcel (APN 077-281-020) that forms a triangular shape between Alpine Road and developments along Westridge Drive and Minocca Road in Portola Valley. The Project site is in a portion of unsectioned land (Rancho Rincon de San Francisquito) within Township 6 South Range 3 West, on the 1997 Palo Alto, California 7.5’ United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (Figure 1-2). The site is mostly undeveloped and is covered with grasses, shrubs, and trees.

Stanford proposes to develop a portion of University property in the Town of Portola Valley to create 27 single-family residences and 12 affordable multifamily units (Residential Development Area). Out of a total of approximately 75.4-acres, only 7.4 acres—or 10 percent—of the total Project site will be developed. The Project also proposes two trails, the Alpine Road Trail and the Portola Terrace Looped Trail, which total 1,650 meters (m) in length (Figure 1-3). The remainder of the Project site will be preserved as open space, although improvements will be made in accordance with the VMP (Conway et al. 2020).

In addition to the developments occurring within the Residential Development Area, the VMP includes the construction of a permanent fire access road within the Undeveloped Area of the Project site. This access road will be used by fire personnel in the event of a wildfire, as well as providing a staging and landing area for activities, including those related to vegetation management. Implementation of the VMP itself may include activities such as prescribed herbivory with goats, manual treatment, and mechanical treatment with heavy machinery to complete tasks such as chipping, mastication, and tree removal. As described, several of these treatment activities use heavy machinery to assist in vegetation management, which has the potential to affect archaeological resources.



Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.

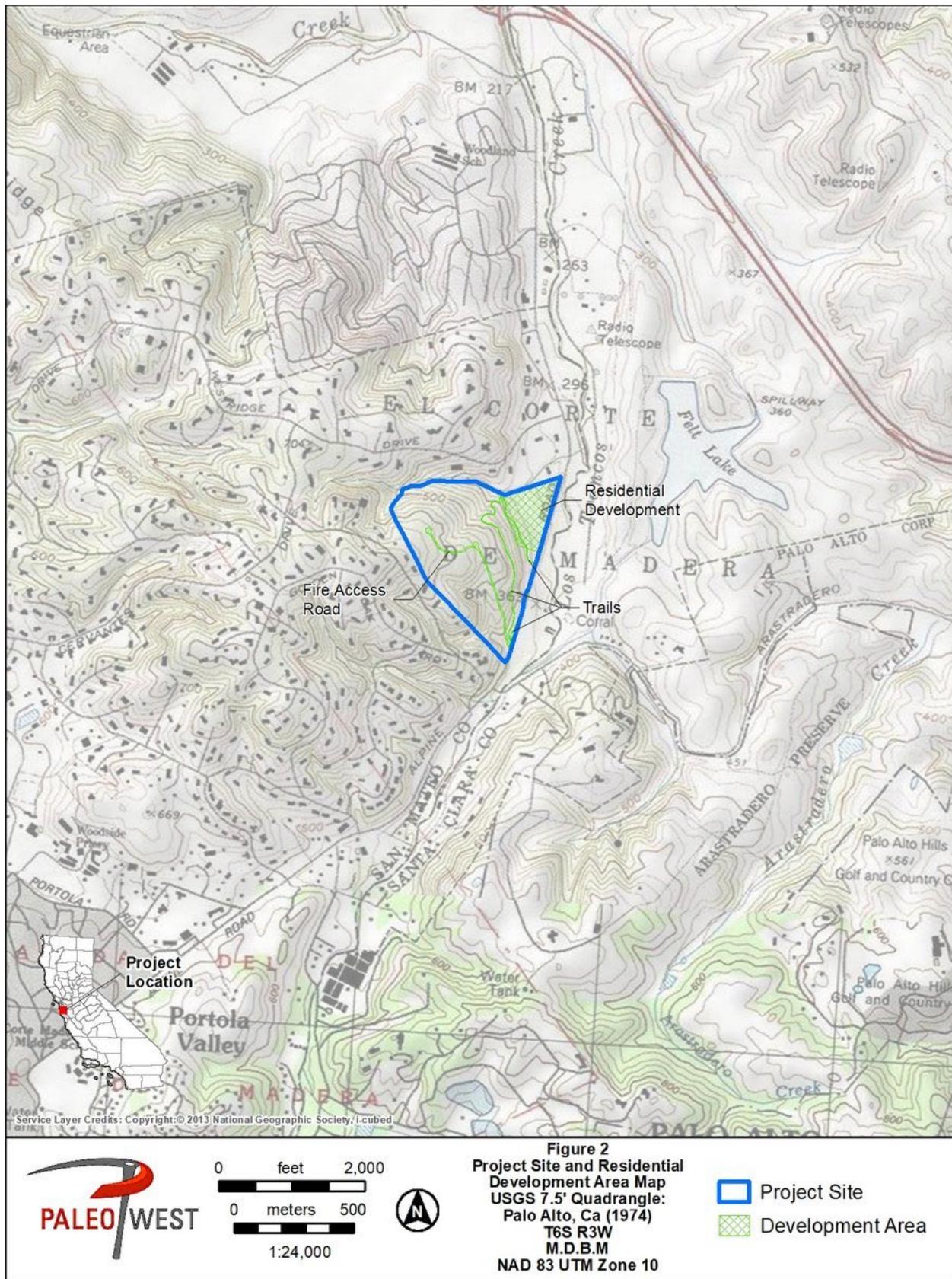


Figure 1-2. Project location map.

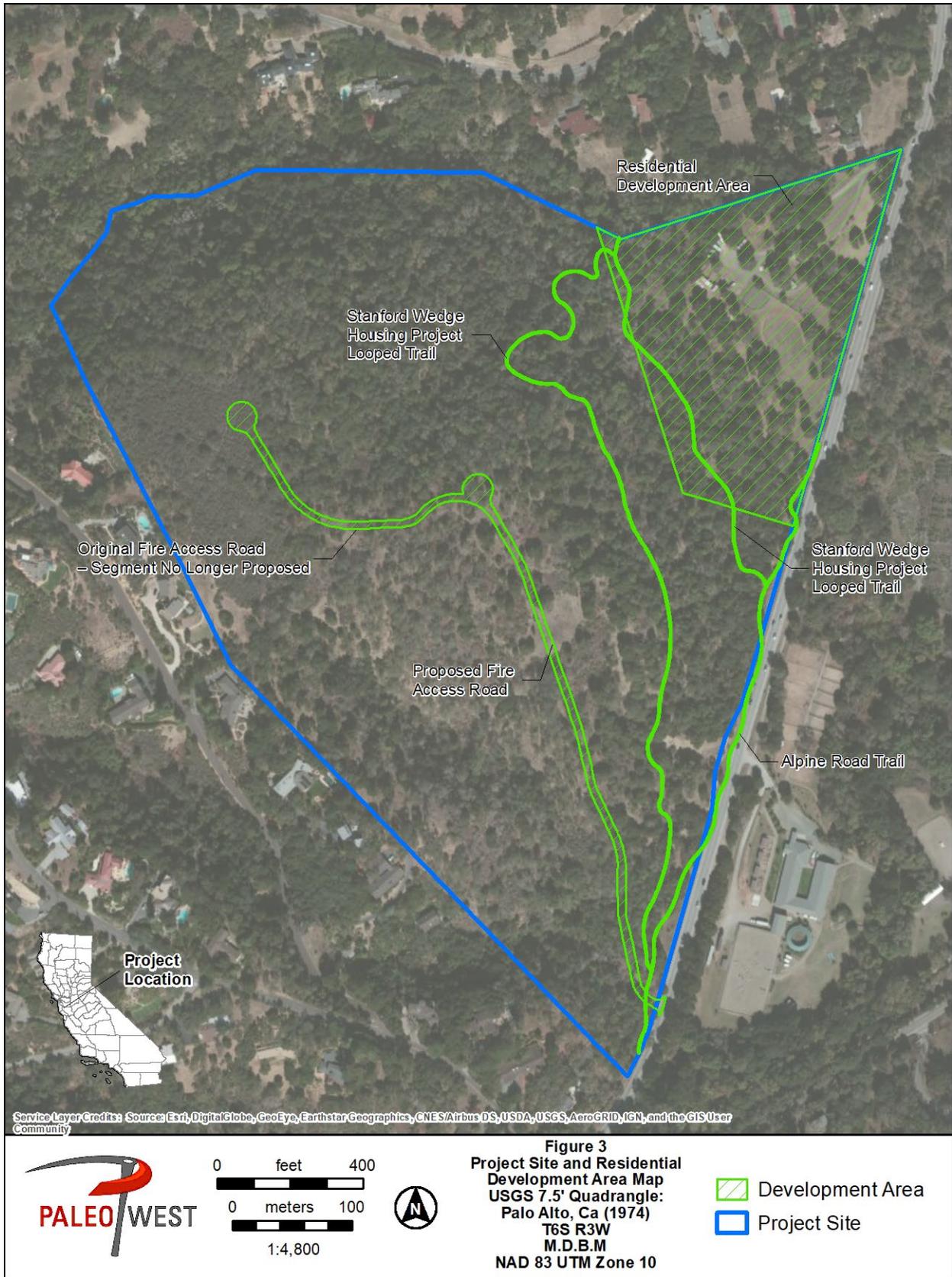


Figure 1-3. Project site map.

1.2 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource assessment conducted for the proposed Project site. Section 1 introduces the Project location and description. Section 2 states the regulatory context for the Project site. Section 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project site and surrounding region. The results of the cultural resource literature and records search conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) and the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and a summary of the Native American communications are presented in Section 4. The results of the archaeological surveys are presented in Section 5. The management recommendations are provided in Section 6. This is followed by bibliographic references in Section 7 and appendices.

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The proposed Project site is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the Project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the Project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets any of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered.

3 SETTING

This section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the Project site, including the Precontact, Ethnographic, and Historic Period contexts. Several factors,

including topography, available water sources, and biological resources, affect the nature and distribution of Precontact, Ethnographic, and Historic Period human activities in an area. This background provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The San Francisco Bay region is defined by the San Francisco Peninsula on the southwest, the Marin Peninsula on the northwest, and the Berkeley Hills and the Diablo Range on the east. The heart of the region is the San Francisco Bay system, which occupies a late Pliocene trough that flooded repeatedly during the Pleistocene interglacials; the last flooding occurring approximately 10,000 years ago. This trough extends to the south where it forms the Santa Clara and San Benito valleys and to the north where it forms the Petaluma, Napa, and Sonoma valleys (Moratto 1984:219). About 15,000 years ago, the coastal shoreline extended more than 15 miles (mi) west of today's coastline. The California River flowed through the gorge that is now the Golden Gate and across what is today's submerged continental shelf, finally reaching the ocean far west of today's coastline (Moratto 1984:219).

Approximately 8,000 years ago, with the rising sea levels associated with the melting of continental glaciers, marine waters began to invade the San Francisco trough, creating a lush and bountiful marshland environment on the shores surrounding a newly created bay. Elk, deer, and waterfowl inhabited the marshlands and surrounding environs. The waters of the bay and ocean produced abalone, oyster, mussels, clams, salmon, sturgeon, seabass, shark, perch, and many other fish species. Tule and marsh grasses provided raw material for a variety of implements fashioned by the earliest inhabitants.

The flanks of the coastal mountain ranges provide the biotic zone of the coastal grasslands. These mountain ranges are the product of tectonic activity caused by the collision of the Pacific continental plate and the continent of North America. A variety of geological composition and soil variability are the result of this activity. The geologic foundation underlying the coastal grasslands is largely granite bedrock intermixed with large areas of sedimentary shales, sandstones, and composites of igneous rock (Brown 1997:86). Mineral resources for both tool manufacture and trade were abundant. Obsidian, prized for projectile points and blades, was available to the north at Annadel and Napa's Glass Mountain. Franciscan chert was found locally in streambeds and rock outcroppings, while banded Monterey chert could be found in coastal deposits to the south (Moratto 1984:221).

Native grasses covered the middle-elevation hillsides in the coastal areas prior to the late eighteenth century. The grasses now covering the coastal grassland region are not the same as those that would have been found in the area 250 years ago. Although the types of animals inhabiting the coastal regions before the influx of humans are largely known, the type of plants that may have occupied the coastal grassland is not as well defined.

Annual precipitation in the San Francisco Bay region varies from 20–40 inches (in) with precipitation concentrated in the fall, winter, and spring months. This climate is much like that found in the Mediterranean: mild, rainy winters and warm, dry summers. After the first rain at the end of October or early November, the vegetation becomes and remains green, but not growing, until late February, when it begins to grow rapidly. By early May, grasses have usually changed to dry golden-colored and remain that way until fall (Brown 1985:86). Due to the cooling effects of the local Bay environment, temperatures in the Project site are mild in the summer, usually averaging 55–65°F (Moratto 1984:223).

3.2 PRECONTACT SETTING

The general chronological culture sequence for the South Bay—and Santa Clara Valley in particular—is summarized to provide a context within which to evaluate cultural resources and develop research questions to guide data recovery, analysis, and interpretation. The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene took place at approximately 11,500 calibrated years before present (B.P.). The Santa Clara Valley was occupied as early as circa 8800 B.P., based on radiocarbon dates from a feature and a shell bead recovered at the Metcalf site (CA-SCL-178) (Fitzgerald and Porcasi 2003).

Two different chrono-cultural frameworks are commonly used to organize the archaeological record in the San Francisco Bay Area. The Early, Middle, and Late Period divisions established by Beardsley (1954) are commonly referred to as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) (Gerow and Force 1968). The Lower, Middle, and Upper Archaic through Emergent Period chronology was established by Fredrickson (e.g., Fredrickson 1973, 1994). The CCTS system divisions are primarily based on changes in material culture, including stylistic changes in artifacts such as shell beads, and the presence or absence of various artifact types or classes. Some temporal subdivisions have been refined to 200–300-year intervals on the basis of dated changes in shell bead style (the shell bead scheme) (e.g., Groza 2002). The Archaic-Emergent Period chronology represents changes in subsistence and settlement patterns, economic strategies, as well as stylistic elements of the material culture. Choice of chrono-cultural framework depends upon the research questions and the nature of the archaeological record being studied. Milliken et al. (2007:101) chose a hybrid system for their reevaluation and update of the prehistory of the San Francisco Bay Area.

In the San Francisco Bay Area, the Early, Middle, and Late Period sequence is preceded by the Early Holocene, an addition made necessary by the discovery of evidence of a more ancient human presence than was anticipated when the scheme was first developed. Following the summary chart presented in Milliken et al. (2007:104), the Early Holocene begins at 11,500 B.P., corresponding roughly to the end of the Pleistocene, and stretches to 5,500 B.P. The Early Period lasts from 5,500–2,500 B.P., Middle Period from 2,500–1,000 B.P., and the Late Period from 1,000 B.P.–contact. In the broader San Francisco Bay region, the Middle and Later Periods have been subdivided on the basis of more detailed evidence accumulated, using the shell bead scheme based on changing styles of shell beads.

Each of the CCTS and the economic periods has corresponding cultural associations based on specific chronocultural type artifacts that are sometimes distinguishable between smaller scale sub-regions. In the Santa Clara Valley, the Early Holocene/Lower Archaic is associated with the Metcalf Creek Aspect; the Early Period is subdivided into early Middle Archaic, associated with the Sandhill Bluff Aspect; the later Middle Archaic, associated with the Early Bay Complex (a mix of the Stege Aspect of the central bay and the Sandhill Bluff Aspect); the Middle Period/Upper Archaic is divided into the Ellis Landing Aspect (early) and Meganos Complex (later); and the Late Period/Emergent has not yet been associated with a sub-regional identifier and requires further study (Milliken et al. 2007:104).

3.2.1 Early Holocene (11,500–5,500 B.P.)/Lower Archaic Period (9,500–5,500 B.P.)

The earliest occupation of the Santa Clara Valley is attributed to the Metcalf Site, CA-SCL-178 at approximately 8800 B.P. (Hildebrandt 1983; Fitzgerald and Porcasi 2003). The stratified deposits at

the site extend to a maximum depth of 9 m (30 feet [ft]) below ground surface (bgs). The relative lack of evidence from this period may be due to the deep burial of sites beneath many meters of alluvium, as is commonly the case across central California. Most commonly identified by the abundant and ubiquitous millingslabs and handstones, the period is broadly referred to as the Millingstone Culture and extends north from southern California. In the vicinity of the Santa Clara Valley the Early Holocene/Lower Archaic diagnostic assemblage is called the Metcalf Aspect. Other diagnostic artifacts include large side-notched projectile points. The Saratoga Site, CA-SCL-65, is a typical Metcalf Creek Aspect millingstone site, with two flexed burials covered by cairns of millingstones dating between 7,350–6,850 calibrated B.P. (Fitzgerald 1993). Hylkema (2002:235) notes that local Franciscan chert dominates the flaked stone tool assemblages. Other sites that have been dated to this period include CA-SCL-33, 63, 64, 65, 106, 484, 674, and 832 (Reese et al. 2007). The Stanford Man II Burial, radiocarbon dated to 4400 B.P., was flexed and associated with three large side-notched chert projectile points, suggesting a relatively late association.

3.2.2 Early Period/Middle Archaic Period (5,500–2,500 B.P.)

In the Santa Clara Valley, this period was first identified and defined at the University Village Site (Gerow with Force 1968), and identified as the Early San Francisco Bay culture, later designated Early Bay, and then Lower Berkeley Pattern. The type artifacts from the Lower Archaic—millingstones and mullers—continue into this period, with the addition of stone bowl mortars and both conical and stubby pestles (Elsasser 1978:38). Other artifact types include concave base projectile points and large, leaf-shaped contracting stemmed points. Net sinkers, both notched and grooved, can be found in the ground stone assemblage. Burials of this period are flexed, with no fixed pattern of orientation, and typically accompanied by ochre and occasionally by asbestos rods. The first documented double-perforated *Haliotis* rectangle beads in the Bay Area date to 5,590 B.P. at CA-SCL-832 (Cartier 2002 in Milliken et al. 2007:115).

Hildebrandt notes the hunting of rodents in addition to the economic activities of intensive acorn processing and storage, shellfish exploitation, and the hunting of a broad variety of prey species (1983:31). Both Stanford Man I and Stanford Man II are dated to this period. The Stanford Man I skull was not associated with its mortuary context, but the Stanford Man II burial was found in a flex on his left side and associated with three large side-notched leaf-shaped projectile points of Monterey chert. Neither discovery has been associated with material culture that might have revealed more about their traditions and origins, or an archaeological deposit that could provide additional information on subsistence or settlement context.

3.2.3 Middle Period/Upper Archaic Period (2,500–1,000 B.P.)

Local archaeologists note a dramatic increase in archaeological sites dating to this period, inferring an increase in population and settlement expansion (e.g., Cartier 1988:279). Sites dating to this period occur closer to the present-day surface, even if they have been buried under alluvium, and their discovery may be more likely than the discovery of older, more deeply buried sites. Until this theory is tested by widespread systematic deep subsurface sampling, the impression of an increase remains the dominant interpretation. Climatic changes are believed to have resulted in the realignment of waterways in the Santa Clara Valley, which may have resulted in changes in the locations of major village sites.

This period has been subdivided on the basis of distinctive changes in the *Olivella* shell bead design over time, defined by a series of bead horizons, with a perceived climax in design sophistication in Bead Horizon M3 (1,350–1,150 cal B.P.) (Milliken et al. 2007:116). Notably, the Meganos Mortuary

Complex spread from the interior into the Santa Clara Valley and has been identified at Wade Ranch (CA-SCL-302) during this time. The subsequent Bead Horizon M4 (1,150–900 cal B.P.) is generally associated with changes in both Olivella shell bead and Haliotis ornament styles. The local site with a mortuary assemblage from this period, CA-SCL-131, had no grave associations with which to establish inter-region bead style connections.

3.2.4 Late Period/Emergent Period (1,000–200 B.P.)

The number of archaeological sites dating to this period in Santa Clara Valley declines from the high observed during the Upper Archaic Period. Cartier has advanced a hypothesis that a climatic shift from the beneficial conditions of the Upper Archaic Period to a warmer, dryer climate, and subsequent decrease in available resources, was the cause for the evident population decline as seen in the archaeological record (Cartier et al. 1993:55).

Typical artifacts from this period include elaborate Haliotis ornaments (which first appeared in the previous period), shell beads and tubular stone pipes, presumably used for tobacco. The hopper mortar that first appears in the North Bay during this period does not appear in the South Bay. Hylkema notes the appearance of Desert Side-notched projectile points, which he believes spread into the Santa Clara Valley from the Central Coast region to the south (2002).

3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

This section provides a brief summary of the ethnography of the Project site vicinity and is intended to provide a general background only. More extensive reviews of Ohlone ethnography are presented in Bocek (1986), Cambra et al. (1996), Kroeber (1970), Levy (1978), Milliken (1995), and Shoup et al. (1995).

The Project site is within the region occupied by the Ohlone or Costanoan group of Native Americans at the time of historic contact with Europeans (Kroeber 1970:462–473). Although the term Costanoan is derived from the Spanish word *Costaños*, or “coast people,” its application as a means of identifying this population is based in linguistics. The Costanoans spoke a language now considered one of the major subdivisions of the Miwok-Costanoan, which belonged to the Utian family within the Penutian language stock (ShIPLEY 1978:82–84). Costanoan actually designates a family of eight languages.

Tribal groups occupying the area from the Pacific Coast to the Diablo Range and from San Francisco to Point Sur spoke the other seven languages of the Costanoan family. Modern descendants of the Costanoan prefer to be known as Ohlone. The name Ohlone is derived from the Oljon group, which occupied the San Gregorio watershed in San Mateo County (Bocek 1986:8). The two terms (Costanoan and Ohlone) are used interchangeably in much of the ethnographic literature.

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

Although linguistically linked as a family, the eight Costanoan languages actually comprised a continuum in which neighboring groups could probably understand each other. However, beyond neighborhood boundaries, each group’s language was reportedly unrecognizable to the other. Each of the eight language groups was subdivided into smaller village complexes or tribal groups. These groups were independent political entities, each occupying specific territories defined by

physiographic features. Each group controlled access to the natural resources of its territory, which also included one or more permanent villages and numerous smaller campsites used as needed during a seasonal round of resource exploitation. Chochenyo or East Bay Costanoan was the language spoken by the estimated 2,000 people who occupied the “east shore of San Francisco Bay between Richmond and Mission San Jose, and probably also in the Livermore Valley” (Levy 1978:485).

A chief, who inherited the position patrilineally and could be either a woman or man, provided leadership. The chief and a council of elders served mainly as community advisers. Specific responsibility for feeding visitors, providing for the impoverished and directing ceremonies, hunting, fishing, and gathering fell to the chief. Only during warfare was the chief’s role as absolute leader recognized by group members (Levy 1978:487).

Extended families lived in domed structures thatched with tule, grass, wild alfalfa, or ferns (Levy 1978:492). Semisubterranean sweathouses were built into pits excavated in stream banks and covered with a structure against the bank. The tule raft, propelled by double-bladed paddles, was used to navigate across San Francisco Bay (Kroeber 1970:468).

Mussels were an important staple in the Ohlone diet, as were acorns of the coast live oak, valley oak, tanbark oak, and California black oak. Seeds and berries, roots and grasses, and the meat of deer, elk, grizzly, rabbit, and squirrel formed the Ohlone diet. Careful management of the land through controlled burning served to ensure a plentiful, reliable source of all these foods (Levy 1978:491).

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

The arrival of the Spanish in 1775 led to a rapid and major reduction in native California populations. Diseases, declining birth rates, and the effects of the mission system served to largely eradicate the aboriginal life ways. Brought into the missions, the surviving Ohlone, along with the Esselen, Yokuts, and Miwok, were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers (Levy 1978; Shoup et al. 1995). Following secularization of the mission system in the 1830s, numerous ranchos were established in the 1840s. Generally, the few Indians who remained were then forced, by necessity, to work on the ranchos.

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

3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

3.4.1 Spanish Exploration and Colonization

The 1769 expedition led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá initiated contact between Spanish explorers and the native people of the Bay region. The Portolá party set off from San Diego and from Monterey onward followed the coast route north, spending late October and early November on the San Francisco Peninsula. After having traveled north up the Peninsula along the coast, where they were greeted warmly by a succession of native villages (Milliken 1995:31–34), the party crossed the Coast Range ridge and began their journey south along the eastern portion of the

Peninsula. The party camped on San Francisquito Creek on November 10. Father Juan Crespí, who recorded the details of the expedition, wrote:

“At once upon our reaching here, several very well-behaved heathens, most of them well-bearded, came to the camp, giving us to understand that they were from three different villages, and I do not doubt there must be many of these, from the many smokes seen in different directions” (Crespí in Stanger and Brown 1969:105 as cited in Shoup et al. 1995:22).

After a mission and settlement had been established at Monterey, parties began exploring north from a new base of operations. The first to return to the Bay Area in 1770 was Pedro Fages and his party, who chose the inland route instead of the coastal route to the north. Fages and his men explored the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, passing through the Fremont Plain and eventually reaching the location of modern-day north Oakland. Just south of Alameda Creek, in Fages’ only mention of native people in his diary of the exploration, the party encountered a group of local native people.

In 1772, a second Fages expedition traveled from Monterey passing through the Santa Clara Valley (Levy 1978:398). After passing northward through the region in March, they explored the inland Diablo Valley as far north as the Carquinez Strait and returned south through the Santa Clara Valley in early April.

Fernando Javier Rivera y Moncada and Father Francisco Palou next explored the region in the fall of 1774 (Beck and Haase 1988:17). They, too, followed the inland route and instead of exploring the east side of the Bay, continued north up the San Francisco Peninsula in search of suitable sites for future missions and military installations. The party distributed gifts to native groups along the length of their route.

The final sites for a military base and the first of the Bay Area missions were chosen during the Anza expedition of 1776. Anza and his men traveled up the Peninsula, where a wounded Indian they encountered in modern-day Belmont made them understand that local tribes were in the midst of a conflict. The party explored the entire area that would become San Francisco and continued to explore portions of the East Bay. At Alameda Creek they came upon thirty Indian men “speaking a language unlike any they had yet heard” (Milliken 1995:54).

The first mission in the San Francisco Bay Area was established in San Francisco with the completion of Mission San Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores) in 1776. Mission Santa Clara de Asis, located forty miles south of San Francisco, was established just a year later. Mission lands were used primarily for the cultivation of wheat, corn, peas, beans, hemp, flax, and linseed, and for grazing cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, goats, and mules. In addition, mission lands were used for growing garden vegetables and orchard trees such as peaches, apricots, apples, pears, and figs.

The missions relied on the Native American population both as their source of Christian converts and their primary source of labor. Though some Indians gave up their traditional way of life by choice, many were coerced, manipulated, and forced into the missions. Soldiers stationed at the Presidio were called upon to both punish those Indian people the priests could not control through more diplomatic means, as well as to retrieve people who attempted to return to their native villages. By the mid-1790s, traditional Costanoan lifeways had been significantly disrupted, and diseases introduced by the early expeditions and missionaries, and the contagions associated with the forced communal life at the missions, resulted in the death of many local peoples. Cook (1943) estimates that by 1832, the Costanoan population had been reduced from a high of over 10,000 in 1770 to less than 2,000.

3.4.2 Mexican Rule and Secularization of the Mission System

Following Mexican independence from Spain in 1821, control of Spain's North American colonial outposts was ceded to the Republic of Mexico. Alta California became a province of the new republic and under Mexican rule Californians could now trade with foreigners and, further, foreigners could own property once they had been naturalized and converted to Catholicism. These new regulations made California more attractive to permanent settlers and, not surprisingly, the numbers of Mexican and non-Mexican born immigrants continued to increase during this period.

Despite this, life remained difficult for Indian people within the mission system. Locally, tensions mounted in the summer of 1829 when Indians of the San Jose and Santa Clara missions rebelled under the leadership of an Indian chieftain, Estanislao, and his companion, Cipriano (Shoup et al 1995:83). The confrontations that took place that summer resulted in casualties for both the Indian rebels and the soldiers serving the mission (Shoup et al. 1995:86). The fact that Indian people who had maintained long-term relationships with local missions were motivated to rebel against them reflected poorly on the institution's ultimate success. Difficulties like these on the local level, as well as the larger issues of administering such a widespread institution, and the desire of the Mexican government to remove the missions' vast land holdings from the control of Franciscan priests, resulted in the secularization of the mission system.

The process of secularization began in California in 1834. Very few Indian people received land as a result of secularization. In the end, former mission lands were parceled out in large land grants, and just as they had done in the missions, Native Americans served as a source of labor for the new landowners. Fifty-eight percent of land grants were made to Mexican citizens, while forty-two percent were made to non-Mexicans who had become naturalized and baptized, gaining access to property in the process (Beck and Haase 1988:24). Prior to secularization, 51 grants had been made in Alta California. "Of the 813 grants ultimately claimed, 453 were filed between 1841 and 1846, 277 from 1844 to 1846, and 87 in the last few months before United States occupation" (Beck and Haase 1988:24).

Throughout the state, this meant that the agricultural economy that was once limited to the missions and pueblos quickly encompassed a growing number of cattle ranches run by men interested primarily in the hide and tallow trade. The current Residential Development Area was entirely within the 8,418-acre area of Rancho Rincon de San Francisquito (Beck and Haase 1988:30). In 1841, California Governor Alvarado granted the rancho to Jose Pena, who had been a resident of the area since 1824 (Kyle 1990:406-407).

3.4.3 The Mexican American War and the Gold Rush Lead to Statehood

As overland migration of American settlers from the east into Alta California became more common in the 1840s, relations between the United States and Mexico became strained, with Mexico fearing American encroachment into their territories. The political situation continued to deteriorate and twice Mexico rejected an American offer to purchase California. In 1836, a revolution in Texas drove out the Mexican Government and created an independent republic. This republic was annexed to the United States in 1845, causing a rift in the diplomatic relations of the two nations. The following year Mexico and the United States were at war. American attempts to seize control of California quickly ensued, and within two months, California was conquered by the United States. Skirmishes between the two sides continued until California was officially annexed to the United States in 1848 (Kyle 1990: xiii-xiv).

Shortly after the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada ignited a major population increase in the northern half of California as immigrants poured into the territory seeking gold or the opportunities inherent in producing goods or services for miners. Prior to the Gold Rush, San Francisco was a small settlement with an approximate population of 800 inhabitants. With the discovery of gold and the sudden influx of thousands of optimistic gold seekers, a city of canvas and wood sprang up as men and goods streamed into the once isolated outpost.

California statehood and the end of Mexican rule ushered in yet another body of laws that governed life in this rapidly changing landscape. Of particular importance to both the people who had established themselves in California during the Mexican era and to those recent immigrants who hoped to settle in California after the gold rush, were the laws governing property ownership. Although Mexican citizens had been assured of their property rights after annexation, the frenzy of the gold rush made northern California's vast rancho lands irresistible to new arrivals, who often squatted on property that they did not own. In 1851, the U.S. Government established a land commission to bring order to the increasingly chaotic situation. The three-member commission was assigned the formidable task of authenticating land titles granted by the Mexican Government, placing the burden of proof on the property owners themselves. Long-time residents spent much of the next two decades trying to gain clear title to their land, often gaining title only to have to use the land itself to pay the legal bills that had accumulated during the process.

3.4.4 The Final Decades of the Nineteenth Century

Increased settlement after statehood and the division of many of the large ranchos led to a shift from the ranching economy favored by Spanish and Mexican landholders to an economy based at first on cattle and grain agriculture, such as wheat, then increasingly on orchard and specialty vegetable agriculture. Irrigation became a vital component in the region's productivity (Beck and Haase 1988:93–97). Crops such as grapes, peaches, walnuts, and vegetables proved to be particularly suited to the region and served as a catalyst for an industry built around providing goods and services to farmers.

Although today the Project site is near a major transportation corridor, nineteenth century residents were somewhat isolated from early population centers such as San Francisco due to the region's topography as well as the primitive state of early transportation. Prior to the establishment of railroads, residents relied on ferries to cross the bay and stages and horse cars to navigate the often-difficult roadways.

These early travel corridors were firmly established when railroad lines were constructed throughout the region. Not only were the transcontinental lines established by the Central Pacific and later the Western Pacific important, but the interconnected network of local lines was significant as well. The location of stations along these lines largely determined the points of development that would soon form the downtown cores of the Bay Area's early cities and towns. Similarly, the lines formalized the corridors that would become home to the area's industries that were largely dependent on rail transportation. Future infrastructure, such as highways and public transportation, continued to follow the routes solidified by the railroads.

Overland travelers relied on the well-worn path of El Camino Real until 1864, when the San Francisco-San Jose Railroad Company train established service between San Francisco and San Jose. The rail line ran parallel to El Camino Real and encouraged development east of El Camino near the new train depots (Hynding 1984:64). The Southern Pacific, and in turn, the Central Pacific quickly absorbed the SF-SJ line. It would remain the only rail line on the Peninsula throughout the

nineteenth century (Hynding 1984:64). Near the Project site, the Mayfield farm and then the Mayfield railroad depot encouraged early commerce and residential development.

In 1852, a lawyer by the name of Leland Stanford moved from New York to Sacramento. He prospered as a miner, a merchant, and eventually as the President and co-founder of the Central Pacific Railroad, which allowed him to gain political office as Governor. Following his tenure as governor, he concentrated his efforts in successfully making the Central Pacific first transcontinental railroad. This company was later merged with Southern Pacific Railroad. In 1876, Stanford purchased 650 acres of the former the Rancho San Francisquito where he established a farm dedicated to breeding pedigree racehorses, which he named Palo Alto. Stanford continued to purchase lands adjacent to, and in the general vicinity of, "The Farm" which eventually totaled more than 8,100 acres over 110 lots in Santa Clara and San Mateo counties. The Residential Development Area is in wedged-shaped Lot 75 (Project site) which measures approximately 75.4-acres and is the southernmost lot of the Stanford landholdings. In 1884, Stanford's only son died at the age of sixteen. As a memorial to him, Stanford established a university on the 8,100 acres, which opened for classes in 1891 (Stanford University 2020; Stanford University n.d.).

The oldest parts of the modern city of Palo Alto were at one time known as Mayfield and College Terrace. Mayfield was established as a town in 1867, although the first schoolhouse there dates to 1855. The town is named after one of the early farms owned by Sarah Wallis, who was the first president of the California Suffrage Association. After its founding, Mayfield earned a reputation for the thirteen unruly saloons in town. Stanford disapproved of alcohol and used his influence to modify that reputation. He convinced an associate, T. Hopkins, to purchase 740 acres of land located southeast of Menlo Park, along El Camino Real, which would become known as the town of University Park and would prohibit the sale of alcohol. University Park soon became known as Palo Alto and was incorporated in 1894. By 1889, the area between Stanford University and Mayfield was settled. Originally it was called University Terrace but later was subsumed into the growing City of Palo Alto. In 1925 Mayfield was annexed by Palo Alto. The prohibition of alcohol that was started in University Park was continued in Palo Alto until after World War II (Hoover et al. as cited in Kyle 1990: 419–420).

In the twentieth century, Palo Alto benefited from technological growth in Silicon Valley. Currently, the city continues to be an economic center for the technology industry. Xerox, Amazon.com, Lockheed Martin, and Hewlett-Packard are major technology firms that maintain offices in Stanford Research Park.

3.4.5 Twentieth Century Expansion

In the early decades of the twentieth century, the waterfront communities of the Peninsula became increasingly connected to both San Francisco and the East Bay. El Camino became the first paved highway in the vicinity of the Project site, and in the 1930s, the stretch of the newly constructed Bayshore Highway between Redwood City and the Santa Clara Valley was completed (Hynding 1984:258). By 1930, the Dumbarton Bridge (between Ravenswood Point and Dumbarton Point) as well as the San Mateo Bridge linked communities on both sides of the southern portion of San Francisco Bay.

Although there had been a flood of immigrants into California during the Great Depression, the influx during World War II was substantially greater. The defense industry expanded and cities surrounding the Bay developed rapidly (Kyle 1990: xvi). New shipyards came into existence, the number of factories in use increased by a third, and the population of industrial workers more than

doubled (Cole 1988:129). The output of Bay Area shipbuilding facilities—1,400 vessels during a war that lasted 1,365 days—remains staggering.

California also became an important location for installations of all branches of the United States military during the war. Largely because a portion of the war was fought in the Pacific theater, and the attack on Pearl Harbor made California a strategic location, the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marines used the human and natural resources of the Bay Area for national defense (Beck and Haase 1988:86–88). As well as the industrial facilities along the Bayshore, the Alameda Naval Air Station, the Oakland Army Base, Moffett Field, and local Army training camps drew civilian and military families to the communities surrounding the Project site.

In addition to heavy industries, such as shipbuilding, high-tech industries such as electronics also expanded rapidly during this period. After the war, these firms began to contribute to the emerging field of communications (Hynding 1984:270). In addition to drawing manpower, the facilities established during the war effort spurred industrial and high-tech research that laid the foundation for today's economy that is increasingly reliant on the innovation of highly skilled workers.

4 CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

On January 24, 2020, PaleoWest archaeologist Zack Babineau completed a records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) on the campus of Sonoma State University (File No. 19-1233). The records search included a review of cultural resources studies and recorded cultural resources within the Project site and within a ¼-mi radius (Study Area) of the Project site. The records search also included a review of the Office of Historic Preservation's "Directory of Historic Property Data File for Contra Costa County." Furthermore, PaleoWest reviewed the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Properties Directory, which includes information regarding National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the list of California State Historical Landmarks, the list of California State Points of Historical Interest, and pertinent historic building surveys. The objective of this records search was to identify any cultural resources that have been previously recorded within the Study Area during previous cultural resource investigations.

Additional data was provided by Stanford Heritage Services for ongoing survey efforts. While these have not been officially recorded at the NWIC they are provided in the tables below for additional context.

4.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

A total of 17 cultural resource studies were documented within ¼-mi of the Project site. Five of these previous studies were completed within the Residential Development Area (**in bold**). These studies are listed below in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Cultural Resource Studies within 1/4-mile of the Project Site

Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
N/A	Bocek and Miller	1988	Stanford Lands Archaeological Survey 1986-1988	Stanford University Heritage Services
S-034222	Colin I. Busby	2006	Historic Properties Survey Report/Finding of Effect (Historic Properties Affected), Steelhead Habitat Enhancement Project (SHEP), Stanford University, San Mateo County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-034222a	Colin I. Busby	2006	Historic Properties Survey Report/Finding of Effect (No Historic Properties Affected), Wetlands Mitigation Site, Stanford University, San Mateo County, California (Revised)	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-034222b	Colin I. Busby	2006	Archaeological Review for CEQA Initial Study, Steelhead Habitat Enhancement Project (SHEP), Stanford University, Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties (Revised)	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-034222c	Colin I. Busby	2006	Mechanically Assisted Presence/Absence Testing of the Wetlands Mitigation Site, Stanford University, San Mateo County	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
N/A	Daly and Turner	2010	Stanford Lands Archaeological Survey 2010--2012	Stanford University Heritage Services
N/A	Laura Jones	2011	Equestrian Area Survey	Stanford University Heritage Services
S-050549	Judith Marvin, Terry Brejla, and Phil Fulton	2016	Cultural Resource Assessment, Class III Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services, Alpine Westridge SC1 Facility, City of Portola Valley, County of San Mateo, California	LSA Associates, Inc.
S-050549a	Mary Armstrong-Friberg	2016	FCC Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, Alpine Westridge SC1, Alpine Road and Westridge Drive, Portola Valley, CA	Bureau Veritas North America, Inc.
S-050549b	Mary Armstrong-Friberg and Julianne Polanco	2016	FCC_2016_0926_001, Alpine Westridge SC1, Alpine Road and Westridge Drive, Portola Valley, Collocation	Bureau Veritas North America, Inc.; California Office of Historic Preservation
N/A	Anthony Kirk	2018	Quarry survey	Stanford University Heritage Services (provided to the Army Corps of Engineers)
N/A	Colin I. Busby	2019	Cultural Resources Assessment Report Stanford Property (Horsehead), Town of Portola Valley, San Mateo County. Basin Research Associates, San Leandro, CA.	Basin Research Associates, Inc.

Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
N/A	Colin I. Busby	2020	Cultural Resources Services – CEQA Level Cultural Resources Assessment Stanford Property (Horsehead), Town of Portola Valley, San Mateo County. Basin Research Associates, San Leandro, CA.	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
N/A	Trask, Serra, and Martin	2020	Alpine Boulder Outcrop Survey	Stanford University Heritage Services
N/A	Garret Trask and Rohitesh Richard	2020	Survey to Relocate Stone Circle Site in Portola Valley. Field notes and other exhibits.	Stanford University Heritage Services
N/A	Trask, Ramos, Barajas, and Serra	2021	Portola Terrace Geological Trench Monitoring	Stanford University Heritage Services
N/A	Jones, Ramos, Barajas, Wilcox, and Wilcox	2021	Quarry survey	Stanford University Heritage Services

One of the studies above, by Trask et al. 2021, took place within the Portola Terrace site, part of the Residential Development Area. Between May 24 and June 3, 2021, Stanford archaeologists conducted full time and part time monitoring of a geological testing trench. This monitoring was done to mitigate impacts to any inadvertently encountered cultural resources. The trench was located at 3530 Alpine Road and the approximate dimensions of the final geological trench were 60 meters long, 1.5–4.5 meters wide, and 2.5–6 meters deep. This trench falls within the central portion of the Residential Development area. No historic or precontract cultural material was encountered during the monitoring. Some modern metal and plastic objects were encountered. However, the absence of cultural resources in the trench does not preclude the presence of buried cultural deposits elsewhere in the Project area. Underlying soils and depositional conditions within the Residential Development Area and the presence of know precontact buried cultural deposits 40 meters to the east on the opposite side of the creek indicate a moderate sensitivity for buried cultural resources. Therefore, the proposed development of the RDA has the potential to impact previously unidentified archeological resources during ground disturbance associated with project construction, including utility relocation and installation.

4.2 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

The records search results show that two previously recorded cultural resources are within the Project site (**in bold**), none of which are within the Residential Development Area or footprint of the proposed fire access road or trails. Three additional cultural resources were reported within a ¼-mi of the Project site. These resources are listed in Table 4-2 and are described in more detail below.

Table 4-2. Cultural Resources within 1/4-mile of the Project Site

Primary/Trinomia I Number	Resource Name	Age	Recorder
P-41-000297/ CA- SMA-293	Stone Circle Site	Precontact	1988 (Barb Bocek, Bill Miller, Stanford University) 2020 (Garret Trask and Rohitesh Richard, Stanford University)
P-41-002653	Utility Pole #67/3420	Historic	2016 (Terry Brejla, Foothill Resources, Ltd.)

Primary/Trinomial Number	Resource Name	Age	Recorder
P-43-000557/ CA-SCL-562	Radar 515 B	Precontact	1984 (Bert Gerow, James Rutherford) 1988 (Barb Bocek, Stanford University) 2010 (D. Daly, L. Jones, K. Reinhart, K. Turner, C. Zuniga, Stanford University) 2010 (D. Daly, L. Jones, K. Turner, Stanford University)
N/A	Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars	Multicomponent	2021 (L. Jones, M. Ramos Barajas, T. Wilcox, T.D. Wilcox, Stanford University)
C-439	Unidentified	Unidentified	Possibly recorded by Bert Gerow

The two cultural resources reported within the Project site are Precontact and Historic. Resource P-41-000297 (CA-SMA-293) is a Precontact stone circle reported within the Project site and consisted of 12 large sandstones with some larger sandstone boulders within a few meters; in addition, there were two pieces of flaked stone found on the surface. The Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site is a mixed-component site with the remnants of a historic (ca. 1925–1930) sandstone quarry and one bedrock milling feature with eight mortars.

Three resources are reported outside the Project site within a ¼-mile radius. Resource P-41-002653 is a utility/telephone pole that was erected in 1967. Resource C-439 is an unknown cultural resource reported as a notation on a NWIC map with set of corresponding UTM coordinates. The cultural resource was likely recorded by Stanford University sometime before 1988. Resource P-43-000557 is a Precontact occupation site with a high density of habitation debris, cultural midden, and evidence of subsurface deposits. Cultural materials include three shallow bedrock mortars (BRM), fire-altered rock, mortars, pestles, chert, and obsidian flaked stone and core fragments, a hearth, shell fragments, and burned faunal bone. A human burial was discovered during trenching for a nursery and excavated sometime between 1970 and 1972 (Rutherford 1984). Later survey efforts placed the burial within the contiguous Los Trancos Site (SCL-634).

Resource P-43-000557 is on the east bank of Los Trancos Creek along a large sloping hillside of bedrock in soils mapped as Flaskan sandy clay loam. The northern portion of the site is 43 m east of the Residential Development Area, which also contains Flaskan sandy clay loam soils.

4.3 HISTORIC MAP REVIEW

In addition to the records search, PaleoWest completed a review of the historical topographic maps and historic aerials that depict the Project site. All United States Geologic Survey Palo Alto quadrangle maps between 1897 and 1997 (USGS Palo Alto, 1897, 1943, 1953, 1973, and 1997) depict the Project site as undeveloped and located near the Los Trancos Creek and a road that ran adjacent to the creek.

A Cartwright Aerial Survey from 1930 (Flight C 1025) depicts the Project site as entirely undeveloped (Cartwright Aerial Surveys 1930). A 1948 aerial also depicts the Project site as undeveloped (NETR 1948). The 1960 and 1965 aerials show one large building of unknown purpose within the Residential Development Area with no associated outbuildings (NETR 1960, Cartwright Aerial Surveys 1965). By 1968, the building is no longer present within the Residential Development Area (NETR 1968). The 1980 and 1982 aerials depict the Residential Development Area as very wooded with no structures present (NETR 1980, 1982).

4.4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

PaleoWest contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 7, 2020, with a request for information on sacred sites or tribal cultural resources within the Project site, and for a list of Native American tribal representatives with heritage ties to the county. The NAHC response—dated February 10—stated that and after conducting a record search of the SLF, the results were negative. The NAHC response provided a list of Native American contacts (Tony Cerda, Chairperson, Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe; Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista; Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan; Monica Arellano, Chairperson, Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area; and Andrew Galvan, Chairperson, The Ohlone Indian Tribe).

PaleoWest contacted the Native American representatives by email on February 12, 2020, informing them of the Project and asking for any information they might have regarding the Project site. Follow up emails were sent on February 18, 2020. Chairperson Irenne Zwierlein suggested that a records search be completed for the Project site. No other responses have been received to date. A complete list of all communication can be found in Appendix A.

PaleoWest contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) again on March 10, 2021, with a request for information on sacred sites or tribal cultural resources within the Project site, and for a list of Native American tribal representatives with heritage ties to the county. An updated NAHC response sent on March 23, 2021, stated that and after conducting a record search of the SLF, the results were positive. A positive result means that a Native American group has notified the NAHC that sensitive Native American resources are in the vicinity. The NAHC's policy is to request that the tribes be contacted directly to provide more information related to the sensitive Native American cultural resources. The NAHC response provided a list of Native American contacts (Tony Cerda, Chairperson, Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe; Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista; Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan; Monica Arellano, Chairperson, Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area; and Andrew Galvan, Chairperson, The Ohlone Indian Tribe).

PaleoWest contacted the Native American representatives by phone on April 12 and April 16, 2021, informing them of the Project and asking for any information they might have regarding the Project site. On April 12, 2021, Chairperson Irenne Zwierlein emphasized the possible presence of burials on Stanford properties including the Portola Valley property where work was to be conducted. Chairperson Tony Cerda was contacted on April 12, 2021 and asked for additional information about recorded sites in the area. PaleoWest staff returned Mr. Cerda's call on April 16, 2021 and explained the records search. He asked to be notified if anything was found during construction. On April 16, 2021, Chairperson Ann Marie Sayers did not speak specifically on the Portola Valley but noted that positive Sacred Land files reflect an increase possibility of inadvertent discoveries. Messages for future correspondence were left with Mr. Galvan, and Ms. Arellano on April 16, 2021. On April 19, 2021, PaleoWest attempted to contact Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact for the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan, and Dee Ybarra, Chairperson for the Rumsen Am:a Tur:ataj Ohlone. Neither Native American representative answered, and a message was left for Ms. Sayers-Roods, but no message could be left for Chairperson Ybarra's as their mailbox was full.

In addition to standard scoping and Native American outreach as a best management practice, PaleoWest assisted the Town with AB 52 consultation. To facilitate this government-to-government consultation and on behalf of the Town, PaleoWest drafted the AB 52 letters and

provided them to the Town to send out on official letterhead. All formal AB 52 consultation is now handled directly with the Town.

5 SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

5.1 SURVEY METHODS

All surveys were conducted by a one- or two-person crew that surveyed in 5–10 m transects. Photographs of the survey areas were recorded and included general views of the survey areas and existing ground conditions. A photo log was maintained to include the photo number, date, orientation, photo description, and the photographer's name. A sample of survey photographs is included in Appendix B.

Exposed ground surface within the Project site was examined for the presence of historic or Precontact site indicators. Historic site indicators include, but are not limited to foundations, fence lines, ditches, standing buildings, objects or structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 50 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons or leather shoes), or refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, horse shoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, etc.). Precontact site indicators include but are not limited to areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, bits of animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground stone, or even human bone. Other site indicators could include features like bedrock mortars, hearths, or postholes.

Survey area maps, depicting the Project site, were provided to field staff prior to the survey. PaleoWest staff used these maps, along with a Trimble handheld GPS receiver, to locate the survey areas while in the field.

The Project site surveyed by PaleoWest comprises the entire 75.4-acre site west of 3530 Alpine Road, including the proposed Residential Development Area, fire access road, two proposed trails, and the Undeveloped Area.

5.2 SURVEY RESULTS OF THE FIRE ACCESS ROAD

The Town of Portola Valley provided additional reports from cultural resource consultants for the current Project area. Basin Research Associates conducted CEQA level Cultural Resources Assessment for the Stanford Wedge Property. Their Cultural Resource Assessment Report, completed in July of 2019 (Busby 2019), reviewed the Residential Development Area and the original alignment of the proposed fire access road. Stanford University assumed that there would be no further development on the Project site, other than the approximately 1,550-ft-long all-weather fire access road. After review, it was noted that the proposed fire access road was potentially impacting/overlapping a "stone circle site" (CA-SMA-293/P-41-000297) previously recorded by Bocek and Miller 1988 near the terminus of the road.

Stanford Heritage Services revisited the previously recorded Precontact "stone circle site" (CA-SMA-293/P-41-000297) near the original road alignment at a location some distance from the previously recorded location (Trask and Richard 2020). The site was a collection of sandstone rocks and boulders that appeared to match the information provided by original site record form although the new location was reported. Personal communication with Dr. Laura Jones in

February 2022 indicates they were not positive that they had located the stone circle site (L. Jones, personal communication, February 2, 2022).

A pedestrian survey of the fire access road was conducted utilizing four meter transects oriented northwest to southeast allowing for some variation due to vegetation density and terrain impediments. During this time, the original assigned location for the fire access road was assessed, as well as several large clearings, rock outcroppings and boulders with a buffer zone of 100–600 ft. It was noted that in the area previously recorded as being the location of the “stone circle site” (CA-SMA-293/P-41-000297), surface visibility decreased dramatically to approximately 25–50 percent. During the original fire road inventory in 2019, there were no significant archaeological resources or modified sediments identified (Busby 2019).

Post field inventory, the University revised the alignment of the proposed fire access road due to the proximity to the known resource (CA-SMA-293/P-41-000297). The initially proposed fire-access road alignment was moved to avoid potential impacts to the recorded resource based on the results of the field inventory. Basin Research Associates stated that the revised access road will not affect any known cultural resources (Busby 2020) and that construction can proceed, provided that the recommended protection measures found in their 2019 report (Busby 2019, Section 10.3) are followed.

5.3 SURVEY RESULTS OF PROJECT SITE

On February 22, 2020, PaleoWest archaeologists Ashley Schmutzler and Nathan Ramos conducted the intensive pedestrian survey of the Residential Development Area, located at 3510 Alpine Road. Ground visibility in the survey area was very good, with some of the densest tree cover in the north side of the Residential Development Area. A modern horse boarding facility that was established between 1987 and 1991 was present within the Residential Development Area and in order to not spook the horses, PaleoWest surveyed around the stables and did not try to enter any of the horse facilities.

The day was sunny and slightly cloudy. Temperature at beginning of survey was 47°F. The surveyors began on the east side of the Residential Development Area and headed in the direction of the west Project boundary. The entrance to the Residential Development Area is a gravel road that leads to horse stables that are on either side of the road. The horse stables and pens were not surveyed. The survey area was covered with many trees, including Interior Live Oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), Blue Oak (*Quercus douglasii*), Canyon and Coastal Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*, *Quercus crysolepis*), and California Bay Laurel (*Umbellularia californica*). Many downed trees were observed, preventing visibility of the ground surface. Poison Oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) was found present throughout the extended survey area on the hillsides, with Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) and Greasewood (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*).

No Precontact or Historic Period cultural material was observed during the survey.

On September 25, 2020, PaleoWest archaeologist Ashley Schmutzler performed an intensive pedestrian survey of the 1,650-m proposed trails (Alpine Road Trail and Portola Terrace Looped Trail). The day was sunny and partly cloudy with a temperature of 54°F. The surveyor began on the north side of the Residential Development Area and headed south following the trail boundary line. The proposed trails were delineated with stakes and/or flagging tape in most areas. Without the markers, the trails would be almost impossible to see because there is no clear indication of a trail on the ground surface. The ground is covered in thick dry grass and fallen tree branches. The soil is difficult to see because of the thick grass. There are some areas of the trail that are completely

covered in dirt with no visible grass but only the trail between Alpine Road and the property fence line. The trail along Alpine Road has seen heavy pedestrian traffic unlike the rest of the trail behind the barbed wire fence line.

No Precontact or Historic Period cultural material was observed during the survey.

On January 27, 2022, PaleoWest archaeologists Zach Williams and Brennan Popovic conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the remaining approximately 68-acres of the Project site including the fire access road. Ground visibility was poor and changed throughout the Project from 5–10 percent visibility due to dense vegetation from recent rain. Some of the densest tree and scrub cover was in the north side of the Project site.

The survey began in the west extent of the Project site and was conducted using 5–10 m transects, most of which were on northwest/southeast alignments. The terrain consisted of several mountain ranges running in all cardinal directions and creating ravines throughout the Project site. The Project site was covered with trees, including Interior Live Oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), Blue Oak (*Quercus douglasii*), Canyon and Coastal Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*, *Quercus crysolepis*), and California Bay Laurel (*Umbellularia californica*). Many downed trees were observed, preventing visibility of the ground surface. Poison Oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) was found present throughout the extended survey area on the hillsides, with Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) and Greasewood (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*).

The following four cultural resources were observed during the survey (Table 5-1). DPRs for these sites are confidential and are on file at PaleoWest.

Table 5-1. Project Site Survey Results

Primary / Trinomial Number	Resource Name	Age	Notes
P-41-000297/CA-SMA-293	Stone Circle Site	Precontact	Basin, Stanford, and PaleoWest unable to locate
–	Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars	Multicomponent	Sandstone quarry with Bedrock Mortar
19-647-01	Historic Refuse Scatter	Historic	New site consisting of historic bottles and cans
19-647-02	Historic Refuse Scatter	Historic	New site consisting of historic bottles

5.3.1 Revisited Sites

P-41-000297 (Stone Circle)

The 2022 crew attempted to locate site P-41-000297, a Precontact stone circle in the northwest corner of the Project site. PaleoWest archaeologists revisited the mapped site location; however, the terrain present indicated that the previously recorded site had been mapped incorrectly. Following further intensive pedestrian survey, no Precontact or Historic Period cultural features or artifacts were discovered in the area, including the previously recorded pieces of debitage or the stone circle feature. The presence of dense vegetation, including sections of thick grasses, shrubbery and tree cover led to a ground visibility of less than 10 percent in the previously mapped site location. Therefore, the feature may be present, but buried by soil or obscured by dense vegetation. Previous survey efforts also failed to identify the site at the reported coordinates (Busby 2019; Daly and Turner 2010). On May 22, 2020, Basin Research Associates identified a similar rock ring in a different location but did not provide updated GPS coordinates (Trask and Richard 2020). Personal communication with Dr. Laura Jones of Stanford Heritage Services indicates they were not

positive that they had located the stone circle site (L. Jones, personal communication, February 2, 2022).

The Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars Site

In January 2022, the crew located a site first searched for in March 2018 (Kirk 2018), but not located. A later survey in October 2021 (Jones et al. 2021) located a sandstone quarry, bedrock mortars (BRM), a large wooden post, and abandoned quarrying implements. The PaleoWest crew located the site around the perimeter of a ravine. The surrounding landscape consisted of steel anchor cables wrapped around trees, the large wooden post (approximately 12 in × 12 in × 15 ft), quarried rock faces, quarried blocks of sandstone, oak trees, poison oak, tall grass, weeds, and moss (Figure 5-1). BRM were located within the quarry at the top of the ravine (Figure 5-2). The BRM were on top of a large (approximately 11 ft long × 7 ft wide) sandstone boulder and had eight distinct mortars (Appendix B). The BRM were on the east side of a mountain slope in a cluster of boulders and overlooked a ravine bound by large sandstone boulders and thick vegetation around the perimeter. At the bottom of the BRM boulder was a large (approximately 5 ft wide × 20 ft long) cleared sandstone ledge.



Figure 5-1. Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site overview.



Figure 5-2. Bedrock mortars.

5.3.2 Newly Recorded Sites

19-647-01 (Historic Refuse Scatter)

Site 19-647-01 is an historic refuse scatter consisting of six amber glass bottles, one olive green glass bottle, one church key open beverage can, and the remains of a square gas can (Figure 5-3). Dense vegetation in the area extended 1.0–1.5 ft, covering the resources. The site was near Alpine Road in the southwest corner of the Project site.



Figure 5-3. 19-647-01, site overview.

19-647-02 (Historic Refuse Scatter)

Site 19-647-02 is an historic refuse scatter along the east side of the Project site consisting of two clear glass bottles, two amber glass bottles, and one green glass bottle (Figure 5-4). The resource was found on the northern slope at the bottom of a hill at the base of a clearing. The resource was concentrated around a California buckeye tree and was surrounded by oak trees, poison oak, grass, ferns, and other buckeye trees.



Figure 5-4. 19-647-02, site overview.

5.4 SITE EVALUATIONS

5.4.1 19-647-01

The artifacts recorded as part of 19-647-01 are part of a historic refuse scatter found near Alpine Road. The amber bottles feature maker's marks from Owens-Illinois Glass Company and the Thatcher Glass Manufacturing Company. Both marks date the bottles between 1960 and 1985. The olive-green bottle base has a V E maker's mark, which could be associated with Vichy Etat or Vetreria Etrusca; both of these glass manufacturers are still in production. These refuse scatters are probably associated with Alpine Road trash transit between 1960 and 1980. 19-647-01 does not appear to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends sites 19-647-01 not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

19-647-01 cannot be associated with a particular individual or be considered significant to the lives or a best resource with which to represent the life of a particular individual. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends sites 19-647-01 not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

19-647-01 is composed of a single feature that is likely the result of depositional activity associated with ongoing trash transit between 1960–1980 and therefore it does not meet Criterion 3 for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of

construction, or as the work of an important creative individual, or as having high artistic value. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends 19-647-01 not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The recovered materials are not connected to the lives of any particular known individual and do not offer unique insight into the life in the area, being extremely limited in their information potential. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends 19-647-01 not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

PaleoWest recommends that 19-647-01 be recommended not eligible for the CRHR and therefore no additional management recommendations are necessary.

5.4.2 19-647-02

The artifacts recorded as part of 19-647-02 are part of an individual historic refuse scatter found near Alpine Road. The resource consists of two amber glass bottles, two green glass bottles, and one clear glass bottle. The resource is concentrated around a California buckeye tree and is covered by tall grass and other vegetation. Ground visibility is between 5–10 percent. The surrounding landscape consists of tall grass, oak trees, California buckeye trees, poison oak, and ferns. Like 19-647-02, the refuse scatter is probably associated with Alpine Road trash transit between 1960 and 1980. 19-647-02 does not appear to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends 19-647-02 not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

19-647-02 cannot be associated with a particular individual or be considered significant to the lives or a best resource with which to represent the life of a particular individual. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends 19-647-02 not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

19-647-02 is composed of a singular feature that is the result of depositional activity likely associated with ongoing trash transit between 1960–1980 and therefore it does not meet Criterion 3 for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction, or as the work of an important creative individual, or as having high artistic value. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends 19-647-02 not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The recovered materials are not connected to the lives of any particular known individual and do not offer unique insight into the life in the area, being extremely limited in their information potential. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends 19-647-02 not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

PaleoWest recommends that 19-647-02 be recommended not eligible for the CRHR and therefore no additional management recommendations are necessary.

5.4.3 Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site

The Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site was likely quarried between 1925 and 1930 and may have been used in the reconstruction of the Stanford University gates on Palm Drive following their collapse in the 1906 earthquake. The site includes a sandstone outcrop with quarry marks, abandoned quarried blocks, abandoned quarrying implements, and eight Native American bedrock mortars on a nearby upslope boulder. There are scattered features relating to the quarry activities conducted at the site such as hardware and infrastructure (steel cables, a very large wood post, and scattered fragments of metal machinery parts). The Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site

does not appear to be associated with Precontact or Historic Period events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends the Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

The resource cannot be associated with a particular individual or be considered significant to the lives or a best resource with which to represent the life of a particular individual in the Precontact or historic periods. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends the Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

The Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site is composed of features that are the result of general quarrying activities in the 1920s and 1930s and therefore it does not meet the NRHP under Criterion 3 for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction, or as the work of an important creative individual, or as having high artistic value. Similarly, the Native American bedrock mortars are a common Precontact feature and not indicative of a distinctive type, period, method of construction, or work of high artistic value or important individual. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends the Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The presence of eight Native American bedrock mortars on an uncommon high, steep rock formation at the Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site offers the potential to test hypotheses offered by the local Muwekma Ohlone Tribe that suggest bedrock mortars in these locations may have been used for purposes other than food preparation, such as preparation of medicine, paint, and ceremonial functions. Conversely, the data that may be obtained from further archaeological study of the Wedge Quarry would not contribute to the information already available in the archival record. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends the Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4 with the Precontact bedrock mortar the only contributing component to the historical significance of the site. The historical quarry is a non-contributing component to the significance of the site and requires no further management.

The Bedrock Mortars site would not be directly impacted by Residential Development Area or proposed fire access road or trail construction as currently designed, but may be affected by activities related to the Vegetation Management Plan (VMP).

5.4.4 P-41-000297

As currently designed, resource P-41-000297 (the stone circle site) will not be directly impacted by Residential Development Area or proposed trail construction but may be affected by activities related to the Vegetation Management Plan (VMP). As part of their recent fire access road survey, Stanford Heritage Services staff located a small rock boulder outcrop that appeared to be similar to the original feature recorded in 1988 (Trask and Richard 2020), despite being several meters east of the UTM coordinates given on the original site record. However, communication with Dr. Jones in 2022 indicated that they were not certain they did locate the stone circle. PaleoWest did not find a rock ring in either location during the 2022 survey of the area. This could indicate that dense vegetation growth has obscured the area or that part or all of the area may now be buried. Although a formal significance evaluation of this resources was not undertaken as part of the current cultural resource assessment, existing archival data indicate that the stone circle, and the associated artifacts, need to be evaluated for listing in the CRHR. For the purposes of this undertaking, it is assumed that the resource is eligible for listing in CRHR and the area surrounding the original mapped location of the stone circle will be considered as a Historic Period resource. PaleoWest recommends preserving resource P-41-000297 in place during all ground

disturbing and vegetation management activities associated with the Project site through the establishment of an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) and archeological monitoring.

6 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

As a result of the archaeological records and survey, two previously recorded (P-41-000297 and the Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site), and two new archaeological resources were identified with the Project site. In addition, one previously recorded Precontact archaeological resource (P-43-000557) was identified adjacent to the Project site across Alpine Road on the opposite side of Los Trancos Creek. To reduce the impacts of the Project on archaeological resources, the following set of mitigation measures are proposed.

Impact 1. It is possible that previously unrecorded archaeological resources associated with the Precontact occupation of Los Trancos Creek may be encountered in the Residential Development Area during Project construction. P-43-000557/CA-SCL-562 is a large Precontact habitation site with cultural midden, evidence of subsurface deposits, numerous artifacts, and at least one human burial. The northern portion of the resource is 43 meters east of the Residential Development Area on the opposite side of Los Trancos Creek and both the resource and Residential Development Area lie within Flaskan sandy clay loam soils.

Although the archaeological monitoring of geological trenching within the Residential Development Area did not identify any buried cultural deposits, underlying soils and depositional conditions within the Residential Development Area coupled with the presence of precontact buried cultural deposits east of the creek indicate a moderate sensitivity for buried cultural resources. Therefore, this proposed development has the potential to impact previously unidentified archeological resources during ground disturbance associated with project construction, including utility installation. Implementation of the following mitigation measure would reduce potential impacts to any previously unknown archeological resources to a less-than-significant level under CEQA.

Mitigation Measure CULT-1:

Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the project sponsors shall obtain the services of a qualified archaeological consultant (meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric archaeology (NPS 1983)) to observe all project-related ground disturbing activities.

In accordance with CEQA Guideline §15064.5 (f), should any previously unknown historic-period resources, including but not limited to glass, metal, ceramics, wood, privies, trash deposits or similar debris, be discovered in the Residential Development Area during grading, trenching, or other on-site excavation(s), earthwork within 25 feet of these materials shall be stopped until a qualified professional archaeologist has an opportunity to evaluate the potential significance of the find and suggest appropriate mitigation(s), as determined necessary to protect the resource.

Should any previously unknown prehistoric resources, including but not limited to charcoal, obsidian or chert flakes, grinding bowls, shell fragments, bone, or pockets of dark, friable soils be discovered during grading, trenching, or other on-site excavation(s), earthwork within 25 feet of these materials shall be stopped until a qualified professional archaeologist and the Native American contacts consulted during preparation of this report have an opportunity to evaluate the potential significance of the find and suggest the appropriate steps to protect the resource.

According to CEQA Section 15126.4, avoidance is the preferred mitigation. Since CEQA provisions regarding the preservation of historic resources direct that adverse effects to historic resources shall be avoided, if feasible, the resource shall be protected from damaging effects through avoidance.

If avoidance of any previously undiscovered archaeological site is not feasible, data recovery shall be conducted in accordance with an approved Archaeological Data Recovery Plan (ADRP) to mitigate adverse effects to the significance of the site—the area of data recovery being limited to the area of adverse effect. This would fulfill CEQA requirements that the mitigation measure must be “roughly proportional” to the impacts of the project. A professional, qualified archaeologist shall conduct data recovery in compliance with CEQA Guideline Section §15064.5. Once the site has been properly tested, subject to data recovery, or preserved to the satisfaction of the professional archaeologist in compliance with CEQA Guideline §15064.5, the site can be further developed.

Archaeological monitoring may be reduced or halted at the discretion of the monitor, and in consultation with the Town, as warranted by conditions such as encountering bedrock, ground disturbance is occurring in fill, or negative findings during the first 60 percent of rough grading. If monitoring is reduced to spot-checking, spot checking shall occur when ground-disturbance moves to a new location within the project site and when ground disturbance will extend to depths not previously reached (unless those depths are within bedrock).

Impact 2. P-41-000297 and the Wedge Quarry/Bedrock are two known sites within the VMP area. As currently designed, the “stone circle site” (P-41-000297) and the Precontact component of the Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site will not be directly impacted by construction associated with the Residential Development Area, trails, or fire access road, but may be affected by activities related to the Stanford Wedge Property VMP (Conway et al. 2020). The VMP describes four treatment activities to be undertaken at the Project site: steep slope mechanical treatment with manual support, mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed herbivory. As described, several of these treatment activities use heavy machinery to assist in vegetation management, which may negatively impact surface or near-surface archaeological resources.

Implementation of the following mitigation measure would reduce potential impacts to undiscovered archeological resources to a less-than-significant level under CEQA.

Mitigation Measure CULT-2: Prior to the implementation of the VMP, the Project Sponsor will hire a qualified archaeologist (meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric archaeology (NPS 1983)) to review all project related activities and determine if those activities are in or near (within 50 feet) of P-41-000297 and the precontact component of the Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site. The Project Sponsor will be required to send plans of VMP work to the archaeologist at least 72 hours before the start of work. If work is proposed at or within 50 feet of the site, a qualified archaeologist will be required to accompany the VMP crew and prevent any work from occurring within 25 feet of the site. Any changes in the VMP that may involve ground disturbing activities shall follow Section 6.3 and 6.4 on inadvertent discoveries.

Impact 3. A significant impact would occur if ground-clearing or ground-disturbing activities associated with site preparation, grading, and construction activities could disturb Native American human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. The potential to uncover Native American human remains exists in locations throughout California. Implementation of the following mitigation measure would reduce potential adverse impacts to human remains to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measure CULT-3: Section 7050.5(b) of the California Health and Safety code will be implemented in the event that human remains, or possible human remains, are located in any of the Project site areas during project-related grading, trenching, and vegetation management. Section 7050.5(b) states:

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

The County Coroner, upon recognizing the remains as being of Native American origin, is responsible to contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The Commission has various powers and duties, including the appointment of a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) to the project. The MLD, or in lieu of the MLD, the NAHC, has the responsibility to provide guidance to project proponents as to the ultimate disposition of any Native American remains.

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Appendix A. Native American Coordination

SACRED LANDS FILE AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95501
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Fax: (916) 373-5471
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project:

County:

USGS Quadrangle Name:

Township:

Range:

Section(s):

Company/Firm/Agency:

Contact Person:

Street Address:

City:

Zip:

Phone:

Extension:

Fax:

Email:

Project Description:

Project Location Map is attached

SLF & Contacts form: rev: 05/07/14

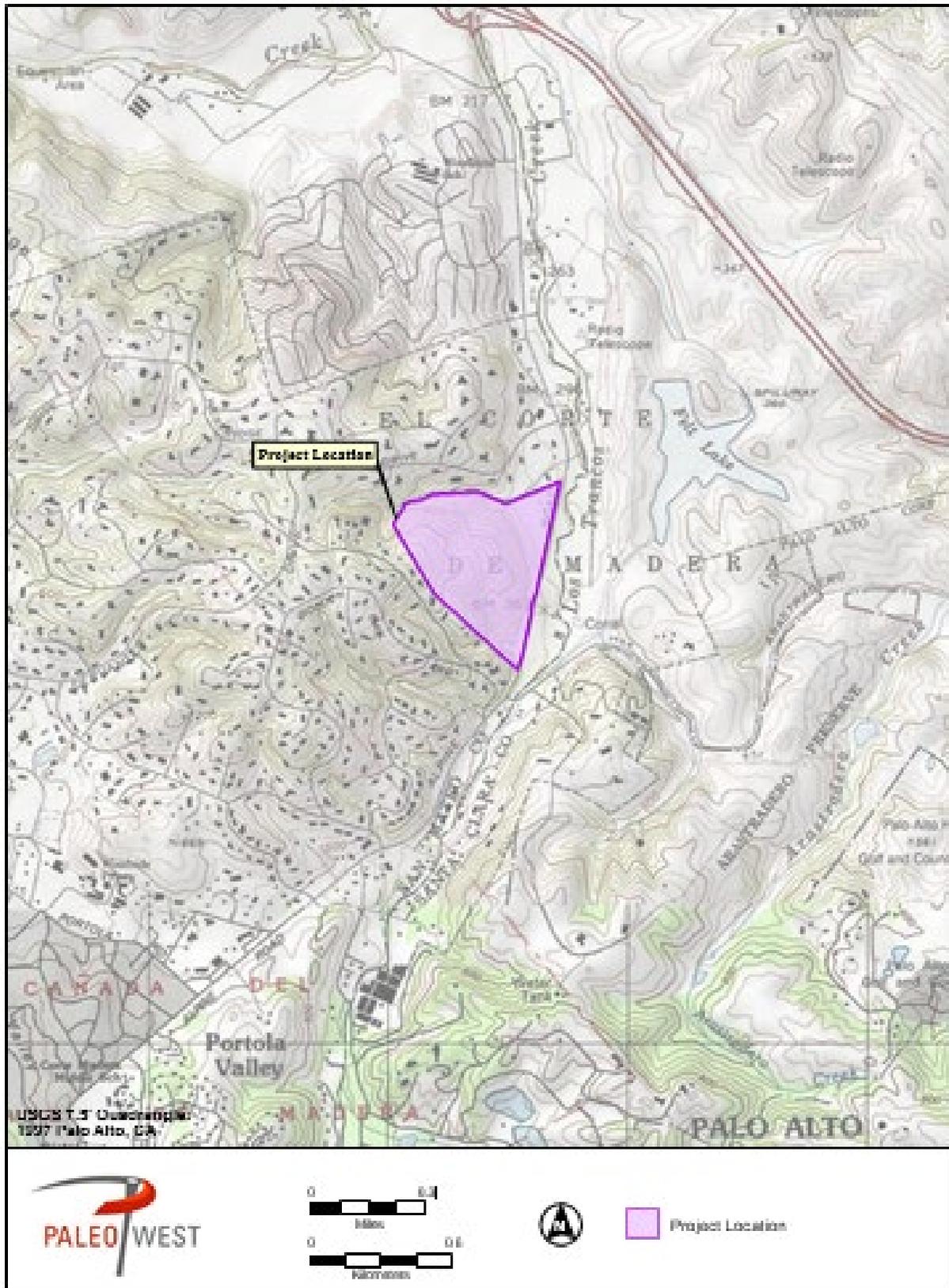


Figure A-1. Project location map.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 10, 2020

Christina Alonso
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: calonso@paleowest.com

Re: Stanford Wedge Property Project, San Mateo County

Dear Ms. Alonso:

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: Sarah.Fonseca@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Sarah Fonseca
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER **William Mungary**
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Joseph Myers
Pomo

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Mateo County
2/10/2020

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

Irenne Zwielerle, Chairperson
789 Canada Road Costanoan
Woodside, CA, 94062
Phone: (650) 851 - 7489
Fax: (650) 332-1526
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.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

***Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan***

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

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

Monica Arellano,
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232 Costanoan
Castro Valley, CA, 94546
Phone: (408) 205 - 9714
marellano@muwekma.org

The Ohlone Indian Tribe

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



March 3, 2020

Andrew Galvan
The Ohlone Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, CA 94539

RE: Stanford University, Stanford Wedge Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Mr. Galvan,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Stanford University, to prepare a Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Stanford Wedge Project, located in Portola Valley, San Mateo County. The Project area is shown on the attached map.

PaleoWest has conducted a Records Search with the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the 75.4-acre proposed project area and a 1/4-mile radius to identify known cultural resource sites and previous surveys in or near the project area.

PaleoWest contacted the NAHC on February 7, 2020, with a request that they search their Sacred Lands File for the project vicinity. The February 10, 2020, response from Sarah Fonseca of the NAHC states, "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."

We would appreciate receiving any comments, concerns, or information you wish to share regarding cultural resources or sacred sites within the immediate project area. If you could provide your response in writing, at your earliest convenience, to the address below, we will make sure the relevant information is considered in preparing our report. Should you have any questions, I can be reached at calonso@paleowest.com or by phone at (925) 253-9070.

Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



March 3, 2020

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

RE: Stanford University, Stanford Wedge Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Ms. Sayers,

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Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



March 3, 2020

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

RE: Stanford University, Stanford Wedge Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Ms. Zwierlein,

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Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



March 3, 2020

Monica Arellano
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA, 94546

RE: Stanford University, Stanford Wedge Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Ms. Arellano,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Stanford University, to prepare a Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Stanford Wedge Project, located in Portola Valley, San Mateo County. The Project area is shown on the attached map.

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We would appreciate receiving any comments, concerns, or information you wish to share regarding cultural resources or sacred sites within the immediate project area. If you could provide your response in writing, at your earliest convenience, to the address below, we will make sure the relevant information is considered in preparing our report. Should you have any questions, I can be reached at calonso@paleowest.com or by phone at (925) 253-9070.

Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



March 3, 2020

Tony Cerda, Chairperson
Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
244 E. 1st St
Pomona, CA 91766

RE: Stanford University, Stanford Wedge Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Mr. Cerda,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Stanford University, to prepare a Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Stanford Wedge Project, located in Portola Valley, San Mateo County. The Project area is shown on the attached map.

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We would appreciate receiving any comments, concerns, or information you wish to share regarding cultural resources or sacred sites within the immediate project area. If you could provide your response in writing, at your earliest convenience, to the address below, we will make sure the relevant information is considered in preparing our report. Should you have any questions, I can be reached at calonso@paleowest.com or by phone at (925) 253-9070.

Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: _____

County: _____

USGS Quadrangle

Name: _____

Township: _____ Range: _____ Section(s): _____

Company/Firm/Agency:

Contact Person: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Extension: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Project Description:

___ Project Location Map is attached

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

December 2, 2020

Christina Alonso
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: calonso@paleowest.com

Re: Stanford Wedge Project, San Mateo County

Dear Ms. Alonso:

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 positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information. 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: Sarah.Fonseca@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Sarah Fonseca
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER **William Mungary**
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Mateo County
3/23/2021

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

Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA, 94062
Phone: (650) 851 - 7489
Fax: (650) 332-1526
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com
Costanoan

Rumsen Am:a Tur:ataj Ohlone

Dee Dee Ybarra, Chairperson
14671 Farmington Street
Hesperia, CA, 92345
Phone: (760) 403 - 1756
rumsenama@gmail.com
Costanoan

**Costanoan Rumsen Carmel
Tribe**

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

**Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan**

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

**Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan**

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

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

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

The Ohlone Indian Tribe

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Stanford Wedge Project, San Mateo County.



T: 925.253.9070
F: 602.254.6280
info@paleowest.com

BAY AREA, CALIFORNIA
1870 Olympic Boulevard, Ste 100
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

April 6, 2021

Andrew Galvan
The Ohlone Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, CA 94539

RE: Stanford University, Stanford Wedge Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Mr. Galvan,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Stanford University, to prepare a Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Stanford Wedge Project, located in Portola Valley, San Mateo County. The Project area is shown on the attached map.

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We would appreciate receiving any comments, concerns, or information you wish to share regarding cultural resources or sacred sites within the immediate project area. If you could provide your response in writing, at your earliest convenience, to the address below, we will make sure the relevant information is considered in preparing our report. Should you have any questions, I can be reached at calonso@paleowest.com or by phone at (925) 253-9070.

Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager





T: 925.253.9070
F: 602.254.6280
info@paleowest.com

BAY AREA, CALIFORNIA
1870 Olympic Boulevard, Ste 100
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

April 6, 2021

Monica Arellano, Vice Chairwoman
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe
of the SF Bay Area
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA, 94546

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Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Christina Alonso".

Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager





T: 925.253.9070
F: 602.254.6280
info@paleowest.com

BAY AREA, CALIFORNIA
1870 Olympic Boulevard, Ste 100
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

April 6, 2021

Tony Cerda, Chairperson
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel
Tribe
244 E. 1st Street
Pomona, CA, 91766

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Sincerely,

Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager





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BAY AREA, CALIFORNIA
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April 6, 2021

Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
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Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Christina Alonso", enclosed in a rectangular box.

Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager





T: 925.253.9070
F: 602.254.6280
info@paleowest.com

BAY AREA, CALIFORNIA
1870 Olympic Boulevard, Ste 100
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

April 6, 2021

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

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Sincerely,

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Christina Alonso".

Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager





T: 925.253.9070
F: 602.254.6280
info@paleowest.com

BAY AREA, CALIFORNIA
1870 Olympic Boulevard, Ste 100
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

April 6, 2021

Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, CA, 95122

RE: Stanford University, Stanford Wedge Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Ms. Sayers-Roods,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Stanford University, to prepare a Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Stanford Wedge Project, located in Portola Valley, San Mateo County. The Project area is shown on the attached map.

PaleoWest has conducted a Records Search with the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the 6-acre proposed project area and a 1/4-mile radius to identify known cultural resource sites and previous surveys in or near the project area.

PaleoWest contacted the NAHC on with a request that they search their Sacred Lands File for the project vicinity. The March 23, 2021, response, dated December 2, 2020, from Sarah Fonseca of the NAHC states, "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 positive."

We would appreciate receiving any comments, concerns, or information you wish to share regarding cultural resources or sacred sites within the immediate project area. If you could provide your response in writing, at your earliest convenience, to the address below, we will make sure the relevant information is considered in preparing our report. Should you have any questions, I can be reached at calonso@paleowest.com or by phone at (925) 253-9070.

Thank you again for your assistance.

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Walnut Creek, CA 94596

April 6, 2021

Dee Dee Ybarra, Chairperson
Rumsen Am:a Tur:ataj Ohlone
14671 Farmington Street
Hesperia, CA, 92345

RE: Stanford University, Stanford Wedge Project, San Mateo County, California

Dear Ms. Ybarra,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Stanford University, to prepare a Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Stanford Wedge Project, located in Portola Valley, San Mateo County. The Project area is shown on the attached map.

PaleoWest has conducted a Records Search with the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the 6-acre proposed project area and a 1/4-mile radius to identify known cultural resource sites and previous surveys in or near the project area.

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Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



Native American Correspondence

Name/Affiliation	Date Email Sent	Comments	Date of Follow Up 01	Comments	2021 Email Sent	Date of Follow Up 02	Comments	Date of Follow Up 03	Comments
Monica Arellano, Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area 20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232 Castro Valley, CA, 94546 Phone: (408) 205 - 9714 marellano@muwekma.org	2/12/2020	N/A	2/18/2020	Attempted to Call, no Answer. Mailbox Full. Cannot Leave Message	4/5/2021	4/12/2021	Attempted to Call, no Answer. Mailbox Full. Cannot Leave Message	4/16/2021	Attempted to Call, no Answer. Mailbox Full. Cannot Leave Message
Tony Cerda, Chairperson Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe 244 E. 1 st St Pomona, CA 91766 (909) 524-8041 rumsen@aol.com	2/12/2020	N/A	2/18/2020	Called, No answer. Left Msg.	4/5/2021	4/12/2021	Not sure about new results, requests additional follow-up materials regarding project.	4/16/21	Provided him with a verbal description of the records search results. He said he would like to be notified if anything is found during construction.
Ms. Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista 789 Canada Road Woodside, CA 94062 (650) 851-7489 amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com	2/12/2020	N/A	2/18/2020	Spoke on Phone. She suggested calling "Sonoma State Clearing House", Thanked her for her information.	4/5/2021	4/12/2021	Stanford properties are known for having burials. Emphasized the importance of construction tail boarding prior to excavation.	-----	-----
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan P.O. Box 28 Hollister, CA 95024 (831) 637-4238 ams@indiancanyon.org	2/12/2020	N/A	2/18/2020	Made Contact with receptionist. Was told Ann out of office. Left message explaining NAHC letter and suggested	4/5/2021	4/12/2021	Made call, mailbox was full and could not leave a message.	4/16/2021	Was unaware of resources in the area. Provided phone numbers for follow-up if necessary.

				to call us with information if found.					
Andrew Galvan The Ohlone Indian Tribe P.O. Box 3388 Fremont, CA 94539 (510) 882-0527	2/12/2020	N/A	2/18/2020	Resent letter via email to Andrew, Awaiting Response.	4/5/2021	4/12/2021	Did not answer, left message.	4/16/2021	Did not answer, left message.
Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan 1615 Pearson Court San Jose, CA 95122	Not on original list	-----	-----	-----	4/5/2021	4/16/2021	Did not answer, left message.	4/19/2021	Did not answer, left message
Dee Dee Ybarra, Chairperson Rumsen Am:ataj Ohlone 14671 Farmington Street Hesperia, CA, 92345 Phone: (760) 403 - 1756	Not on original list	-----	-----	-----	4/5/2021	4/16/2021	Did not answer, left message.	4/19/2021	Attempted to Call, no Answer. Mailbox Full. Cannot Leave Message

Appendix B. Survey Photos

Table B-1. Survey Photos

Photo ID Number	Description	Direction	Date	Site Number	Photo Caption
1	Site overview	NE	February 28, 2020	-	Gated entry into Project site, facing northeast towards Alpine Road.
2	Site overview	NE	February 28, 2020	-	Gravel road on Project site facing northeast towards Alpine Road.
3	Site overview	SE	February 28, 2020	-	Southeast view of Project site, facing stables.
4	Site overview	N	February 28, 2020	-	Project overview facing north towards stables.
5	Site overview	NE	February 28, 2020	-	Project overview facing northeast
6	Site overview	NE	September 26, 2020	-	Overview of proposed trail, facing northeast.
7	Rodent holes	Plan view	February 28, 2020	-	Rodent holes found near stables in Project site.
8	Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site overview	S	January 27, 2022	Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site	Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site sandstone quarry overview, facing south
9	Sandstone boulders near Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site	Plan view	January 27, 2022	Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site	Quarried sandstone blocks near Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site.
10	Bedrock mortars at Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site	Plan view	January 27, 2022	Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site	Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site bedrock mortars overview, plan view.
11	19-647-01 overview	Plan view	January 27, 2022	19-647-01	Resource 19-647-01, plan view.
12	19-647-02 overview	W	January 27, 2022	19-647-02	Resource 19-647-02, facing west.
13	Overview of unlocated P-41-000297	Plan view	January 27, 2022	P-41-000297	Overview of landscape around Resource P-41-000297 (not located).



Figure B-1. Photo 1, gated entry into Project site, facing northeast towards Alpine Road.



Figure B-2. Photo 2, gravel road on Project site, facing northeast towards Alpine Road.



Figure B-3. Photo 3, southeast view of Project site, facing stables.



Figure B-4: Photo 4, Project overview, facing north towards stables.



Figure B-5. Photo 5, Project overview, facing northeast.



Figure B-6. Photo 6, overview of proposed trail, facing northeast.



Figure B-7. Photo 7, rodent holes found near stables in Project site.



Figure B-8. Photo 8, wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site overview, facing south



Figure B-9. Photo 9, quarried sandstone blocks near the Wedge Quarry/Bedrock Mortars site.



Figure B-10. Photo 10, bedrock mortars overview, plan view.



Figure B-11. Photo 11, 19-647-01, plan view.



Figure B-12. Photo 12, 19-647-02, facing west.



Figure B-13. Photo 13, overview of landscape around P-41-000297 (not located).